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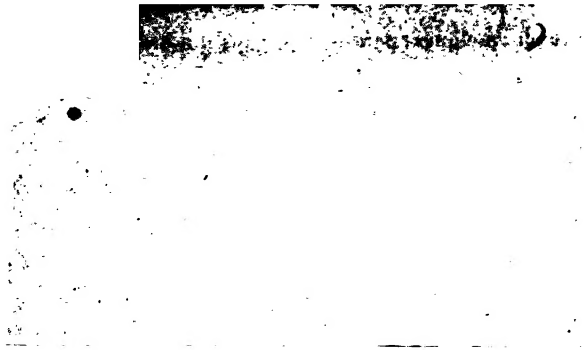

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"Go, little book, God send thee good passage,
And specially let this be thy prayere
Unto them all that thee will read or hear,
Where thou art wrong, after their help to call,
Thee to correct in any part or all."

Chaucer.

PREFACE.

In introducing to the public an English edition of the Guide to Switzerland, the primary object of the editor is to render the traveller as independent as possible of the extraneous services of guides, domestiques de place, voituriers and inn-keepers, and enable him to realize to the fullest extent the exquisite and rational enjoyment of which this magnificent country is the fruitful source.

Since the great increase of late years in the facilities for travel afforded by the wide extension of railways, the number of travellers on the Continent generally has enormously increased, of which no country has been the witness in a more marked degree than Switzerland. With increase of numbers an impetus has been given to the spirit and enterprise of the traveller; summits are now scaled hitherto regarded inaccessible, or accessible only to the practised step of the chamois hunter or the hardy native, accustomed from boyhood to feats of peril. The achievements of the Alpine club have dimmed the memory of De Saussure, Auldjo and the other pioneers of these icy regions, whilst in these later times *the fair sex* have vied in deeds of daring wit

those to whom danger and adventure are the more peculiar province. No guide-book would be complete unless it treated of all recent discoveries of importance, with the fresh sources of pleasure and instruction thereby afforded.

The Innkeeper has to keep pace with this increased zest for extended travel, and it is no unimportant part to act as suttlers to the enormous army which, happily with no hostile intent, annually invades these mountain regions; no establishment with any claims to notice has been omitted from these pages. As a guarantee for exactitude and good faith, the editor may state that the greater part of the information he furnishes is the result of personal observation, modified by the communications of friends and competent judges on whom he can implicitly rely. Objects especially worthy of attention will be found marked with an asterisk. Infallibility on the subject of hotels is rendered impossible by the frequent changes of management to which they are liable, and the editor† will highly appreciate any *bonâ fide* communications with which travellers may favor him, if the result of their own experience.

Altitudes are given according to the Ordnance-maps (in Paris feet; 1 Paris ft. = $1^{1}/_{15}$ Eng.), and the populations from data furnished by the most recent census (1860).

Time-tables. Information concerning the departure of trains, steamboats and diligences is seldom reliable unless obtained from local sources. If Bradshaw is mistrusted, the "*Schweizerische Eisenbahn-Cursbuch*" published by Krüsi of Bâle (40 c.) will be found of much service; it contains also the tariffs of horses and guides for the Swiss Oberland and the banks of the Lake of

† Karl Baedeker, Coblenz.

Lucerne; in French Switzerland the "*Indicateur des chemins de fer*" by Pfeffer and Puky of Geneva (25 c.) will be found a useful and trustworthy companion.

The subject of hotels has engrossed the most serious attention of the editor, much of the comfort and pleasure of an excursion depending upon their organization. The editor believes he consults the wishes and convenience of a great number of his readers, by enumerating many establishments of modest pretensions and charges, which may safely be selected by the "voyageur en garçon", with little sacrifice of real comfort and a considerable saving of expenditure. Those hotels at which the editor or his friends, during their most recent sojourn, have experienced the greatest satisfaction and comfort, are denoted by asterisks; these, however, must be received with caution, as the treatment which the traveller meets with varies greatly according to circumstances. As a general rule the names of hotels are given in the language of the country; for, if translated, they would be entirely unintelligible to drivers and guides.

In answer to numerous communications of innkeepers addressed to the editor, some of them accompanied by douceurs in various shapes (which, it is hardly necessary to add, have been invariably returned to the senders), he begs explicitly to state that his sole object is to be serviceable to the traveller, whose confidence he would ill merit if he palmed off upon him the self-laudations of landlords. The fairness of the charges in different hotels has been invariably tested by the personal experience of the editor, or from an inspection of numberless bills with which he has been furnished from various quarters. The editor has the satisfaction of knowing that his observations *have* frequently been responded to in ar

amicable spirit by respectable landlords, who have promptly removed causes of complaint.

The average charges of the last few years have been stated, but the constant fluctuations in the price of the ordinary commodities of life cannot fail to influence them considerably; carriage-fares and the fees to guides are also liable to similar variations, but these items of expenditure, if given approximately, will prove of service to the traveller, in enabling him to form a fair estimate of the demands which can justly be made on him.

In conclusion the editor would state that in the publication of these pages he is actuated by no spirit of rivalry; he treads a path worthily trodden by others, but that path is so broad that many may tread it without detriment to each other. The reputation which for a long series of years his French and German guide-books have enjoyed, and the success which attended the recent issue of "The Rhine" induce the editor to believe that this effort will not be unacceptable to the great English travelling public.

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I. Plan of proposed excursion.

Period of the year. Companions. Division of Time.

A considerable saving of money and time is effected by preparing beforehand a plan of an excursion which shall embrace as many details as possible. If a pedestrian expedition is contemplated, delays are often avoided by forwarding luggage by post to a given destination. By the aid of the following pages it will be easy to determine precisely the number of days an excursion will consume, the most convenient resting-places, in fact how each hour may be disposed of to the greatest advantage, always provided the elements favor the tourist, a contingency unfortunately not always to be relied upon. In no country is the weather more capricious than in Switzerland, a circumstance amply accounted for by natural causes.

It may be accepted as a rule, that the most favourable period for an excursion into Switzerland is from the middle of July to the middle of September; for an expedition to the high Alps the latter half of August.

It frequently happens that snow accompanies rain in elevated positions; thus on July 13th, 1843, the Rigi and the Bernese Oberland were visited with so heavy a fall that the neighbouring country was rendered impracticable to tourists for several days. On July 2nd, 1848, the snow on the Gemmi was $1\frac{1}{2}$ ft. deep and did not disappear for some days. These are, however, exceptional occurrences; in ordinary cases the snow disappears from the Rigi and the route of the Bernese Oberland at the commencement of June, but not till later on the Furca, the Grimsel and the Gemmi.

A companionship of more than two is frequently attended with inconvenience. A one-horse vehicle or a double-bedded room are adapted to two, but scarcely to three; in every case a party of five should be avoided. The editor's experience is in favor of the independence of the solitary traveller, and the increased opportunities afforded him of forming an acquaintance with the country and its inhabitants — their habits and manners.

Four weeks will suffice to enable an active and observant traveller *to visit* the most interesting portions of Switzer-

land, as may be seen from an attentive perusal of the subjoined plan†.

	Days
By the 1st steamer in 5 hrs. from *Friedrichshafen* by *Constance* to *Schaffhausen* (R. 10); by railway in 10 min. to *Dachsen*. On foot in 15 min. to the *Castle of Laufen*, visit the *Falls of the Rhine;* cross the Rhine below the falls, ascend to the hotel *Schweizerhof*, proceed to *Neuhausen* (R. 11), return by the railway-bridge to Dachsen, and in 2 hrs. by railway to *Zürich* (R. 12)	1
Zürich and the *Uetliberg* (R. 13), *Lake of Zürich* . . .	1
From *Zürich* in 1 hr. to *Horgen* by first steamer, to *Zug* in 3 hrs. by diligence, and to *Immensee* or *Arth* in 1 hr. by steamer, or from Arth to *Goldau:* On foot to the *Rigi-Culm* in 3½ hrs. (RR. 18, 19, 22, 23).	1
From the Rigi on foot in 2½ hrs. to *Wäggis*, by steamer in ½ hr. to *Lucerne* (RR. 21, 23, 24)	1
By steamer on the *Lake of Lucerne* in 2¾ hrs. to *Flüelen*, by carriage in 2 hrs. to *Amstäg*, on foot in 5 hrs. to *Andermatt* by the St. Gotthard route, in 6 hrs. to *Hospenthal*, or in 7½ hrs. to *Realp* (RR. 24, 34) . .	1
On foot by the *Furca* to the *Glacier of the Rhone*, by the Maienwand and the *Grimsel* to the *Hospice* (R. 34); from Andermatt to the Hospice in 10 hrs.	1
On foot to *Meiringen* by the *Haslithal* (falls of the Aare at the Handeck) in 6 hrs. from the Hospice (R. 33)	1
On foot from Meiringen (falls of the Reichenbach) by the *Bernese Oberland* and the *Scheideck* to *Grindelwald:* from Meiringen to the Scheideck 5½ hrs., thence to Grindelwald 2½ hrs. *Glacier of Grindelwald* (R. 30 g)	1
(By taking an additional day, the Faulhorn may be ascended from the Scheideck (4 hrs.), descent to Grindelwald 3 hrs., (R. 30 h, i).	
On foot from Grindelwald by the *Wengernalp* in 8 hrs. to *Lauterbrunnen* (fall of the Staubbach), and thence by carriage to *Interlaken* in 1½ hr. (R. 38 f, e) . .	1
(If Lauterbrunnen be made the resting-place on the following day, *Mürren* and the cascade of *Schmadribach* [R. 30 f] may be visited).	
The morning at Interlaken; by steamer in 1 hr. to the *Giessbach*, where repose (R. 40 d, l)	1

† In this period is not of course comprised the time occupied in reaching the confines of Switzerland. Friedrichshafen is selected as a convenient starting place which may be reached with ease from London in two days.

Days

The following morning return to Interlaken by the steamer in 1 hr., by omnibus in ½ hr. to *Neuhaus*, thence by steamer in 1 hr. to *Thun* (R. 30 c.), by carriage in 1 hr. to *Wimmis* (the pedestrian should leave the steamer at *Spiez* and proceed on foot in 1¼ hr. to Wimmis); on foot in 4½ hrs. to the summit of the Niesen (R. 30 b.) 1

From the Niesen on foot to *Frutigen;* thence by carriage in 1¾, or on foot in 2½ hrs. to *Kandersteg* (R. 38) 1

On foot from Kandersteg in 7 hrs. by the Gemmi to the *Baths of Leuk* (R. 38) 1

On foot to *Susten* in 2½ hrs. (R. 38), by carriage in 2 hrs. to *Vispach* (R. 66), on foot to *St. Niklaus* in 4¾ hrs. (R. 68) 1

On foot to the *Riffel* in 8 hrs. (R. 69) 1

On foot from the inn on the Riffel to the *Gorner Grat* and return 3 hrs.; in the evening to *Zermatt* 2 hrs. (R. 69) 1

Return on foot to *Vispach* in 9 hrs. (R. 68) 1

By diligence in 5 hrs. to *Sion*, thence by railway in 1 hr. to *Martigny* (R. 66) 1

On foot to *Chamouny* by the *Col de Balme* or the *Tête Noire* in 9 hrs. (RR. 59, 60) 1

Chamouny (R. 58) 1

By diligence to *Geneva* in 11 hrs. (R. 57) 1

A day to be devoted to Geneva and its environs . . . 1

By steamer on the *Lake of Geneva* in 3 hrs. to *Lausanne*, pass some hours at Lausanne and in the evening by last steamer in 1½ hr. to *Villeneuve* (R. 54) . . 1

On foot to *Chillon*, *Montreux*, *Clarens*, *Vevay* (R. 54), 3 hrs. walking; but by halting at the various points of attraction an entire day may be spent 1

By diligence from *Vevay* to *Freiburg* in 8 hrs. (RR. 43, 44) 1

By railway to *Bern* in 1 hr. (R. 43) 1

By railway to *Bâle* in 4 hrs. 1

Should the traveller have any days still at command, they may be devoted very advantageously to **Eastern Switzerland** (Appenzell, Baths of Pfeffers, Via Mala, Upper Engadine); in spite of the absence of lakes, this country is highly interesting. If the route viâ the lake of Constance is taken, *Rorschach* (R. 63) should be reached in the evening by the last steamer.

On foot from Rorschach to *Heiden*, also to *Trogen* by the *Kaien*, and to *Gais* by the *Gäbris*, in all 7 hrs. (R. 72) 1

On foot from Gais to *Weissbad*, to *Wildkirchli* and the *Ebenalp;* return to Weissbad, thence to Appenzell, 6 hrs. (R. 72) 1

	Days
On foot from Appenzell to *Gais* and to *Altstädten* in the valley of the Rhine by the *Stoss* in 5 hrs. (R. 72), by train in 1½ hr. to *Ragatz* (R. 73)	1
Pfeffers and *Coire* (RR. 74, 75)	1
By diligence in 3 hrs. to *Thusis*, on foot in 3 hrs. by the *Via Mala* as far as the third bridge (not counting the bridge of the Nolla at Thusis) and return to Thusis (R. 96), on foot in 4 hrs. by the *Schyn Pass* to *Lenz* (R. 88)	1
On foot in 9 hrs. to *Davos* (R. 88)	1
By diligence in 4¾ hrs. as far as the station of *Landquart* and in ¼ hr. to *Ragatz* (R. 88)	1
By train to *Glarus* by *Wesen*, on foot to the *Baths of Stachelberg* (RR. 18, 79)	1
Return by the same way as far as Wesen, by train to *Schmerikon* (or *Rapperschwyl*) and by the *Lake of Zürich* to *Zürich* (R. 18)	1
The most attractive of the lakes of **Northern Italy** may be visited in the following order.	
By diligence from Lenz in 8—9 hrs. to *Celerina* and on foot in 1 hr. to *Pontresina* (RR. 90, 93)	1
On foot or on horseback ascend the *Piz Languard* and return (R. 91)	1
By diligence in 10 hrs. to *Tirano*, thence by Messagerie to *Sondrio* in 2¾ hrs. (R. 93)	1
By Messagerie to Colico in 4½ hrs. (R. 93), thence by steamer to *Como* in 3 hrs. (R. 106) (Train to Milan in 1½ hr., see *Baedeker's Ober-Italien, 1863*)	1
Return by the Lake of Como as far as *Menaggio* (*Villa Carlotta* p. 441, and park of the *Villa Serbelloni* p. 442), and by *Porlezza* to *Lugano*, see p. 438	1
By diligence from Lugano in 2 hrs. to *Luino* (R. 105), by steamer to the *Borromean Islands* in 1½ hr. and to *Arona* in 1 hr. (Railway to Turin, Genoa [in 6 hrs.] see *Baedeker's Ober-Italien, 1863*)	1
By omnibus in 3 hrs. to *Orta* on the lake of the same name, by rowing boat to *Omegna* in 1½ hr., by carriage or on foot to *Gravellona* (R. 104), or on foot in 3 hrs. to the *Sacro Monte* (p. 433), and by the *Monte Motterone* (p. 433) to *Stresa* (p. 430), or to *Baveno* (p. 429), and by diligence to *Domo d'Ossola* (R. 66)	1
By post over the *Simplon* to *Brieg* and *Vispach* (R. 66)	1

Instead of the passage of the Bernina (R. 93) choice may be made between the Splügen (RR. 96, 97) and the St. Gotthard (R. 24); the St. Gotthard is the most beautiful of all

the Alpine passes. The Splügen and the Simplon possess equal claims; the first is more interesting on the N., the second on the S. side. The pass of the Great St. Bernard (R. 62) presents the fewest points of interest, irrespective of its hospice, a source of much attraction.

The following **Alpine excursion** is recommended to the robust and practised pedestrian; it cannot be exceeded in grandeur in any quarter of the globe.

From Chamouny by the Col de Bonhomme, the Col de la Seigne, Courmayeur, the Col de Ferret (R. 61), the hospice of the Great St. Bernard, Aosta (R. 62), Châtillon, the Matterjoch, Zermatt (R. 69), Saas, Monte Moro, Macugnaga (R. 67), Varallo, Orta, and Monte Motterone to the Lago Maggiore (R. 103). Good guides are indispensable, and the excursion will occupy 10 or 11 days of 9 or 10 hours.

The most celebrated **Points of view**, for the most part easy of access and much frequented, are:

1. In the Jura (the Alps in the distance, the lesser mountains of Switzerland to the N. E. in the foreground, and more to the E. the lakes of Bienne, Neuchâtel and Geneva): *Hôtel Schweizerhof* (pp. 32, 36) near the falls of the Rhine; the *Weissenstein* (p. 14) near Soleure; the highest point of the old road from the *Münsterthal* above Bienne (p. 7); the *Chaumont* (p. 205) and the *Col des Loges* (p. 206) in the canton of Neuchâtel; the *Signal de Bougy* (p. 231) and the *Dôle* (p. 231) in the Canton de Vaud.

2. Nearer the Alps or in the Lower Alps:

a) To the N. of the Alps: the *Kaien* (p. 324) and the *Chapel of S. Anthony* (p. 324) in the canton of Appenzell; the *Uetliberg* (p. 43) near Zürich; the *Rigi* (p. 79), *Pilatus* (p. 69) and the *Frohnalp* (p. 89) near the lake of Lucerne; the *Niesen* (p. 128) near the lake of Thun; the *Moléson* (p. 191) and the *Jaman* (p. 190) in the canton of Freiburg; the *Salève* (p. 227) in Savoy, near Geneva.

b) To the S. of the Alps: park of the *Villa Serbelloni* (p. 442) near the lake of Como; the *Monte Generoso* (p. 421) and *Monte S. Salvadore* (p. 424) near the lake of Lugano; the *Monte Motterone* (p. 433) between the lakes of Maggiore and Orta.

3. In the high Alps and the region of glaciers: the *Piz Languard* (p. 387) in the canton of the Grisons; the *Schynige Platte* (p. 134), the *Faulhorn* (p. 146), the *Wengern Alp* (p. 141) and *Mürren* (p. 138) in the Bernese Oberland; the *Bella Tola* (p. 291), the *Gorner Grat* (p. 316) and the *Eggischhorn* (p. 170) in the Valais; the *Col de Balme* (p. 270) and the Flégère (p. 263) near Chamouny.

II. Travelling Expenses. Money.

The expense of a tour in Switzerland depends entirely upon the resources, habits and inclination of the traveller. The pedestrian's daily expenditure may (exclusive of guides) be estimated at about 8s., if he frequents the best hotels; but a considerable saving may be effected by selecting houses of more moderate pretensions and avoiding the mid-day tables d'hôte, which not only make heavy inroads upon the finances, but tend greatly to incapacitate the pedestrian for after-exertion. The traveller who avails himself of all the public conveyances, frequents the best hotels, and in mountainous districts engages the services of horses and guides, must be prepared to expend, at the lowest computation, 20s. per diem. If ladies or children be of the party, the average expenditure of each member of the party is by no means diminished: on the contrary, expenses are frequently entailed under these circumstances which are easily avoided by the single traveller.

The Swiss monetary system has since 1854 been assimilated to that of France. Coins of 5, 2, 1 and ½ fr. in silver; 20, 10 and 5 Rappen (centimes) in plated copper; 2 and 1 Rappen in copper. 1 fr. = 100 Rappen = (in German money) 8 S. groschen or 28 Rhenish kreuzers = 9¾ d. French gold is the most convenient and available coin, especially for N. Italy. German florins (2 fr. 15 cent.) in the larger towns and hotels of the N. and E. of Switzerland have a value of 2 fr. 10 cent., dollars (3 fr. 75 cent.) of 3 fr. 70 cent. English sovereigns (25 fr.) and banknotes are received at the full value at all the principal hotels and towns in Switzerland and N. Italy. The circular notes of 10 l., issued by many of the English banks, are recommended as a safe and convenient form for transporting large sums.

III. Hotels and Pensions.

Switzerland may be said to have a speciality for its hotels; none better are to be met with in any part of the world. The modern establishments at Geneva, the *Hôtel Monnet* at Vevay, the *Baur* at Zürich, the *Schweizerhof* at Lucerne, the *Three Kings* at Bâle, the *Parc* at Lugano, are models of organization on a most extensive scale. The smaller establishments are often equally well conducted, indeed in French and German Switzerland a really bad hotel is very rarely met with. In the old-fashioned houses the ground-floor is frequently appropriated to guests of the humbler class, the first-floor to more distinguished visitors.

The ordinary prices in the first-class hotels are: Bed room 2 fr. and upwards, table d'hôte without wine at 1 o'clock 3 to 4 fr., at 4 o'clock or later 4 to 5 fr., an excellent breakfast (tea or coffee, bread, butter, and honey) 1½ fr. in the public room, 2 fr. in the apartment of the traveller, wax-candle 1 fr., service 1 fr.; supper generally according to the bill of fare.

In the hotels of more moderate pretensions the following prices may be accepted as the average; bedroom 1 to 1½ fr., breakfast 1 fr., table d'hôte with wine 2 to 3 fr., service discretionary, no charge for bougie, in fact about half the charges of the first-class establishments. To hotels of this latter class the editor has devoted considerable attention. It generally happens that the best accommodation in the largest hotels is reserved for families, whilst the solitary pedestrian finds himself no better off than he would have been in a less pretentious establishment, and no corresponding reduction is made in the items of his bill. On the other hand, it has sometimes been the editor's lot to pay at houses of inferior rank the prices of the highest class. The truth is, the character of a hotel frequently depends upon many fluctuating elements. A head-waiter (Ober-Kellner) often has it in his power to give a prestige to the establishment in which he is so important a personage; the same may be said of the staff of servants generally.

It must also be admitted that the estimation in which establishments are held varies very much with the temperament of the visitors themselves. Some are more exacting than others; orders are frequently given totally at variance with the customs of the country, and great dissatisfaction expressed if they are not immediately complied with, the unreasonableness of which is evident.

In the dull season (from October to June) many hotels are converted into "pensions" or boarding-houses, into which guests are received by the week on terms ranging from 3 to 8 fr. per diem for each person.

This charge comprises bedroom, breakfast, table d'hôte without wine, and supper (tea, bread and butter, and cold meat); attendance about 5 fr. per month. In the summer these arrangements may also be made in certain localities; establishments for this express object abound in the neighbourhood of Lucerne, Geneva, Interlaken, Chateau d'Oex etc. The following general hints are offered in the hope they may occasionally prove of service to the inexperienced traveller.

Damp linen should be carefully avoided. The traveller should satisfy *himself* on the subject, especially in the large

frequented hotels, in which the whole stock of linen is likely to be in requisition.

A Déjeuner à la fourchette is always an expensive meal and not to be recommended.

Travellers should accommodate themselves to the hours of the table d'hôte if possible; if not, it is prudent to order the meal at a specified price, unless there be a bill of fare (Speise-Karte) when the traveller's own discretion can be exercised.

Wine is often a source of much vexation. The ordinary table wines are generally so bad that refuge has to be taken in those of a more expensive character, which is indeed the very aim and object of the landlord; it is wise to select a wine which is the growth of the country; in the N. and W. of Switzerland the produce of *Schaffhausen* or *Winterthur* is recommended, in the Grisons *Malans* (pp. 331, 335), in the E. of Switzerland *Lacôte* (p. 215), *Lavaux* (p. 235), *Yvorne* (p. 242) and *Neuchâtel* (p. 202).

If a prolonged stay is made at a hotel, the bill should be demanded every 3 or 4 days, by which means any errors, whether accidental or designed, are more easily detected and rectified. In the case of a departure early in the morning, the bill should if possible be obtained over night; it is a favourite practice to withhold the bill till the last moment, when it is obvious that the hurry and confusion will render error or overcharge less liable to discovery.

The mental arithmetic of waiters is apt to be exceedingly faulty, though seldom in favor of the traveller; a written account of the several items charged for should therefore invariably be required.

The landlord himself, or in his absence the Ober-Kellner, should always be applied to when information or explanations are demanded; the subordinates of the establishment are seldom to be relied upon.

Umbrellas change hands with astonishing rapidity; they are articles which should never be lost sight of, being of great service and not easily replaced.

It is an unsafe pratice to put clothes outside the chamber door to be brushed; it is difficult to surmise what class of persons are guilty of such depredations, but the editor has had on more than one occasion to regret his imprudence in this respect.

As an invariable rule the traveller should keep a very constant eye upon his baggage; a man and his luggage are soon parted — and once parted, they do not often meet again.

In the height of the season the concourse of travellers is often so great as to render it advisable to bespeak accommodation by means of the telegraph.

Beyond the Alps, and especially in Italy properly so called, it is advisable in the smaller towns and in the country to make a bargain beforehand; to do this a small stock of Italian phrases is indispensable, but is easily acquired; the judicious employment of the interrogation "quanto costa?" whether applied to "camera", "pranzo" or "colazione", will unquestionably be the means of a considerable saving to the resources of the traveller.

In conclusion a few observations are hazarded on two vexed questions of hotel economy, viz: the charges for "service" and "bougies". The editor believes the practice of charging for "service" in the bill is universally approved of; but, to be entirely satisfactory, it should be made to comprehend every demand, so that the traveller is spared every kind of importunity on quitting his hotel. The charge for bougies is generally reprobated as obnoxious and extortionate, and the merits of many really excellent hotels are forgotten in the irritation caused by this vexatious demand. The charge of 1 fr. for a wax-candle, the fourth part of which is seldom consumed, cannot be justified. A little moral courage on the part of the travelling community would soon put an end to the system; if it is maintained by the landlords that lights is an item which must be defrayed by the public, a small percentage added to the charge for apartments would, it is believed, be a satisfactory compromise.

IV. Passports.

A very recent period has witnessed an entire revolution in the system of passports, which, with some exceptions, are no longer the sources of vexation, delay and expense they formerly were. In certain states (France, Prussia, Belgium, Sweden, Norway) the authorities have publicly announced the obnoxious system to be abolished, and it is probable that English travellers might traverse those countries without being once called upon to produce their passports; but cases not unfrequently occur when they are at the mercy of subordinate officials, and complaints have been made of much annoyance and incivility being endured at their hands.

In the Italian states (dominions of the Pope excepted) the troublesome formality of the visé has been abolished, and in Switzerland passports are seldom demanded.

On the whole, however, taking into consideration the inexpensive terms on which these documents are issued by the English Foreign Office, the facilities afforded for obtaining them, and moreover that cases of unexpected difficulty may not unfrequently arise when they are of service to the tra-

veller by proving his identity and respectability, it is extremely unwise not to be provided with a passport, together with the diplomatic visés of the countries about to be traversed. In Austria no modification has as yet taken place in the passport regulations.

V. Excursions on Foot.

The Pedestrian is unquestionably the most independent of all travellers; beyond all others is he able both physically and morally to enjoy a tour in Switzerland. The following hints are tendered to the inexperienced, and may be useful during the novitiate of travel; otherwise experience alone can make the perfect traveller. Habits are various, the objects of travel different — sometimes pleasure is the only aim in view, sometimes instruction is the loftier mark; the varieties of tastes are numberless, constitutions widely differ; above all, the extent of resources limits the opportunities of enjoyment to some, whilst to others it affords boundless sources of pleasure and information. All these considerations increase the difficulty of laying down a series of suggestions, the application of which shall be general; the editor, however, trusts that the following may not be perused without advantage by that class of travellers who do not expect to find the luxuries of a west-end hotel in an Alpine valley, and who regard mere personal comfort as secondary to the nobler objects with which travel should be alone undertaken.

Disposition of time. The first golden rule for the pedestrian is to start on his way betimes in the morning. Where the constitution permits it, a two hours' walk may be accomplished before breakfast. At midday a glass of good wine or beer, where obtainable, with cold meat or bread and cheese, form a suitable repast. — Repose should be taken during the hottest hours, and the journey then continued till 5 or 6 in the evening, when a substantial meal (a late table d'hôte generally to be met with) may be partaken of. The traveller's own feelings will best dictate to him the hour for bed.

Luggage. The greatest drawback to the pleasure of an excursion is a superabundance of baggage; an actual sufficiency and no more may be considered as the second golden rule for the traveller. It is impossible to overestimate the comfort of being independent of that industrious class who make a prey of the overburdened traveller. Who has not experienced the exultation which attends the shouldering of the knapsack or the carpet bag, in quitting a steamboat or railway station? Who in his turn has not felt the misery of that

moment when, surrounded by his "impedimenta", the luckless tourist is almost distracted by the rival claims of porters, touters and commissioners — a class whose peculiar province seems to be to detract as much as possible from the enjoyment of travel? A light "gibecière" or game-bag, such as may be procured in every town, amply suffices to contain all that is necessary for a fortnight's excursion. A change of flannel shirts and worsted stockings, a few pocket-handkerchiefs, a pair of slippers and the necessary "objects de toilette" may be carried with hardly a perceptible increase of fatigue; a piece of green crape to protect the eyes from the glare of the snow, and a leather drinking-cup will also prove serviceable. The traveller may have a more extensive reserve of clothing, especially if he proposes to visit towns of importance, but even these should be contained in a valise, which he can easily wield, and which may be forwarded from town to town by means of the post.

Dress. The costume of the traveller is no unimportant matter for consideration. A felt or flannel hat with an amplitude of brim, lightness and flexibility being combined, will be found the most desirable gear for the head. A suit of Scotch tweed of tolerably stout texture is incomparably the best. A plaid is indispensable. Double-soled shoes and gaiters complete a costume upon which it is not easy to improve. For the glaciers and principal mountain excursions a stouter shoe, the sole provided with wrought-iron nails, is necessary. A light umbrella with a strong iron ferrule serves the double purpose of a walking stick, and a protection against the fierce rays of the sun or the passing shower. An "Alpstock" will be of great assistance in excursions amongst the higher Alps and on the glaciers; they are to be purchased for a franc (or less), and if the name of each spot of importance visited be according to custom imprinted with a hot iron upon them, they form both a trophy and a reminiscence in after-days.

Rules. The too enthusiastic traveller should curb his ardour at the outset of his excursion, and begin by moderate performances, which should in no case exceed ten hours per diem. Animal spirits are too often in excess of powers of endurance; energies overstrained on one occasion sometimes incapacitate altogether for several days. No little discrimination is often requisite to determine when walking should be abandoned for the ease of a carriage, but all these experiences will come without the aid of a guide-book; suffice it to say, when a mountain has to be breasted, the prudent pedestrian will pursue the "even tenor of his way" with regular and steady steps; the novice alone indulges in "spurts"; on an

average from 60 to 70 steps per minute should be taken in ascending a mountain, from 90 to 100 in the descent and on level ground. If the traveller will have a third golden maxim for his guidance it may be: "When fatigue begins enjoyment ceases".

It is hardly necessary to state that good and experienced guides are absolutely indispensable for such excursions as the Nüfenen (p. 174), the Sanetsch (p. 189), the Lötschen Pass (p. 293), the Sentis (p. 328), the Sernftthal (p. 258), the Moro (p. 307), the Matterjoch (p. 312) etc. In all these excursions good provisions for at least one day must be provided; least of all must the spirit flask be forgotten, not for the object of stimulating the traveller, but because it is highly imprudent to drink the pure water from the glaciers. Good brandy is hardly to be met with, but Kirschwasser, the spirit extracted from the cherry, will be found a most wholesome and acceptable substitute.

Excursions amongst the higher mountains should not be undertaken before July, nor at any period during a long continuance of rain or snow. Glaciers should if possible be visited before 10 o'clock in the morning, after which hour the rays of the sun soften the crust of ice formed during the night over the fissures and crevices.

The anticipations of an excursion into Switzerland, which is usually painted "couleur de rose", not unfrequently receive a rude shock from actual experience. The first night in a chalet dispels many illusions. Whatever poetry there may be theoretically in a bed of fodder, the usual concomitants of the cold night-air piercing abundant apertures, the ringing of the cow-bells, the sonorous grunting of the swine, the undiscarded garments, hardly contribute to that refreshing slumber of which the wearied traveller stands in no little need.

Over all the movements of the pedestrian the Weather holds despotic sway; those who claim acquaintance with the elements and their signs will tell him of numberless indications by which either foul or favourable weather may be anticipated. It is wise before undertaking a long or difficult excursion to consult these would-be prophets whose prognostications may often prove of value.

Health. Finally a word may be acceptable on the subject of the wounds and bruises which few altogether escape in a protracted excursion. Tincture of arnica is an efficacious application in cases of this kind, and, indeed, if rubbed on the limbs after much fatigue, braces and invigorates.

Saturnine ointment is serviceable in inflammation of the skin, an inconvenience not unlikely to arise from exposure to

the glare of the sun on the snow. Others recommend glycerine, cold cream, and, especially for the lips, collodion.

In Diarrhœa, 15 drops of a mixture of equal parts of tincture of opium and aromatic tincture may be safely taken every two hours until relief is afforded.

VI. Maps.

Of the numerous and excellent maps published in Switzerland those alone need be mentioned which are likely to prove serviceable to the traveller.

1. The *Map of Switzerland* (scale 1 : 380,000, comprised in one sheet, mounted on linen) by *J. M. Ziegler*, published at Winterthur, price 12 fr., is an admirable work, strongly recommended to the pedestrian.

2. The *Government Maps* of the whole of Switzerland, a work on a much more extensive scale (1 : 100,000), is comprised in 25 sheets (not mounted), price 3 to 6 fr. each. Of these the following will prove especially valuable to the traveller: Nos. VII, VIII, IX, XIV, XV, XVII, XVIII, XIX, XX, and XXII.

Maps of several of the cantons on a still larger scale, likewise based on government surveys, may also be procured. The fact that the Canton of Zürich (admirably executed) alone extends over 32 sheets will convey some idea of their bulk and minuteness, rendering them unsuited for the ordinary traveller.

3. The *Relief Maps* of *M. Beck* at Bern are also well deserving of inspection, being the best works of the kind in Switzerland. Those on a smaller scale may be employed as travelling maps.

4. *Bird's-eye Views* of the Alps by *F. W. Delkeskamp* (mounted and bound, price 20 fr.), a most interesting work, but better adapted for inspection before or after the tour than as a travelling-companion.

VII. Guides.

On such beaten tracks as the Rigi, the Brünig, the Scheideck, the Grimsel, the Furca, the Weissenstein, etc., the services of a guide may be well dispensed with by the experienced and vigorous pedestrian accustomed to mountain-excursions.

If the traveller wishes to disencumber himself of his knapsack, the first urchin he meets will gladly transfer it to his shoulders for a very trifling gratuity. For the more difficult and dangerous *routes*, however, guides are absolutely indis-

pensable, and they will be found to be, as a class, intelligent and respectable men, well versed in their duties and acquainted with the people and resources of the country.

The great depôts for guides are Thun, Interlaken, Lucerne, Arth, Zug, Martigny, Chamouny, Zermatt, and Pontresina; for traversing the Alps at any point, guides are always to be met with in the neighbouring villages.

The ordinary pay of a guide is from 6 to 8 fr. for a day of 8 hrs. He is bound to carry from 15 to 20 pounds of baggage, and to hold himself at the entire disposition of his employer, whose temporary servant he is. They usually demand 6 fr. a day for the return home; but, as they have nothing to carry, better terms may possibly be made with them, and they are bound to return by the shortest practicable route.

It is needless to say a guide entails a considerable extra expense upon the traveller, who, however, receives an ample equivalent. A good guide will point out a multitude of objects which the best maps fail to indicate; he furnishes much useful and interesting information upon manners and habits, upon battle-fields and historical incidents, on military routes and positions, and when the traveller reaches his hotel, wearied with the fatigues of the day, the many little services his guide can render him will be found invaluable.

Amongst a party of 3 or 4 the expense of a guide is of course greatly diminished, but as he is not bound to carry more than 20 pounds of baggage, they may more advantageously engage a sumpter horse or mule, the driver of which will serve all the purposes of a guide on the ordinary routes.

Adult porters are entitled to 75 cent. or 1 fr. an hour for less than a day, return included. It is advisable to come to an express understanding previous to engaging their services, a sum being agreed upon which shall comprise food, return, and the inevitable "pourboire" or extra gratuity. This is the surest way to avoid after-disputes and discussions. A certain amount of good fellowship and confidence should subsist between the traveller and the individual who is perhaps to be his sole companion for some days. The judicious traveller will know when to make with advantage the offer of a cigar or the spirit-flask, such attentions on his part being seldom thrown away.

It must be admitted that the enormous increase in the number of travellers has tended to lower the moral scale of the guides as a class. It is desirable the cantonal authorities would require each guide to furnish himself with a legal certificate of his character and qualifications, and that the names

of these certificated guides, with tariffs of charges, be exhibited on the walls of the hotels; by these means the traveller would be exposed to no risk in his selection, whilst the standard of the men generally would rise to its former level.

VIII. Voituriers and Horses.

Good carriages for hire are to be met with in all parts of Switzerland, but more particularly in Bâle, Zürich, Bern, Unterseen, Thun, and Geneva. Four persons by hiring a carriage can travel more commodiously, as quickly, and less expensively than by diligence. If the landlord of the hotel at which the traveller sojourns, has not himself horses and carriages for hire, he will generally recommend some one in whom confidence may be placed. The horses and carriage should be inspected before any engagement is made; and if the journey is to be of considerable length, it is judicious to have a written agreement, which it is usual for the employer to conclude by advancing a sum as earnest-money, which is deducted from the final payment. The traveller has the right of selecting the hotels where sojourn for the night is to be made, the driver on his part being entitled to select the localities where rest during the day shall be taken. The ordinary charge for a carriage with one horse is from 15 fr. per diem; for a carriage with two horses from 25 fr. In the height of the summer slightly increased terms are demanded; the driver expects 1 fr. per horse as a gratuity. Like the guides, the voiturier demands the return-fare to the place from whence he was engaged, and it is of course to the interest of the traveller so to arrange his journey that he may discharge his carriage as near as possible to the home of the driver. Return-conveyances may frequently be obtained for 10 to 15 fr. per day, but the use of them is in some places strictly prohibited. From 30 to 40 miles is the average day's journey, a halt being made of 2 or 3 hrs. about midday; but longer distances than these should be agreed upon for the return. In mountainous districts inaccessible to heavy carriages, small vehicles or "chars-à-bancs" are employed, accommodating two persons only; they cost from 12 to 15 fr. per diem, everything included. A horse or mule costs 10 to 12 fr. per diem, conductor included, though he expects 1 or 2 fr. as a gratuity; if he cannot return with his horse the same day to the spot from whence he started, the following day must be paid for; for example a horse from Hospenthal to the Grimsel is charged 20 fr., because the double journey cannot be accomplished in a day. The good pedestrian will unquestionably *eschew* the assistance of a horse; a lengthened

excursion on horseback is attended with much fatigue, especially if an ascent, whilst the descent is positively disagreeable. Forthe fair sex the "chaises-à-porteurs" are recommended, but they may without difficulty attain the most frequented summits on foot.

IX. Posting and Telegraphs.

Both **Post-horses** and **Post-carriages** are to be procured on all the principal Swiss routes. The tariff is 4 fr. per horse for each stage, the stage being 9 M. The postilion is entitled to 1½ to 2½ fr., according to the number of horses; for a carriage from 2 to 4 fr. is demanded. The stage is performed in about 1½ hr.; if the traveller requires greater expedition, he must pay one third more. An ordinance of May 1st, 1852, containing 90 clauses by which this service is regulated, may be purchased or consulted at each post-bureau, and is indispensable to those who habitually travel post. Posting is not more expeditious than the public conveyances.

The modern **Diligences** which traverse the principal routes are extremely commodious, and the service is well and punctually performed, though this remark will not be always applicable to the "supplementary carriages", i. e. those that are furnished for the especial accommodation of passengers when the diligence is full. Travellers are recommended in all cases to look after their own baggage. For the arrival and departure of diligences etc. see authorities referred to p. IV. The diligences have three places in the coupé, which are the best, and six in the interior. The traveller who is not fortunate enough to secure a corner in the latter compartment will be but poorly seated and deprived of all view. The diligences over the principal Alpine passes have no outside places; there are, however, two seats which may be secured by special arrangement with the conductor (the traveller having first of course provided himself with an inside-place); these are the conductor's seats at the back of the vehicle, and by the side of the driver; the latter is preferable in fine weather, but the occupier will be much inconvenienced by the machine connected with the drag, which in the absence of the conductor he must work.

When the influx of travellers is at its height, there is a great demand for the best places, which are frequently engaged several days in advance. The price of a place in the coupé is 80 cent. per league (3 M.), for the interior or cabriolet 65 cent.; for the mountain-passes these charges are increased respectively to 1 fr. 15 cent. and 1 fr. If there is

room, passengers are taken up on the road, but they must pay the fare for the entire stage.

In all the central offices **Private Diligences** may be engaged by a party, provided they take all the seats at a charge of 1 fr. per league. The speed of these conveyances is that of the ordinary post-diligence. The party are at liberty to dine and pass the night where they think proper, but must previously give notice of their intentions.

Telegraphic Communication, starting from *Zofingen* (p. 18), the central office, extends all over Switzerland. The telegraph-stations, wherever they occur, are enumerated in the following pages. The tariff is as follows:

For 20 words 1 fr., 21 to 50 words 2 fr., 51 to 100 words 3 fr. within the limits of Switzerland.

By the law which regulates the telegraphic service it is enacted that "dispatches may be delivered at every post-office, and if the office is not also a telegraphic office, the dispatch shall be transmitted without delay to the nearest."

X. Railways.

The traveller's attention should first be directed to the following **Junctions** of the Swiss railways:

1. From Bâle to E. Switzerland. There are two railways to *Zürich*: one from *Bâle* by *Olten* (where the line to Central and W. Switzerland diverges, see below) and *Aarau*, the other from *Klein-Basel* by *Waldshut* (line to Schaffhausen and Constance in course of construction). These two lines unite at *Turgi*, a station between Brugg and Baden. At *Wallisellen*, a station between Zürich and Winterthur, a line to the S. E. diverges to *Rapperschwyl*, *Wesen* (branch-line to *Glarus*), *Wallenstadt* and *Sargans*, where it joins the railway from Rorschach to Coire. *Winterthur* is the point of junction of four lines: W. to *Zürich*, N. to *Schaffhausen*, N. E. to *Romanshorn* on the Lake of Constance, and S. E. to *St. Gall* and *Rorschach* on the Lake of Constance, and thence to *Sargans*, *Ragatz*, and *Coire*.

2. From Bâle to Central and W. Switzerland the line diverges at *Olten* to the S. from the railway to Zürich. At *Aarburg* it divides: S. E. to *Lucerne*, S. W. to *Herzogenbuchsee*, where it again divides: S. W. to *Bern*, W. to *Soleure*, *Bienne*, and *Neuchâtel*. From *Bern* a line runs S. E. to *Thun*, another S. W. to *Freiburg* and *Lausanne*. Four lines diverge from *Neuchâtel*: N. E. to *Bienne*, *Soleure*, and *Herzogenbuchsee*, N. W. to *Chaux-de-Fonds* and *Le Locle*, W. to Pontarlier in France, S. W. to *Yverdon*, *Bussigny* (whence a single line

runs S. E. direct to *Lausanne*, comp. p. 214), *Morges* and *Geneva*. The line from (Geneva by) *Lausanne* to *Vevay*, *Villeneuve* and *Bex* unites near *St. Maurice* with the line on the S. bank of the lake from *Bouveret* to *Sion*.

The traveller is not required to change carriages at all these junctions. The guards usually afford sufficient information on this head to preclude the possibility of a mistake.

Luggage. Each passenger is allowed 20 lbs., but if this weight be exceeded, ½ cwt. is charged for. Travellers provided with direct tickets from the German to the Swiss railways, or vice versâ, are recommended to assure themselves of the safety of their luggage at the frontier (Bâle, Friederichshafen, Lindau, Rorschach, Romanshorn).

The **Carriages** on the German Swiss lines (like those of Wirtemberg, Austria, and Lombardy) are constructed on the American principle, accommodating 72 passengers, and furnished at each end with iron steps of easy access, protected by a roof. Throughout each carriage, and indeed the entire train, a passage runs, on either side of which the seats are disposed. This arrangement enables the traveller to shift his position at pleasure, provided the carriage be not unusually crowded, and facilitates a survey of the district traversed.

The carriages on the French Swiss lines are of the ordinary construction, and are far inferior in comfort to those of most of the German lines. In French Switzerland the tickets of the passengers are inspected as they leave the waiting-room, and given up at the "*Sortie*" on their arrival.

On most of the Swiss lines **Return-tickets** are issued at reduced rates, some of them available for several days (Sunday-tickets). **Excursion-tickets** may also be procured as follows: (a.) From *Zürich* to *Wallisellen*, *Wesen*, *Glarus*, returning to Wesen, thence to *Sargans*, *Coire*, returning to Sargans, thence to *Rorschach*, thence by *St. Gall*, or by *Romanshorn* (per steamer) and *Frauenfeld*, or by (per steamer) *Constance* and *Schaffhausen* to Zürich, or vice versâ; or the same circuit may be made commencing with any other station on this route, and returning to the same point. These tickets are available for 5 days: 1st cl. 20, 2nd cl. 16, 3rd cl. 11½ fr.— (b.) From *St. Gall* to *Rorschach*, (per steamer to) *Schaffhausen*, *Winterthur*, *St. Gall*, or vice versâ. This circuit may be commenced at any of the above-mentioned stations; the tickets are available for two days: 13 fr. 15, 10 fr. 80, 7 fr. 50 cent. Other similar excursions of less interest to the traveller need not here be enumerated.

XI. History.

The limits of this work necessarily preclude more than a brief historical sketch of the interesting country and people the traveller is now visiting — a country, the beautiful and romantic scenery of which can hardly be surpassed in any quarter of the globe — a people celebrated above all others for the spirit of freedom and independence by which they are actuated. It is hardly necessary to carry the reader back to a period antecedent to the subjugation of Helvetia (the ancient Switzerland) by the Roman legions; traces of that subjugation still exist in the Romanic language common to this day in a part of Switzerland. Under the Roman sway Helvetia enjoyed a flourishing trade, which covered the land with cities and villages, and Christianity was introduced with its attendant blessing of civilization.

A great irruption of barbarians was however destined to sweep through the peaceful valleys of the Alps, before which Roman civilization fled, and Burgundians, Allemanni (Allemands), Ostrogoths and Huns settled themselves in different parts of the country. The Allemanni and Burgundians introduced their laws and customs, and the greater part of the country was occupied by the former tribe. To each soldier was allotted a farm; a judge or centgrave (Graf) was placed over a hundred of these farms; several of these hundreds or cents constituted a Gau (whence Thurgau, Aargau etc.), and the centgraves were under a duke.

In process of time the entire country fell under the sway of the French or Frankish empire, but the old constitution was retained. Christianity, which for a while had succumbed before the inroads of the barbaric hordes, once more exercised its mild and benignant influence, and the desolated fields again waved with crops of grain. On the partition of the Frankish empire amongst the Merovingians, Switzerland was divided between two sovereigns, one ruling Allemannian, the other Burgundian Switzerland. Under Pepin the whole country was reunited, and during the energetic reign of Charlemagne the arts and sciences were cultivated and flourished. Under his feeble successors the centgraves or counts became more and more independent of royal authority, and eventually made their "Gaus" hereditary: one of them, Rudolph, at the close of the 9th century, established the new kingdom of Burgundy, whilst the counts in other parts of Switzerland conducted themselves like princes, and exacted vassalage from the people in their respective jurisdictions, whence arose a multitude of independent and complicated governments, the chiefs of which were perpetually at warfare with one another.

The most powerful probably amongst these feudal families was that of Habsburg, and many inferior lords sought its protection. At the close of the 13th century, Rudolph of Habsburg, as king and emperor of Germany, held a court in Helvetia; his rule was wise and salutary. No so that of his sons Rudolph and Albert who encroached upon the rights of the Swiss people. The latter who succeeded to imperial power in 1298, by the tyranny and obstinacy of his rule, gave rise to the first confederacy of the Swiss cantons. That interesting epoch, the meeting of the 33 brave patriots on the Rütli, a solitary spot on the lake of Lucerne, on the night of November 7th, 1307, is known to every one who has a moderate acquaintance with general history (see p. 90). The three Waldstädte, or forest states, as the cantons of Uri, Schwytz and Unterwalden were termed, rose, deposed the obnoxious governors whose rule had been marked by the most odious tyranny and oppression, and destroyed the strongholds which so long had overawed the country. Henry VII., who succeeded Albert, confirmed the rights of the forest-cantons, but the warlike spirit of the people had been too much fostered; civil wars were kindled between neighbouring cantons, whilst the house of Austria obstinately endeavoured to recover its lost sway, and eventually the emperor Frederick III. called to his assistance a French army, for the protection of his family estates and rights. In 1444 another Thermopylæ was made at the village of St. Jacob near Bâle, where 1600 Swiss withstood 20,000 French under the dauphin Louis. The Swiss next gave provocation to Charles the Bold, the powerful duke of Burgundy, who invaded their country, but was signally defeated in the memorable battles of Grandson (see p. 214), Morat (p. 199) and Nancy (1476—77). From this period the confederated cantons

were acknowledged by foreign countries as the Swiss League. In 1481 Freiburg and Soleure were united to them.

In 1499 arose the Suabian war, in which Switzerland gained six important victories, when peace was concluded by the treaty of Bâle. Bâle, Schaffhausen and Appenzell were next admitted into the confederacy. In 1512 the Swiss obtained from Milan the Italian bailiwicks which now form the canton of Tessin.

About this period the grand work of the Reformation began in Switzerland. Zwingli (see p. 64) opposed indulgences at the same time as Luther in Saxony, but went further in the work, particularly in simplifying the mode of worship, explaining the doctrine of the Eucharist etc. In 1524 he had the gratification of seeing his doctrines adopted by the great Council of Zürich, and his influence among the Swiss protestants continued unimpaired for the remainder of his life. The great religious struggle of the Reformation, glorious and important as it undoubtedly was in its results, sowed disastrous jealousies between the reformed and Rom. Catholic cantons, from which deplorable results ensued; but a better and gentler spirit at length prevailed, and the first religious peace was concluded in 1529.

Singular to relate, during the 30 years' war the Confederacy maintained a strict neutrality, and by the peace of Westphalia in 1648 the complete separation of Switzerland from the German empire was solemnly acknowledged. During the 18th century, and until its close, the Swiss were scarcely identified with foreign politics, but were not free from internal dissensions; this respite from foreign hostilities was, however, highly favourable to the commerce, agriculture, and literature of the country. In every department of science the Swiss of the 18th century acquired, both at home and abroad, distinguished reputation, as the names of Haller, Rousseau, Lavater, Bodmer, Gessner, Füssli, John v. Müller, Pestalozzi and many others amply testify.

In 1790 new troubles arose; although the Swiss had at first maintained a rigid neutrality in the wars of the French revolution, French power and intrigue gradually deprived them of their former constitution and at length converted the Swiss confederacy into the Helvetic republic, under an executive directory of five persons. The oppressive and arbitrary conduct of the French soon made the new form of government contemptible. Aloys Reding, a man of enterprising spirit, and a member of a family already distinguished in Swiss annals, formed a plan for overthrowing the new constitution, but the sole and unhappy result of these endeavours was a civil war. Ultimately Napoleon, in 1803, restored the cantonal system. At this period the cantons were 19 in number, viz: Schwyz, Uri, Unterwalden, Bern, Zürich, Lucerne, Glarus, Zug, Appenzell, Schaffhausen, Freiburg, Soleure, Bâle, Grisons, Vaud, Tessin, St. Gall, Thurgau and Aargau. Neuchâtel which had been ceded to Napoleon by Prussia was granted by him to General Berthier as a sovereign principality. In 1814 the relations of Neuchâtel to Prussia were restored, and together with Geneva and the Valais, it became incorporated in the confederacy of the Swiss cantons, raising their number to 22.

In 1830 considerable disturbances arose in the confederacy; the advance of liberal principles had been rapid, a universal desire for reform pervaded the cantons, and general risings took place in various parts of the country. In the democratic cantons the desired reforms were so wisely and promptly granted, that little disturbance of the public peace was occasioned; in the aristocratic cantons the opposition was stronger, and the desired reforms accomplished with greater difficulty, but eventually in the confederacy generally the following concessions were made to the popular demands: the extension of the right of election, the liberty of the press, the abolition of privileges, the inviolability of the person with other liberal institutions. The civil dissensions, however, which these events gave rise to, were the forerunners of the war (Nov. 1847) of the Sonderbund (Separate League), happily of brief duration; in 1848 a new federal constitution was inaugurated, highly conducive to the general prosperity and welfare of the country. No event of consequence has since occurred to disturb the public tranquillity, which it is earnestly hoped may long continue.

Historical notice of William Tell.

The slight outline of Swiss history which has been here attempted can hardly be brought to a conclusion without some reference to the celebrated patriot William Tell. Various narratives have been handed down to us of this remarkable character, which in the main incidents are no doubt authentic; however many of those romantic episodes with which we are so familiar rest on no substantial basis.

Tell was born at the little village of Bürglen near Altorf, and in 1388, thirty one years after his death, at which time there were living 114 individuals who were personally acquainted with him, the inhabitants of Uri erected a chapel on the site of one of his most memorable exploits. Tell is said to have reached an almost patriarchal age, and to have filled the office of Landammann or chief magistrate of the district in which he resided. His death was in character with those heroic deeds which have immortalized his name; in attempting to rescue a boy who had fallen into the river Schächen, augmented by mountain floods into a furious torrent, he lost his own life. Walter Fürst was the father-in-law of Tell; after the three confederates had matured their plans at the memorable meeting on the Grütli an event occurred which, by precipitating their movements, had well nigh endangered the success of the enterprise. The Austrian Bailiff Gessler had long wantoned in acts of abominable tyranny, and he was at length induced by impunity to indulge in a piece of arrogance which fanned the long slumbering embers of resistance into a sudden flame. He caused the ducal cap of Austria to be fixed on a pole erected by his order in the market place of Altorf, and all passers-by were enjoined to make obeisance before this symbol of sovereignty. Tell refused to submit to this infamous and degrading command, whereupon he was seized, and, according to the well known and romantic story, condemned to death by Gessler, unless he should succeed in cleaving with an arrow an apple placed upon his son's head. The child was bound to a lime-tree in the square, and Tell, being an unerring marksman, and possessing indomitable coolness and courage, split the apple with an arrow from his crossbow; but the tyrant Gessler perceiving another arrow in his belt desired to know for what purpose it was destined. "To pierce thy heart, tyrant, had I unhappily killed my son" was the dauntless reply of Tell. The infuriated Gessler upon this ordered Tell to be bound and carried to the boat which was in readiness to convey him to his castle of Küsnacht, where he intended to have immured Tell in a dungeon. Whilst traversing the lake a storm arose and the lives of Gessler and the others in the boat were placed in imminent peril. Tell's skill as a boatman was well known, and he was unbound in order that it might be made available in averting the impending calamity. Tell steered the boat to a spot on the E. shore of the lake, now known by the name of Tellensprung, and leaping on shore, left his enemies to encounter the fury of the storm. Gessler contrived to reach another point in safety and proceeded towards his castle; but Tell waylaid him in a narrow lane between Arth and Küsnacht, called the "hollow way" (see p. 62), and concealed behind a tree, shot him dead with an arrow. Tell's family is said to have become extinct in 1720.

XII. Constitution and Statistics.

The Federal Constitution of Sept. 12th, 1848, contains among others the following articles: 3. The cantons are sovereign, in as far as their sovereignty is not limited by the Federal constitution. 13. The Confederacy is not entitled to maintain a standing army. Without the consent of the Confederacy no canton is permitted to maintain more than 300 regular troops. 23. Custom's dues are levied by the Confederacy alone. 33. The postal system is conducted by the Confederacy. 39. The expenditure of the Confederacy is defrayed: (a) by the interest of the Federal war-fund; (b) by the duties levied on the frontiers; (c) by the revenue derived from the postal system; (d) by the produce of the gunpowder-commission; (e) by the produce of taxes levied by consent of the Federal assembly. 41. Every Swiss of Christian confession is at liberty to settle where he pleases. 43. Foreigners cannot become naturalized *without first having* resigned their original nationality. 44. All

Christian sects are tolerated. 45. The freedom of the press is granted. 57. Foreigners whose presence is regarded as prejudicial to the interests of the Confederacy may be ejected. 58. The order of the Jesuits is rigorously excluded from every part of Switzerland.

The following articles concern the "Federal Authorities": 60. The supreme power is vested in the Federal Assembly, consisting of the National Council and the Council of the States. 61. The National Council is composed of deputies, one being selected from each 20,000 of the entire population, and one at least from each canton. 63. Every Swiss who has attained the age of 20 years is entitled to a vote. 64. Any Swiss layman entitled to vote may be elected. 65. The National Council is elected for 3 years. 69. The Council of the States consists of 44 deputies from the cantons, 2 from each canton. 74. The two councils are principally occupied in legislation, the election of the Federal Council, the conclusion of treaties with foreign countries, measures for the public security etc., and finally the revision of the Federal Constitution. 75. The two councils assemble once annually. 77. A majority is decisive. 82. The sessions are public. 83. The Federal Council, the highest executive and administrative authority, consists of 7 members. 84. The members are elected by the Federal Assembly for 3 years. 91. The several members of the Federal Council superintend the administration of the different departments (military, interior, finance, commerce etc.). 94. The Federal Tribunal (consisting of 11 members) decides all legal questions which concern the Confederacy. 104. The court of assizes, with a jury, decides cases of breach of discipline on the part of officials, high treason and insubordination, infringement of international law, political offences etc.

Area and Population

according to the census of December 10th, 1860.

Cantons.	Sq. Leagues.	Confession.				Totals	Pop. per sq. league
		Rom. Cath.	Prot.	Jews.	Sect.		
1) *Zürich*	74,73	11,497	254,903	173	1066	267,641	3,508
2) *Bern*	294	58,572	406,862	849	2233	468,516	1,593
3) *Lucerne*	54	128,248	2,697	15	5	130,965	2,425
4) *Uri*	47	14,722	39	—	—	14,761	314
5) *Schwyz*	40	44,648	539	1	5	45,191	1,128
6) *Unterwald*	33,75	24,810	150	—	—	24,960	1,554
7) *Glarus*	29,56	5,866	27,563	2	28	33,459	1,122
8) *Zug*	10,72	19,035	622	—	10	19,667	1,928
9) *Fribourg*	71,21	90,362	15,378	7	23	105,970	1,490
10) *Soleure*	34,75	59,799	9,626	43	59	69,527	2,012
11) *Bâle-ville*	1,15	9,996	30,826	186	243	41,251	25,943
Bâle-camp.	18,52	9,824	41,721	6	222	51,773	2,791
12) *Schaffhausen*	12,19	2,080	33,489	4	73	35,646	2,749
13) *Appenzell* (Rhodes ext.)	10,17	2,243	46,329	3	29	48,604	4,523
Appenzell (Rhodes int.)	7,23	11,896	123	—	1	12,020	1,770
14) *St. Gall*	87,17	111,087	69,802	112	90	181,091	2,063
15) *Grisons*	304,41	39,003	52,166	—	8	91,177	300
16) *Aargau*	60,16	88,583	104,385	1550	82	194,600	3,220
17) *Thurgau*	42,28	22,152	67,861	15	319	90,347	2,211
18) *Tessin*	121,16	131,241	113	10	32	131,396	1,080
19) *Vaud*	138,17	12,997	199,665	399	545	213,609	1,539
20) *Valais*	226,3	90,169	697	6	8	90,880	401
21) *Neuchâtel*	34,17	9,349	77,476	548	474	87,847	2,526
22) *Geneva*	12,3	42,355	40,266	385	339	83,345	6,795
Total	1769,3	1,040,534	1,483,498	4316	5894	2,534,242	1,432
Census of 1850	1747,17	971,480	1,417,754	3146	360	2,392,740	1,370
Increase	21,13	69,054	65,744	1170	5534	141,502	62

Switzerland has therefore a population of (1432 per sq. league or) 159 per Eng. sq. M. (Alpine Switzerland 52, the remainder about 244). Geneva is the most populous canton (755 per sq. M.), the Grisons the least (30 per sq. M.). Of every 1000 souls 585 are Prot., 411 Rom. Cath., 2 Sect. 2 Jews; of these 702 speak Germ., 226 Fr., 55 Ital. and 17 Romansch. Of the 485,000 households of Switzerland 465,000 possess landed property; of the entire pop. of 2,392,740 about 500,000 only have no landed possession. In Switzerland 1 person out of 20 lives by alms, in England 1 out of 8, in France and Holland 1 out of 9. Of 100 sq. leagues of land 20 are pasture, 17 forest, 11 arable, 20 meadow, 1 vineyards and 31 uncultivated or occupied by water, roads, dwellings etc.

The three **Universities** of *Bâle, Bern* and *Zürich* have 115 professors, 31 private tutors and 500 students. Geneva and Lausanne possess two *Academies* with theolog., philos. and jurisp. faculties, 45 professors, 370 stud. of whom 70 at Geneva are foreigners, chiefly Fr. Prot. The Federal *Polytechnic* at Zürich, founded in 1855, also deserves mention; it possesses a philos. faculty and 46 teachers, some of them prof. of the universities.

The **Army** consists of the *Bundes Auszug* (élite fédérale) and the *Reserve*, consisting of the able-bodied male population between the ages of 20 and 34; and the *Landwehr*, composed of men, not included in the above classes, up to their 44th year. To the two first classes belong 94,977 infantry soldiers, 8712 riflemen, 2911 cavalry, 12,400 artillery, 12 park-companies with 1588 men, 1946 sappers and miners, etc., forming a total of 141,258. The number of the Landwehr is computed at 40,000. — The "*Cadets' Institute*" provides an admirable preparatory training for military service in Switzerland. This is an arrangement by which the pupils ("cadets") of all the principal schools receive instruction in military tactics, being provided by government with muskets and cannons (2 and 4 pounders) for the purpose. On these occasions they wear a uniform; and their annual reviews, when the cadets of several cantons frequently assemble, are a source of boundless delight to these embryo warriors.

Industry. According to the most recent statistics of Switzerland, 1,900,000 souls are supported by agriculture. The number of cattle (oxen, sheep and goats) amounts to 2,200,000, valued at 6,400,000 l. The annual export of cattle is 85,000 (50,000 oxen); import 194,000 (67,000 oxen). 37,000 tons of cheese are annually manufactured, of which 7000 tons are exported. — The manufactories employ 180,000 persons, the handicrafts 150,000. In the canton of Bâle 1,400,000 pounds' worth of silk ribbon are annually manufactured by 6000, in the canton of Zürich about 1,600,000 pounds' worth of Fr. silks by 12,000 operatives. The manufacture of watches and jewellery in the cantons of Neuchâtel, Geneva, Vaud, Bern and Soleure occupies 36,000 workmen, and represents an annual sum of 1,800,000 l.; 500,000 watches are manufactured per annum, $^3/_7$ths of the number of gold, $^4/_7$ths of silver. St. Gall and Appenzell produce annually about 400,000 pounds' worth of embroidery, which occupies 6000 hands. The printing and dyeing factories of Glarus manufacture goods to the value of 600,000 l. per annum. The manufacture of cotton goods occupies upwards of 1 million spindles, 4000 looms and 20,000 persons; hand-looms 38,000 persons; straw-plaiting (Aargau, Lucerne, Bâle) 30,000; machine-building (principally at Zürich) 6000. The total import amounts to 12,800,000 l., the export to 11,600,000 l. annually. The industrial prosperity of Switzerland is mainly attributable to the moderation of the import-duties, which enables its products to compete successfully with those of every European mart. The highest import-duty levied (on articles of luxury) amounts to 12s. per cwt.

XIII. Geology of the Alps.

Alps is the term applied to the vast mountain ranges which extend from Nice on the Mediterranean sea north-eastwards through southern France, Switzerland, the Tyrol, and Styria, to the Leitha on the Hungarian frontier. Of these the highest are the *Central Alps*, situated in Savoy and Switzerland. They are subdivided into the *Pennine Alps* (p. 282) extending from the Col de Bonhomme (p. 273) to Monte Rosa (p. 306), and including Mont Blanc

(p. 266); the *Lepontine* or *Swiss Alps* extending from St. Gotthard (p. 99) to the Vogelberg (p. 418); and the *Rhaetian Alps*, extending from the sources of the Hinter-Rhein (p. 418) over the Bernina (p. 394) to the Ortler in the Tyrol (p. 399). The central point of these ranges is the Furca and St. Gotthard group, from which the *Alps of Wallis* and *Bünden* branch in a southerly, and the *Bernese* and *Rhenish Alps* in a northerly direction.

According to their elevation the Alps are usually divided in the *Higher Alps*, or those portions above the snow-line (8000 ft. on the N., and 9800 ft. on the S. side); the *Middle Alps*, or those portions between the region of perpetual snow and the boundary of the growth of trees (4500 ft.): and the *Lower Alps*, or those between 4500 ft. and 2000 ft. above the level of the sea.

In Switzerland may be distinguished three districts, differing essentially in their geological formation. A line drawn from *Schaffhausen* through *Aarau* and *Neuchâtel* to the base of *Mont Dôle*, N. of Geneva, separates two of these districts from each other, the Jura Range from the Swiss Highlands. The latter extend to the base of the Alps, which constitute the third and most important of these districts (comp. the map mentioned at p. XXVII).

The formation of the **Jura Range** consists essentially of strata remarkable for their repleteness with organic remains, and hence called the Jura formation, though also very frequently met with in central Europe. The subdivisions of this formation, its stratification, and the remains, principally of shell-fish, which characterize the different strata, are well known. The position of the strata resembles the surface of a troubled sea, or numerous layers of cloth, placed one upon another and subjected to lateral pressure. On the borders of the Black Forest, and in the greater of these layers which extend southwards beyond Bâle, the lower strata of the Triassic System, the *Keuper Marls*, *Muschelkalk* and *Buntsandstein*, are the most prominent, and all organic remains which they contain differ from those of the Jura group. From the lake of Bienne, in a south-westerly direction, occur more recent strata, belonging to the cretaceous system, and known as Neocomian deposits.

At the base of the Jura these strata are covered by a far more recent formation, which comprehends the entire district of the **Swiss Highlands**, in its turn bounded by the lower Alps, of which the Rigi is the most celebrated from the magnificence of its view. This formation belongs to the section of the Tertiary System known as Meiocene, the vast beds of conglomerate contained in which are called Nagelflue (p. 71). It is, geologically, a very recent formation and proves what vast transformations the earth's surface has undergone at a comparatively recent date. The larger towns of Switzerland are situated in this district: *St. Gallen*, *Zürich*, *Lucerne*, *Soleure*, *Bern*, *Freiburg*, *Lausanne* and *Geneva*, as well as the two large basins of the lakes of Geneva and Constance.

The strata of the Meiocene contain in two sections remains of fresh-water animals and plants (found in abundance at the quarries of *Oehningen*, p. 32), and in an intermediate section remains of marine animals. The Nagelflue consists essentially of boulders and rounded stones from the higher Alps; its distribution in different districts indicates the various directions of the currents that prevailed in the water in which it was formerly submerged.

The position of the strata deviates little from their original, nearly horizontal direction, and takes the form of a basin between the Alps and the Jura range, the shores of the former Meiocene sea. At the distance, however, of about 7 M. from the base of the Alps, the angle, in a S. easterly direction, in the direction of the Alps, rapidly increases; a phenomenon which can only have been occasioned by some mighty convulsions after the first deposit and consolidation of the strata, and may be regarded as an introduction to the complicated rock-formation of the Alps themselves.

The northern boundary of the **Swiss Alps** extends from the l. bank of the Rhine, a short distance below the influx of the *Ill* (p. 339), in a zig-zag line S. westwards, to *Vevay* on the *Lake of Geneva*. The southern extremity of this mighty range is in the vicinity of the *Lake of Lugano*, while the eastern portion extends into Piedmont and the Austrian states.

On the **Northern side of the Alps** a belt, varying in diameter, compodes

of fossiliferous formations, is distinguishable from the main portion of the rocks. These formations were formerly known by the general denomination of Alpenkalkstein (Alpine limestone), but have in more recent times been ascertained to consist of three distinct groups, belonging to the Eocene, the Chalk-formation and the Jura-formation. Towards the eastern frontier of Switzerland, in the cantons of *St. Gallen* and *Glarus*, portions of this belt of a still more remote date occur, and are considered to belong to the Triassic System.

The rocks of these formations on the skirts of the Alps bear so little similarity to others of the same formations on the N. and W. side of this great range in Germany and France, that it has been a matter of the utmost difficulty to arrive at a satisfactory conclusion on the subject. The limestones which occur in the former in enormous masses are of a dark-grey, or nearly black colour, of a close texture, slightly crystalline, veined with a network of calcareous spar, and bear a close resemblance to the limestones which usually occur in older formations. Hence arose difficulties of classification, which were not solved until attention was drawn to the organic remains found in this northern belt of the Alps. These form the sole clue to the labyrinth of Alpine formations, and prove a surer and more trustworthy criterion, in proportion as a minuter acquaintance is made with the organic remains in the adjacent districts.

Thus the same organic remains have been here found as those which occur in the *Eocene-strata* near Paris, and it has been satisfactorily proved that these recent formations have participated in the same irregularities which have taken place in the Alpine chain. A similar relation has been observed between the chalk formations and the *Jura-group* on the northern boundary of the Alps. A variation in the character of the organic remains tends to prove that the Jura strata must have been deposited in the depths of the ocean, while those to the N. of the Swiss highlands were probably formed on the beach or shallower portions of the sea.

The relations between these three formations, the *Eocene*, the *Chalk* and the *Jura* groups, which are invariably found in juxtaposition, are of an extremely complicated nature. The strata are upheaved in the most contorted forms, and present the appearance of having been folded together, so that among the higher and more inaccessible mountains it has been a task of the utmost difficulty to ascertain the extent of these formations. Difficult as it may be to account for some of these phenomena, it has, at least, been clearly proved by the indefatigable researches of eminent Swiss geologists that these strata have been upheaved from the depths of the ocean in which they were deposited, pressed together and forced aside (i. e. to the N.) by the principal formations of the Alpine chain. This accounts for the fact that the lowest strata are frequently found on the surface.

The **Central Alpine Zone** consists of rocks of an entirely different character. The principal masses are generally composed of gneiss which towards the centre changes to granite and protogine. Adjacent to the gneiss occurs the mica-schist and talcose schist, and in the gneiss itself may be distinguished the mica-gneiss and the talcose. Although these are precisely the same rocks which everywhere constitute the earth's crust, geologists have not yet succeeded in reducing the phenomena of the construction of the Alps to fixed laws, — a fact which cannot excite surprise, when the same difficulties have been experienced in the case of far less complicated formations.

Studer, the eminent Swiss geologist, himself confesses that even in the case of the best-known central masses of gneiss, those of Mont Blanc, the Finsteraarhorn and the St. Gotthard, far too little has been ascertained to admit of their limits being laid down with any certainty.

Intermingled with the central masses of gneiss, schists also occur to a great extent, sometimes in the form of *hornblende* and *hornblende-schist* approaching the already mentioned crystalline schists of the central masses, sometimes as green-schist, analogous to serpentine, easily recognizable as a sedimentary formation. These also contain *Anthracite* and numerous impressions of plants, which may therefore undoubtedly be considered to belong to the *Coal-formation*, — a fact of the utmost importance in the study of the Alpine structure.

Older sedimentary deposits are not known with certainty to occur in the Swiss Alps, but are found in the eastern continuation of the Alpine chain. Of the strata, usually situated between the coal-formation and the Jura-group, some indeed occur in the Swiss Alps, as sandstones, conglomerates *verrucano*, *grauwacke*", *dolomite*, *gypsum* etc.; but the order of these is so far from persistent, that, although well known in the eastern prolongation of the mountain chain, and in the adjacent southern zone, and classified under the Triassic System, no satisfactory survey can be given.

In the heart of Switzerland, and on the extreme northern verge of the central zone, rises the *Central mass* of the **Finsteraarhorn** from the *Lötschthal* to the *Tödi*. In the centre of this range, where it is intersected by the routes of the Grimsel and the St. Gotthard, the granite attains its most important development, and at the same time the anticlinal axis or fan-shaped structure of the gneiss is most strongly marked. Here too, on the N. side, the most striking irregularity is observed in the contact of the gneiss and its associated quartz-rock with the adjoining Jura-limestone. In the diagonal-line from *Lauterbrunnen* and *Grindelwald* to *Viesch* the fan-shape is fully developed, on the N. side the strata decline towards the S., in the *Viescherhörner* they are vertical, whilst on the route from the *Eggishorn* (p. 170) to *Viesch* they assume a N. direction; the same is the case in an intersection of the Grimsel (p. 165). At the extremities of the gneiss, on the other hand, a uniform and abrupt descent towards the S. has been observed.

The contact of the crystalline and sedimentary formations is most strikingly exhibited on the N. verge of this group, in the profound valleys and fissures rent through the entire mass by mighty convulsions. The *Gasternthal* (p. 293) is a locality admirably adapted for arriving at a more accurate acquaintance with these phenomena. The limestone and slate-strata of the precipices of the *Altels* and the *Doldenhorn* (p. 177) are extremely contorted in their position; the basis is *granite*.

The summit of the **Jungfrau** (p. 141) consists of gneiss-granite, into which two masses of Jura-limestone have inserted themselves horizontally, their extremities being, as it were, folded back. This pseudo-interstratification must have taken place whilst the disrupting granite was in a liquid state. The *Eiger* and *Mönch* (p. 142), the *Mettenberg* (p. 144), the *Wetterhorn* (p. 144), and above all, the upper portion of the *Urbachthal* (p. 161) and the narrow ridge between the *Tossenhorn* and *Gstellihorn* display the same phenomena. Even the extremities of these inserted masses of limestone contain organic remains of the Jura-formation. This affords a key to the explanation of the structure of the Alps; if, however, it be considered as evidence that the epoch of these convulsions is more recent than the Jura, chalk and eocene periods, the gravest doubts must arise on all sides.

Almost contiguous to this *Central mass* of the *Finsteraarhorn* is that of the **St. Gotthard**; of an intervening layer of slate and limestone isolated fragments or "nests" of marble are now the sole indications. At the level of the *St. Gotthard lakes*, granite occurs in the heart of this mass, at the *Gemsboden* gneiss, above *Hospenthal* mica-slate; at *Andermatt* the inclination is towards the S., at *Airolo* towards the N., the fan-structure being here distinctly exhibited, which extends eastwards, as far as the granite can be traced.

In the beautiful intersection of the **Lukmanier** (p. 367), these phenomena are repeated; the S. portion of the fan becomes more expansive as it extends towards the E. The surface, the situation of the watershed and the summits bear no relation to the axis of the fan; the present configuration of the mountain-chains and valleys cannot therefore have been occasioned by the upheaval of the granite.

The *St. Gotthard* possesses a rich treasure in its minerals (pp. 85, 98). Those in the external central masses display a great uniformity, the same species occurring at *Oisans*, on *Mont Blanc*, the *Finsteraarhorn* and the *St. Gotthard*: such are the *micaceous iron-ore*, *titanite*, *sphene*, *fluor spar*, *apatite*, *axinite*, *tourmaline*, and the entire series of *zeolites*.

On the S. frontier of the *Valais*, from the *Great St. Bernard* over the lofty summits of the *Dent de Rang*, *Dent Blanche*, and the *Matterhorn*, as far as the *Weisshorn* and *Simplon*, extends a range of crystalline felspar-

rock, which may not only be regarded as a central mass entitled to rank with others, but even as the true **Central Chain** of the Swiss and Italian High Alps. The highest summits of the Alps, Mont Blanc and Monte Rosa, though not within the limits of this mass, are in its immediate vicinity. — It forms a transition from the fan-shaped mountains, situated nearer the external (N.) zone of the Alps, to the more horizontally extended gneiss masses which form the internal zone. The fan-shape is not easily distinguished, the symmetrical arrangement of the different species of rocks is wanting; interstratifications of marble and limestone are more frequent, serpentine and gabbro occur, and in the S. part even syenite. This *central mass* is moreover especially remarkable for its intimate connection with the associated slates; the strata are in some places strangely intermingled, whilst in others they gradually blend. Gneiss and grey slate often occur as an inseparable mass, and give rise to one of the difficult problems in geology. The basis, a variety of protogine, is termed *arkesine*, and seldom protrudes through the snows and glaciers of the highest mountains. On the **Matterhorn** and in its vicinity the level of the *green slate* which forms the summit of this gigantic mountain is observed to vary as much as 3000 ft., the basis being *gneiss* and *mica-slate*. Depressions or slips in the vicinity can alone have occasioned this phenomenon (p. 316).

Towards the S. W. the masses of *Mont Blanc* and the *Aiguilles Rouges* stand in the same relation to these central masses as those of the *St. Gotthard* and *Finsteraarhorn* to the N. E. In these the fan-structure and the granitic basis again become fully developed. The N. E. or nearly N. extremities alone of these masses extend into Switzerland, in the S. W. of the canton of *Valais* as far as *Martigny*.

In the **Alps of Tessin** gneiss and mica schist predominate. The peculiar character of the central mass hitherto followed in the species of rocks and phenomena of structure almost entirely disappears. The dubious chlorite, talcose and mica schists no longer intermingle with the rocks of the basis, but occupy a distinct position on the external zone. The gneiss predominates in the valleys and lower slopes, the mica schist in the higher mountain regions, forming, for example, the ridge and summits of the *Campolongo Pass* as far as the *Pizzo Forno*, an important point for trigonometrical measurements.

The structure is here extremely complicated, the disruption of the rock horizontal, and the lamination of the mica schist nearly vertical; the formation of the basis is much contorted and fractured.

In the upper **Val Maggia** a meridional direction of the mountain-strata appears, completely at variance with their general direction in the portions of the Alps already considered, and the principal direction of the entire range. This variation is not confined to the little-known mountains of Tessin, but may be traced as far as the *Upper Engadine*, and predominates in the entire chain from the upper *Val Maggia* to *Maloja*, 54 M. in length, and from *Chiavenna* to *Vals*, or about 32 M. in breadth. This direction and the inclination of the strata towards the E. appear to be indications of the ancient amphitheatre of mountains which is conjectured to have enclosed *Piedmont*, previous to the changes in the earth's crust which occasioned the present configuration of the Alps.

The gneiss which particularly characterises *Tessin* first occurs in the W. in the basis of **Monte Rosa** and the precipices and cliffs of the basin of *Macugnaga* (p. 306), the grandest in the Alps. In the higher regions it blends with the mica-schist, of which the four principal peaks of Monte Rosa appear to be exclusively composed. This main group rests on a meridional chain, a huge wall of rock, which from *Staldeu* (p. 309) above *Vispach* to *Ivrea* at the S. base of the range has a length of 50 M., and throughout half of this extent an altitude of not less than 10,000 ft. This forms a dyke or barrier between the *Pennine* and *Lepontine Alps*.

In a similar manner the **Adula Range** to the E. of the Alps of Tessin, though less elevated, forms the boundary between the *Lepontine* and *Rhætian Alps*. This broad mass is bleak and desolate, without strongly defined summits, and covered with snow and glaciers which rarely descend from the heights, the declivities being too precipitous, and not penetrated by valleys.

This is the cradle of the *Rhine* (p. 413). The meridional valleys are longer and formed at a greater depth.

In the entire extent of the group, the strata decline towards the N. E. and E. Gneiss therefore constitutes the basis in the *Val Blegno*. Indications of a barrier between the *Adula range* and the *Alps of Tessin* are observed in the limestone and marble masses contained in the gneiss near *Rosso* and *Landarenca* in the *Val Calanca*, which form the associating links between the black slates of *S. Bernardino* and those of the *Val Blegno*.

The gneiss-mass which extends along the *Splügen route* from *Schams* to the *Roflа* (p. 411) and *Ferrera* (p. 411) attain their most complete development in the snow-summits of the **Sereta Alps**, surrounded with glaciers. The peculiarities of this *central mass* are particularly remarkable in the vicinity of the *Splügen Pass*. The *Roflа* consists of porphyric or granitic gneiss. At the *Splügen Pass*, as well as along the entire limit of the crystalline schists, gneiss, mica-schist and calcareous black and green schists, intervening rocks occur, of which the predominating are Rauchwacke, perforated with the so-called "chamois-caverns", marble and slate, which in some cases tend to the mica-schist and gneiss, in others to the clay-slate. Thus it is also at the *Via Mala* (p. 409), between the slate of which and that of *Curver* a series of dolomite gneiss and limestone intervenes, the apparent continuation of the talcose, calcareous and felspar masses of the *Nezza* and *Albin Alps*.

The crystalline slates which extend from this point to the S. adjacent zone, scarcely admit of a general classification. They are partly dependent on masses of granite and syenite, and partly vary between chlorite schist, hornblende, mica schist and gneiss, without assuming a definite character. The position of the strata and lamination cannot be reduced to primary laws.

The lofty range of the **Bernina**, on the frontier of the *Grisons* and *Valteline* rises as a central mass in the space between the *Val Camonica* and the *Upper Engadine*. Its gneiss is intersected at *Cavaglia* (p. 394) and *Pisciadello* by the two Bernina routes, and is almost entirely encircled by granite, hornblende and serpentine, which occurs in none of the other central masses. The structure of the Bernina exhibits no tendency to the fan-shape, the rocks being exclusively schistous and differing from the granitic gneiss and protogine granites of the N. and W. central masses. The declination of the strata is always to the N. and N. E. The granite of *Brusio* (p. 395) appears in the huge slate formation declining to the N. as a considerable intervening layer only, as on both sides the declination of the gneiss and mica slate is the same.

The *central mass* of the **Silvretta**, between the *Engadine* and *Vorarlberg* exhibits, in common with the more western central masses on the verge of the *central zone*, the fan-shaped structure, the supraposition of the crystalline slates over the Jura and more recent strata, and the occurrence of granitic gneiss in the axis of the fan. Another characteristic of this mass is the vast extent of the hornblende schists which partially supplants the gneiss, and the meridional extension of the associated varieties of rock, so that the longitudinal axis of the mass corresponds neither to the direction of the lamination nor the watershed. The granite, which from the W. extremity forms the axis of the range, extends over the eminences of the *Silvretta*, *Fermont* and *Jamthal* snow-mountains from the source of the *Landquart* (p. 368) and the *Ill* (p. 339).

An attempt has thus been made to trace the central masses from the centre as far as the E. and W. limits of Switzerland.

It is observed that the direction of the strata bears no relation either to the main direction of the entire mountain chain, or to that of the distinct masses, and that the valleys, individually considered, cannot be designated as longitudinal in accordance with the position of the strata. The imposing relief of the Alps is therefore independent in its main features of the multifarious varieties of the structure of its mass, although in some cases the configuration of the surface derives its character from the formation of the rock. Stupendous as the forms of the Alpine ranges appear, and obvious as the traces of the mightiest convulsions which have ever taken

place in the earth's crust seem to be, yet *Bernhard Studer*, the most eminent geologist of Switzerland, after the most minute and laborious investigations, has pronounced his conviction that the formation of the valleys is entirely to be attributed to erosion, precisely in the same manner as in the lower mountains and plains of the continent. This startling opinion, with which this brief outline of a subject endless in extent and interest must terminate, utterly at variance as it is with the impressions produced by the aspect of the Alps, is introduced in deference to this high authority, and is supported by abundant proofs.

Alpine Farming. In spring, as soon as the snow melts on the N. side of the Alps, and the first herbage makes its appearance, the cattle are released from their winter confinement, and driven to the lower pastures; about the middle of June higher regions are ascended, and at the commencement of July a portion of the herds attain the most elevated pastures. At the beginning of September they descend to the lower districts, and about October 10th return to the valleys and their winter-quarters. In summer the best cows yield from 15 to 20 quarts of milk daily, from which, during the pasture-season of 4 months, about 2 cwt. of cheese is prepared, realizing on an average 50 cent. per pound. The best quality of cheese is produced on pastures 3000 ft. above the level of the sea, the most favoured districts being the valleys of the Emme (p. 114), the Simmen (p. 185), and the Sarine (p. 186). The herdsman (*Senne*) with his boys has abundant occupation in assembling his 80 or 90 cows twice daily to be milked, in superintending the preparation of the cheese, and cleaning the vessels employed in the process. The stables or huts (Fr. *chalet*, Germ. *Sennhütte*) in which the cattle and herdsmen are housed during the night, and the cheese manufactured, are rudely constructed of pine-logs, and not always impervious to wind and rain; the flat roofs consist of broad, oblong, or square pieces of wood, secured by heavy stones. The chalets of the better class are usually divided into three compartments, the largest containing the fire-place and milk-cauldron, another being the dairy, or cheese-manufactory, and the third a sleeping apartment. The entire furniture consists of a wooden bench and table. Although the vicinity of these huts is generally dirty and uninviting, they will be hailed with no little satisfaction by the hungry wayfarer, as they afford excellent milk, fresh butter, cheese, and bread. In elevated and remote regions even this Alpine fare is not always to be obtained, whilst in much-frequented districts other refreshments — coffee, wine, honey, eggs—and even a not uncomfortable couch of hay may be found at the chalets. A large proportion of the huts with which certain districts (valleys of the Simmen, Sarine, and Emme) are so thickly strewn, and which in external appearance do not differ from these rude mountain-dwellings, are receptacles for hay only.

For the *Preparation of Cheese*, the freshest milk, or that from which the cream has already been removed, is employed according to the quality of the cheese to be manufactured. The cheese having been separated from the whey by means of rennet, and pressed, is placed in the magazine, where it is turned daily, and moistened with cloths saturated with salt-water. If the whey is not employed for sanitary purposes, an inferior quality of cheese ("Zieger") is again prepared from it. The residue serves to fatten the pigs which are frequently kept for this purpose on the mountains.

The term "*Alp*", employed so frequently in the following pages, signifies a mountain-pasture. "*Matten*" is a term applied to the richer and less elevated meadow-land. "*Grat*" denotes a rugged and precipitous mountain-ridge.

XIV. Glaciers.

The somewhat granulous snow (*neige grenue*) which falls in the most elevated Alpine regions, above the snow-line (8000 ft.), accumulates in the valleys and clefts of the rocks, is partially melted during the day, especially in the lower districts, and during the night is converted into a solid frozen mass. Thus, layer by layer, is formed the glacier, the most striking feature of the Alpine world, a stupendous mass of the purest azure ice.

No aspect of Switzerland is so strikingly and at the same time so curiously beautiful *as when* in some fertile and wooded valley we have sud-

denly presented to our astonished gaze the glittering pinnacles of a glacier, in immediate contact with corn-fields, fruit-trees, smiling meadows, and human habitations. Such a combination forms one of the most wonderful of Nature's paradoxes.

The more extensive or *primary* glaciers are long arms of solid ice, resembling frozen cataracts, which occupy entire valleys, frequently have a very slight fall, and are estimated to attain a thickness of 1500 ft. The smaller or *secondary* glaciers are of more limited extent, occupy the mountain-slopes with a considerable fall, and are of a less massive consistency.

At an altitude exceeding 10,000 ft. above the sea-level, the influence of the sun is too inconsiderable to melt the surface of the snow and thus convert it into ice. This snowy, unconsolidated upper portion of the glacier is termed Firn (Fr. *neré*), which at a less elevation, where the sun's rays become more powerful, gradually blends with the ice of the glacier, formed as already described. The glacier is therefore, as it were, the offshoot of the Firn, but is easily distinguishable from it, the surface of the ice being rounded towards the margins, and that of the Firn towards the centre.

Whilst the fall of snow and the formation of glacier-ice suffer no intermission, the extent of the glaciers does not increase. The compensation in the more elevated regions is effected by the evaporation and absorption of the ice by the influence of the sun and air, in the lower regions by the conversion of the ice into water, which descends through the fissures, and forms a brook, the invariable outlet of every glacier.

It is a well-established fact that glaciers are in a perpetual state of motion, and descend with more or less rapidity. Professor *Forbes* found that the ice of the *Mer de Glace* advanced 209 ft. per annum at the source of the *Arveiron*, whilst at the base of the Montanvert the annual progression amounted to 822 ft. The motion in winter is less rapid than in spring and summer. It has been calculated that 200 years would elapse before a mass of rock, lying on the surface of the glacier at its upper extremity, would reach the valley of Chamouny.

Saussure (pp. 263, 266) attributes the advance of glaciers entirely to the mechanical pressure exercised by the masses of snow on the upper portions, whilst the lower extremities gradually melt away. *Agassiz* (p. 164) and his disciples maintain that the increase of glaciers is owing the rain and snow which penetrate into the fissures, and, being converted into ice, tend to force the glacier downwards. *Forbes* is of opinion that the glacier is a sluggish stream which, notwithstanding the apparently brittle nature of the ice, possesses sufficient plasticity to accommodate itself to the irregularities of its bed.

The masses of rock and detritus which become detached from the mountain-sides descend either to the glacier itself or to its margins, and, as the glacier continually but imperceptibly advances, form long walls or barriers on either side. These are termed lateral moraines (Germ. *Gandecken*). When two glaciers meet, their lateral moraines extend over the surface of the ice, and form long walls of rubbish, termed medial moraines (Germ. *Guffertinien*), which conveyed by the glacier to its lower extremity, and there deposited, constitute the terminal moraine (Germ. *Stirnwall*). The stones of the latter thus generally afford a clue to the nature of the inaccessible rocks of the higher Alps.

The formation of ice on the upper portion of the glacier is usually exactly compensated by the absorption and dissolution of the ice effected by the agency of the sun and air; the glacier seldom advances beyond its accustomed bed. This, however, is by no means invariably the case; in 1818, the terminal moraine of the Rhone-glacier (p. 166) for example, advanced 150 ft. The lower extremity of the glacier, or nose, as it were, then forces everything before it—soil, turf, stones, trees, and the ruins of human habitations—forming a huge wall with the rubbish of its lateral and medial moraines. If, on the other hand, the formation of ice is exceeded by the consumption, the glacier decreases, draws in its feelers, so to speak, and retires into the narrow mountain-gullies. The former extent of the glacier can in this case be traced by the position of the terminal moraine (p. 159). Warm seasons (1811, 1822, 1827, 1834) occasioned retrogression, whilst an

advance of the glaciers, sometimes amounting to 2 ft. daily, was observed in the years 1815-17, 1828-30, 1836, 1837, 1857-59, and finally in 1862.

Large slabs of rock are occasionally seen on the glaciers, supported by pillars of ice. These so-called glacier-tables protect the ice on which they rest from the influence of the sun's rays, whilst the ice in their vicinity dissolves, thus insulating the "table." Smaller objects, such as stones, leaves, or even a dead insect, produce an opposite effect on the surface of the ice. They become heated by the sun, and melting the ice under them, form hollows.

When the glacier stream overflows the verge of a precipice, its solid mass is rent by innumerable fractures, which by exposure to the sun and air give rise to the ice-needles and ice-pyramids.

The streams formed by the melting of the ice on the surface of the glacier descend into the crevices and fissures, and, occasionally penetrating the entire mass, unite with the brook beneath the glacier. In the former case they are termed Brunnen, or wells, Fr. *baignoirs*, in the latter, Trichter, or funnels, Fr. *moulins*. These openings and clefts are closed in winter, and the mass of ice becomes more consolidated. In spring and summer, however, new rents are continually formed, usually accompanied by a loud cracking noise.

The crevasses are a constant source of vexation to the glacier-wanderer. When he has succeeded in surmounting the lofty and precipitous moraines, and has threaded his way through a chaos of rocks on the surface of the ice, his progress is too often obstructed by some yawning gulf which compels him to retrace his steps, or have recourse to a long circuitous route. When these abysses are concealed by newly-fallen snow, a single incautious step may be attended with the most fatal consequences (p. 145).

The beds of ancient glaciers may frequently be traced by the singular manner in which they have polished and furrowed the surface of the rocks over which they have passed. This phenomenon (Germ. *Gletscherschliff*) is occasioned by the friction of pebbles and fragments of quartz, interposed between the glacier and the rock, and is observed only on granite and gneiss. An instance of this kind may be inspected by the majority of travellers at the *Handeck* (p. 162), from which, in conjunction with numerous other indications of a similar nature, it is inferred that the extent occupied by glaciers at a very remote period was far greater than at the present day. This supposition is corroborated by the frequent occurrence of erratic blocks of granite in districts whither they can have been conveyed by some external force alone, having been in all probability deposited by ancient glaciers. It is a remarkable fact that boulders of this description are found on the E. slopes of the Jura, near Bienne and Soleure, where the rockformation consists entirely of limestone.

Glaciers possess the very remarkable property of rejecting foreign substances, a phenomenon which may be thus generally explained. The surface of the glacier is ever new; the substance wedged in a crevasse is, in course of time, rejected, not because it ascends to the surface, but because the surface descends to the level of the object. Some very remarkable instances verify this theory, one of which may be here recorded. On August 17th, 1820, Dr. Hamel of St. Petersburg, accompanied by two Englishmen, Messrs. Henderson and Dornford, made the ascent of Mt. Blanc. They were attended by eight guides, three of whom, Pierre Balmat, Pierre Carrier, and Auguste Tairraz, were unfortunately lost, having been driven by a snow-slide over a precipice into a frightful abyss beneath. The glacier in which these unfortunate men were engulfed was the highest portion of the Glacier des Bossons. In 1861, some guides, during their passage across the more level portion of the glacier, found some unmistakable traces of the lost party in the shape of a knapsack, lantern, two skulls, and portions of human limbs to which particles of flesh still adhered, which bore a striking but melancholy testimony both to the fatal nature of the disaster, and those unerring laws of nature by which the most precipitous and tumultuous of the glaciers of Mont Blanc had concealed, but after a lapse of 41 years yielded up to daylight, the objects committed to it.

The glacier-domain of Switzerland extends from Mont Blanc to the

Ortler; the entire area thus occupied is computed at 900 sq. M. The cantons of the Grisons (225), Bern (155), and the Valais (130) comprise $^{7}/_{10}$ths of the Swiss glaciers (540). Of these, $^{2}/_{3}$rds send their waters to the *Rhine*. The mightiest glacier mass is the *Bernina* (p. 386); the most extensive glacier, 15 M. in length, is the *Aletsch-Glacier* (p. 171).

XV. Wrestling Matches.

(Schwingfeste.)

On stated occasions the youth of a valley, or of several neighbouring valleys, congregate for the purpose of wrestling. The elders and children of the community take part in the scene as spectators. For a victory to be decisive the vanquished wrestler must be thrown upon his back by his antagonist, and so obstinately are these contests prolonged that injuries of a serious nature not unfrequently result.

These are very curious and characteristic spectacles if witnessed where they are not got up for purposes of gain and the diversion of strangers. This is often the case in the districts much frequented by travellers, as Interlaken for example; these exhibitions, being mere speculations, are of course devoid of all the originality of the genuine matches, which are extremely interesting and exciting.

The following are the fixed dates of some of the most important matches.

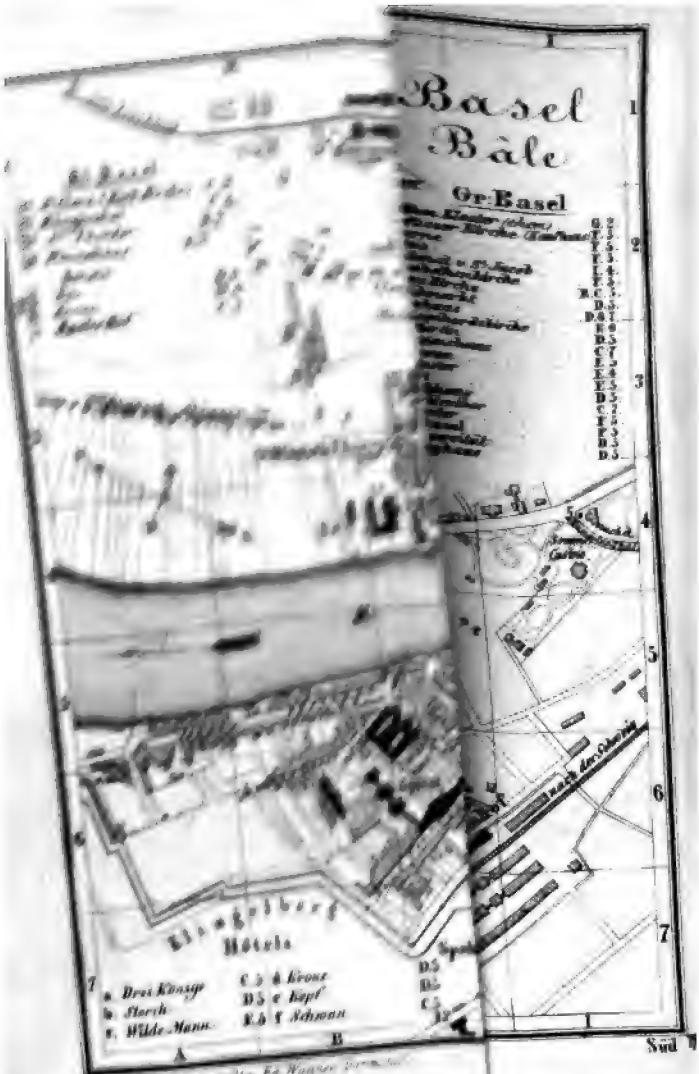
The 29th June at Schüpfheim, in the Entlebuch (p. 114).
The Sunday after the 6th July on the Seealp, in the canton of Appenzell.
The Sunday after the 25th July (St. James) on the Batersalp, 3 M. from Weissbad (p. 326).
The 22nd July on the Rigi (p. 73).
The 26th July at Sachseln (p. 112).
The 26th July on the Engstlenalp, near Meiringen (p. 157).
The 1st Sunday in Aug. on the Stadtalp, near Meiringen (p. 152).
The 1st Sunday in Aug. on the Weugernalp (p. 141).
The 10th Aug. on the Tannalp, near Meiringen (p. 157).
The 2nd Sunday in Aug. at Ennetegg in the Entlebuch (p. 114).
The 15th Aug. near the Chapel of Notre-Dame-de-la-Gorge on the Mont Joli (p. 273).
The last Sunday in Aug. at Ennetegg in the Entlebuch.
In the month of Aug., on the patron Saint's day, near the Baths of Urnäsch in the Canton of Appenzell (p. 341).
The 1st Sunday in Sept. at Ennetegg; also on
The Sunday after the 1st Sept.
The 29th Sept. and the 1st Sunday in Oct. at St. Joseph near Schüpfheim (p. 114).

Abbreviations used in the Handbook.

R. = room	N. = north
L. = light	S. = south
B. = breakfast	E. = east
D. = dinner	W. = west
S. = supper	r. = right
exc. W. = exclusive of wine	l. = left
inc. W. = inclusive of wine	min. = minute
A. = attendance	hr. = hour

M. = English mile.

N.B. The best hotels and everything particularly worthy of note are indicated by an asterisk.


Basel
Bâle
Gr. Basel
Hôtels
a. Drei Könige
b. Storch
c. Wilde Mann
d. Krone
e. Kopf
f. Schwan
nach der Schweiz
Süd

1. Bâle.

Hotels. *Three Kings (Plan a) on the Rhine, R. 2 fr. and upwards, L. ½, B. 1½, D. at 5 o'clock 4, A. 1 fr.; Stork (Pl. b) R. 1½—2, B. 1, good table d'hôte at 1 inc. wine 3, A. ¾ fr.; *Wild man (Pl. c) similar prices. — *Crown (Pl. d.), *Kopf (Pl. e) both on the Rhine; Hôtel de la Poste; Schwan (Pl. f). — In *Klein-Basel* on the r. bank of the Rhine, *Bear (Pl. g), R. 1½, B. 1, A. ½ fr.; opposite to the latter the *Kreuz (Pl. h); *Baslerhof, opp. to the station of the Baden railway, is at the same time a good restaurant.

Cafés. *Café des Trois Rois, two houses above the hotel of the same name, *Café National near the bridge, also a restaurant; beer good; *Café Schildhof, near the Elisabethenkirche.

Conveyances. Omnibus from the station to the town (50 lb. luggage free) ½ fr., from the Baden to the Swiss station 1 fr. Cabs in the market-place in front of the "Three Kings", and near the church of St. Clara in Klein-Basel &c.; charges for a ¼ hr. 1—2 persons 80 cent., 3—4 pers. 1 fr. 20 c., by the hour 2—3 fr., to or from the station 1—4 pers. 1½ fr., each box 20 cent. extra. Two-horse carriages for ½ day 15 fr., for a whole day 25 fr.

Railway stations. Baden station in Klein-Basel ¾ M. (straight) from the Rhine bridge (Swiss money not taken); duty payable on carved wood-work brought from Switzerland 10 kreuzers per lb. — The stations of the French and the Swiss lines are united at the Central Station in Bâle on the S. side of the town, at a considerable distance from the Rhine-bridge. On the exterior of the building, the clock to the l. shows the Bâle time, that to the r. the Paris time, which is generally 22 min. behind the former. The Baden line is preferable to the French, the country is more beautiful, the carriages better, and the fares more moderate.

Post-office in the Freien-Strasse.

Telegraph Office at the post-office.

Baths in the Rhine near the Münster, entrance from the Pfalz (p. 3). Warm baths at Sigmund's.

Newspapers in the Reading club by the Münster. Strangers must be introduced by a member, perhaps the landlord of their hotel.

English Church Service at the Three Kings' Hotel.

Bâle or *Basel*, the principal town of the canton Basel-Stadt (population 38,481, 9697 Rom. cath.) is first mentioned in the year 374 under the name of *Basilēa*, and appears to have been founded by the Roman army when it fell back on the Rhine near the old *Colonia Augusta Rauracorum*, founded B. C. 27 by L. Munatius Plancus (now called *Basel Augst*, 5 M. from Bâle on the l. bank of the Rhine). The wealth of Bâle has become proverbial; for this the town is greatly indebted to its favourable position at the junction of the frontiers of Germany, France and Switzerland.

The town lies on the l. bank of the Rhine and is connected with *Klein-Basel* on the r. bank by a wooden bridge, 280 yds. in length, in the middle of which is a triangular obelisk with a small bronze image of the Lällenkönig (p. 3).

The ***Münster** (Pl. 14), an imposing edifice, the two lofty towers of which are visible from a considerable distance, was

formerly the Cathedral of the see of Bâle (the bishop's residence is now at Soleure). It was built by the Emperor Henry II. in 1010—1019, and was restored in 1185, after having been partially destroyed by fire. In 1356 the old building was all but levelled by an earthquake, but is now rebuilt in the Gothic style. Of the original structure the N. portal, or *St. Gallus* gate-way, still exists, and is adorned with statues of the evangelists, John the Baptist and other saints; over the church-door is a relief representing the wise and foolish virgins; at the sides in 6 niches are the works of charity, and at the top Christ on the Judgment-seat and the angels at the last day. The W. *front* under the towers, with the principal gateway and two side-entrances belong to the 14th century; on the front are represented the Virgin and Child and under them the Emp. Henry, the founder and benefactor of the Church, with the Empress Helena; on the two side entrances are two knights, on the l. St. George and the Dragon, and on the r. St. Martin. The towers, which are 205 ft. in height, were not completed till 1500. In the year 1431 the convocation of the great *Council* in the Münster first began; it consisted of upwards of 500 clergymen, whose ostensible task was a "reformation of the Church in head and members", but after having disputed for years without any result, and having been excommunicated by Pope Eugene IV., the Convocation was at last dissolved in 1448. The Church is open to the public on Wednesdays from 2—4 o'clock. The sacristan lives opposite to the principal entrance (fee ½ fr.); in summer he is generally to be found in the Church at the above hours.

The interior of the Münster was bereft of its most beautiful ornaments in the great iconoclasm of 1529, but was re-decorated in 1852—1856 with great skill, and is now one of the finest Protestant churches in existence. The beautiful rood-loft of 1381 now serves to support the organ, a very fine instrument, performances on which may be heard once or twice a week in summer from 6—7 p. m. (Adm. 1 fr.). The pulpit is of 1424. The aisles and choir contain fine old monuments and tombstones built into the walls; in the N. nave the old episcopal chair; also reliefs of the 11th century (scenes from the lives of the martyrs); the font of 1465, and, on the pillar opposite to it, the tombstone of the learned Erasmus of Rotterdam (d. 1536) with a long Latin inscription. In the passage round the choir are the monuments of the empress Anna (d. 1281), consort of Rudolph of Habsburg and mother of Albert I., and of her youngest son Charles. The new stained glass windows, representing Moses and David, Peter and Paul, and the four Evangelists, are by artists of Zurich and St. Gall, and the newest, representing Christ as Judge of the world, is from the stained-glass Institution of Munich. The crypt, which belongs to the original edifice, contains relics of frescoes of the 13th century, and 6 sarcophagi of members of the family of the Margraves of Baden-Durlach (1688—1709). A stair leads from the choir to the Council Hall, in which one of the five principal committees used to assemble. It is exactly in the state in which it was left 400 years ago. All that was considered worth preserving at the restoration of the church is kept here, such as antiquities of the middle ages, fragments of the nine frescoes

of the celebrated Bâle *Death-dance*, painted in 1409 in remembrance of the plague, and erroneously attributed to Holbein. Here too may be seen the *Lällenkönig* (p. 1), a large head formerly placed on the clocktower of the Rhine bridge (taken down in 1839), which rolled its eyes and protruded its long tongue ("Lälli") at each stroke of the pendulum, erected in derision of the inhabitants of Klein-Basel in consequence of a dispute with them.

On the S. side of the Choir are extensive ***Cloisters**, built in the years 1362, 1400 and 1487, connecting the church with the Episcopal palace, and which have been used for several centuries as family burial-places. Among the monuments which they contain may be mentioned those of the reformers *Oecolampadius* (d. 1531) and *Grynaeus* (d. 1541), and that of a Frau *Forcart-Merian* on one of the E. pillars, which possesses considerable artistic merit. These cloisters extend to the terrace behind the Münster, which overlooks the Rhine, rising 75 ft. immediately above it, and derives its name from an imperial **Pfalz** or palace to which it is said formerly to have belonged. It is planted with chesnuts and affords a pleasing *prospect of the green river and the dark heights of the Black Forest. In its immediate vicinity are situated the swimming and bathing establishments, and near the most western of the latter is the Reading Club (p. 1).

In the street, leading from the Münsterplatz in a N. W. direction to the bridge, is the ***Museum** (Pl. 13), open to the public on Sundays from 10 to 12, and Wednesdays from 2 to 4 o'clock (collection of engravings open on Thursdays from 2 to 5); on other days admission 1 fr. It contains a picture-gallery and collections of natural and scientific curiosities belonging to the town.

The Picture-gallery is principally remarkable for the paintings and drawings[1] which it contains of the younger Holbein (b. at Augsburg 1498, d. at London 1554). Ante-room. 1—11. Copies from *Holbein*. — Collection of drawings. 1—86, by *Holbein the younger*; 130, 131, 132, by *Dürer*. 153. Drawings of the "Last Judgment" in the Ludwigskirche at Munich, by *Cornelius*. — *Picture Gallery. Room A. contains only pictures by Holbein: 1, 2. Schoolmaster's signboard of 1516; 16. Erasmus of Rotterdam; *26. The Passion in 8 sections, for which in 1641 the Elector Maximilian of Bavaria offered the sum of 30,000 fl. — Room B. contains old-German pictures: 57. The Adoration, by *Dürer*; 58. The Resurrection, 59. The 11,000 Virgins, both by *Grünewald*; 61. Miniature of Luther, by *Cranach*. — Room C. or Bâle-room: 105. Battle of St. Jacob; 106. Jews preaching at Rome. both by *Hieron. Hess*; 115. Entrance into Bâle of the confederate ambassadors in 1501 to take the oaths of allegiance to the Confederation, by *Landerer*; 122. Schreckhorn and Wetterhorn, by *Calame*. — Room D.: 131. Madonna, by *Mabuse*; 139. Forest path, by *Ruisdael*; 141. Lute-player, by *Teniers*; 149. Head of John the Baptist, by *Luini*; 152. Sleep the Type of Death, by *Carracci*; Macbeth and the Witches, by *Koch*; Abraham visited by the Angels, by *Neher*. — Room E. Birmann's Collection: 217. The Nativity, by *An. Carracci*; *220. Madonna and Child, ascribed to *Gherardesca*

[1] Photographs from the originals, admirably executed and published by the directors of the Museum, are to be had of Mr. Georg, bookseller and dealer in works of art, near the Post-office.

da Siena; *231. Cardinal Fleury, by *Phil. de Champaigne;* *232. The Adoration, by *Mabuse;* *239. Portrait, ascribed to *Rembrandt;* *241. The Smoker, by *Teniers;* 260—273. Pictures by *Peter Birmann;* 274—279. Pictures by *Sam. Birmann* (d. 1847). — The Cabinet of Antiquities contains Roman and Greek antiquities, statuettes &c. principally found at Augst (p. 1) and Windisch; old ecclesiastical vessels, idols, Swiss coins, Etruscan vases, Mosaics &c. — The Mexican Cabinet contains a number of interesting *Mexican curiosities and among other objects of interest two mummies.

The **University Library** in the same building (open from 1 to 3) contains 60—70,000 volumes and 4000 MSS.; among the latter are the transactions of the church council, "The praise of Folly" of Erasmus with marginal drawings by Holbein, writings of Luther, Melancthon &c. The *University*, founded in 1459 by Pius II., is celebrated as the school of the great mathematicians *Bernouilli, Merian* and *Euler*. The hall contains upwards of 100 portraits of the learned men of Bâle, of the cosmographer *Sebastian Münster* (d. 1552), the reformers *Oecolampadius* and *Grynaeus* &c.

The **Town-Hall** (Pl. 16) in the Market-place was erected in 1508 in the so-called Burgundian style, and renewed in 1826. The façade is adorned with the town-arms (a black episcopal staff leaning on a fisherman's grappling-iron). The two *inscriptions* indicate the height which the Rhine attained during inundations. In the court is erected a statue of *Munatius Plancus*, founder of Augst (p. 24), and according to some authorities of Bâle also.

The **Arsenal** (Pl. 20), the receptacle of the arms for the Bâle contingent of troops, contains little worthy of note except the shirt of mail worn by Charles the Bold.

The handsome **Spahlen-Thor** (*St. Paul*, Pl. 17), built about the year 1400, deserves inspection; the other gates, bastions and ramparts are being converted into public walks.

Among other **Architectural Curiosities** of the middle ages may be mentioned the *Fishmarket-Fountain* (Pl. 8), erected in the 14th century, the *Spahlen-Fountain* with a bagpiper from a design by Albert Dürer, the Roman archway in the old *St. Alban's Monastery* (Pl. 1). The *Barfüsser-Church* (Pl. 2), dating from the beginning of the 13th century, with its very lofty choir, now serves as a store house. The *Church of St. Martin* (Pl. 11) was restored in 1851 and converted into a Protestant place of worship. — The new Gothic *Elisabethenkirche* (Pl. 6) is now completed with the exception of the tower.

The **Monument of St. Jacob** (Pl. 5), a Gothic obelisk a few minutes walk S. E. from the Aeschen gate on the high-road to the Münster-Thal, was erected in 1824 over the burial place of Swiss soldiers who fell in 1444 fighting for the erties of their country. Large bodies of irregular troops

had assembled in France under the Count Armagnac, with 30,000 of which the Dauphin marched against the Confederates at Bâle. The latter were stationed at the fortress of Farnsburg, about 15 M. from the town, and on the approach of the French 1300 men immediately attempted to force their passage to Bâle. After a desperate conflict they were all cut to pieces near the village of St. Jacob where the last and bloodiest struggle took place. The red wine (not of a very superior quality), yielded by the vineyards which now occupy the scene of the battle, is known by the name of "Swiss Blood".

The Mission house (Pl. 12) educates missionaries for the promulgation of Christianity among the heathen. An excellent *Society for the promotion of the public welfare* has existed in Bâle for 82 years, and has a very extensive sphere of operations. Under its auspices are clothing-clubs, Sunday-schools and classes for instruction in music, singing, swimming &c., popular libraries, savings-banks, loan and sick-funds &c. &c. There are also similar institutions in the neighbourhood, supported by contributions from Bâle, such as the Deaf and Dumb Asylum, Establishment for the Education of Protestant Sisters of Charity and Reformatory at *Riehen*.

2. From Bâle to Bern or Neuchâtel through the Münster-Thal.

76½ M. to Bern. The high road still possesses great interest for the lovers of nature, and notwithstanding the railroad from Olten (p. 10) the diligence which still runs is the preferable conveyance. It leaves Bâle (1862) at 3. 30 a. m. and arrives at Bienne at 1. 15 p. m. The train from Bienne to Bern (R. 29), starts at 1. 40 p. m. and arrives at 3. 40 p. m.; for Neuchâtel at 2. 19 p. m. (arrives 3. 15). The night-diligence (1862) leaves Bâle at 8 p. m. and arrives at 9. 45 a. m., passing through Aarberg.

The *Münsterthal*, French *Val-Moutier*, through which the *Birs* flows, is the grandest and most remarkable in the whole Jura range. It is a succession of defiles and narrow gorges, whose banks are clothed with firs, whilst the plain smiles with verdant meadows, picturesque villages and mills. This valley, which belongs to the ancient bishopric of Bâle, served the Romans as a line of communication between *Aventicum* (Avenches see R. 46) the most important town of Helvetia, and *Augusta Rauracorum* (Augst, see p. 24) one of their advanced posts on the Rhine.

The road first traverses a fertile plain passing by the *Monument of St. Jacob* (p. 4) near the village of the same name. The landscape is at first flat. To the E., on the opp. bank of the Birs, several ruined castles appear, amongst others *Schloss Birseck* near *Arlesheim* (1062 ft.) with its charming views and gardens. Farther on, *Dornach* (1542 ft.) where, on the 22nd. of July 1499, 6000 Confederates defeated 15,000 Austrians, thus terminating the Suabian war. The charnel

house still contains the sculls of those who perished on that occasion. In the Church of this village rests *Maupertuis* (d. 1759), the celebrated mathematician.

7 1/8 M. **Aesch** (*Sonne*). In the midst of a grove on the opp. bank of the Birs, which is here crossed by a bridge (954 ft.), rises the handsome old castle of *Angenstein*. The road now enters a more mountainous and picturesque district. Near *Pfeffingen* is the frontier line between the cantons of Bâle and Bern; on an eminence to the r. are the ruins of a castle of the same name, overlooking the narrow valley. The green dale of the Birs here forms a pleasing contrast to the wooded mountains, whose barren summits here and there show the bluish yellow calcareous stone of which they are composed. The old *Castle of Zwingen* was the residence of the Governors of the canton of Bâle, until the first French revolution.

7 7/8 M. **Lauffen** (1084 ft.) (**Sonne*), at the confluence of the *Lüsel* and Birs. The valley here widens, but soon contracts again. Opposite to the village of *Saugern* (Fr. *Soyhière*) (Kreuz), a new chapel rises on the precipitous brow of the mountain. At Saugern a difference in the language is remarked, a portion of the village being German, the remainder French. Further on are seen the ruins of the castle of the same name. The baths and hotel of *Bellerive* are situated at the egress of the valley, near the point where it expands into a broad plain. At a considerable height, immediately above the road, is perched the castle of *Vorburg*. On emerging from the ravine, the road turns to the r. to

10 7/8 M. **Delémont** (1342 ft.), Ger. **Delsberg** (**Bär*, moderate prices; Telegr. station), a little town with a country residence of the former Bishops of Bâle.

From Delémont to Porrentruy a diligence ru every day at 12. 30. p. m. in four hours and a quarter (1862), passing y the foot of *Mont Terrible*. **Pruntrut**, Fr. *Porrentruy* (Ours; Telegr.-Station), was once a residence of the Bishops of Bâle. Excursions southwards to the wild and romantic valley of the *Doubs* (R. 48), N. eastwards to the castles of *Morimont* (Ger. *Mörsperg*) and *Ferette* (Ger. *Pfirt*), with a beautiful view over the plains of Alsace and the Vosges, thence by *Burg* and *Landskron* to Bâle.

The high road, which runs through the valley in a straight line, leaves Delémont to the r. At *Courrendlin* (Ger. *Rennendorf*) (Cerf), a village with considerable iron-works, the so-called ***Münsterthal** is reached, a grand and romantic defile traversed by the Birs. The huge cleft through which the stream passes testifies to the mighty convulsion, which has forced the horizontal strata to assume their present almost perpendicular position, resembling gigantic walls on either side of the road. In the middle of this defile, and at the most

interesting spot on the whole route, are situated the glass-manufactories and forges of *Roche*.

From Münster to the Weissenstein at the mouth of the gorge, near the **Pflug* inn, a good road, bounded on the S. by the rugged declivities of *Mt. Graitery*, on the N. by the wooded heights of *Le Cornet*, ascends to the l. to (45 min.) *Granfelden* (Fr. Grandval) and (15 min.) *Crémine* (Kreuz), passing the clock-manufactory of M. Perret; following the course of the *Rause*, which here forms some picturesque cascades, (in 45 min.) *St. Joseph am Gänsbrunnen* (Post) is reached. This place is situated at the N. base of the *Weissenstein*, whose summit can be easily attained in 2 hrs.; the road is good, the latter part through a forest. This ascent is preferable to that from Solothurn which is the most usual, as the extensive panorama is concealed until the summit is reached, and the effect produced is therefore the more impressive. Carriages can be had from Gänsbrunnen (15 fr.) to Weissenstein, as well as to Münster; from Münster to Weissenstein 20 to 25 fr. Diligence between Münster and Olten by Gänsbrunnen, every day in 6¼ hours. Departure (1862) 4. 10 p. m.

7⅞ M. **Moutier**, Ger. **Münster** (*Krone; *Hirsch*, moderate; telegr. stat.), an ancient and handsome village, the collegiate church of which was founded in the 7th century by St. Germain. It is situated in a fertile dale, which ¾ M. farther again contracts. The road is carried, for some distance, through a wild pine-clad gorge, threaded by the Birs. It again emerges at the village of *Court* (2038 ft.) (Ours), and 1½ M. farther reaches *Sorvilier*.

Before reaching *Bévilard*, the next village, a rugged path leads (in 3 hrs.) to *Reuchenette* (see p. 8) over the **Montoz** (4100 ft.). The route is sufficiently difficult to require the services of a guide. The view from the summit of the Moutoz is similar to that from the Weissenstein.

The valley which the road next traverses is broad, undulating, and full of meadows watered by the Birs. In the middle of the valley is

7⅛ M. **Malleray** (**Lion d'Or*, R. and L. 2½ fr., B. 1½ fr.).

Near *Tavannes*, Ger. *Dachsfelden* (2389 ft.) (**Krone*, R. 1½, B. 1½, D. 3 fr.) the road again ascends; in 10 minutes it leads to **Pierre Pertuis** (*petra pertusa*) (2422 ft.), formerly *Pierreport* (*petrea porta*), a natural opening in the rock, 40 feet high and more than once fortified in time of war. That it was known to the Romans is proved by the remains of an old inscription on the N. side, which cannot be much later than 161 A. D.: "*Numini Augus(tor)um via (fa)cta per M. Du(rmi)um Paternum II vir(um) Col. Helvet;*" *i. e.*: This road was made in honour of the emperors, by M. Durmius(?) Paternus, duumvir of Avenches (see R. 46).

This gate, the highest point between Tavannes and Sonceboz, marks the limit of the Helvetian province, and, at a later date, of the bishoprics of Avenches, Lausanne and Bâle. The *Birs* has its source at the foot of this mountain.

6⅜ *M.* **Sonceboz** (2062 ft.) (*Krone, moderate; telegr.

stat.), a village in the valley of *St. Imier*. Diligence (3 times a day in 4 hours) to La Chaux-de-Fonds, through this charming valley (2521 ft.), enlivened by the signs of industry (watch-manufactories) and numerous flocks.

The road to Bienne follows the course of the *Scheuss*, passing the villages *La Hutte*, *Reuchenette* (1822 ft.) (inn: *Forelle*), and near the ruins of the *Château de Rond-Châtel* (cascade).

When the last eminence of the Jura has been ascended, a *magnificent view is revealed, from the *old road*, of the extensive country watered by the Aare, Emme, and the Zihl, of the lake of Biel, and the numerous hills which extend towards the snowy Alps, forming an amphitheatre of upwards of 180 miles, from the Lake of the Four Cantons to the Lake of Geneva. This is the most beautiful point of the whole tour. Pedestrians and those who can enjoy the luxury of an open carriage see it to the best advantage. Near *Bözingen* (1357 ft.) the road enters the plain. *The new road*, after passing Reuchenette, crosses to the r. bank of the Scheuss, thus missing the above-mentioned magnificent prospect. This latter route, however, commands the best view of *the Falls of Rond-Châtel* (see above).

9 3/8 M. **Biel** or **Bienne** (*Hôtel du Jura; Kreuz*, R. 1 1/2, L. 1/2, B. 1, A. 3/4; Omn. 1/2 fr.; *Hôtel de la Couronne*, cheaper; *Restaurant* at the station; good beer at the brewery *Zum Seefels;* telegr. station; cold baths in the Scheuss [see above], 1 1/4 M. below the town), an ancient town, free and independent from 1250 to 1798, not far from the lake of the same name and at the S. base of the Jura, the lower slopes of which are planted with the vine. The town contains 6053 inhabitants, of whom 660 are Rom. Catholics. The figure of Tell at the fountain near the church is not unworthy of notice. The tower at the N.W. end of the town is round, a form rarely seen in Europe, but common in the fortifications of India. Colonel *Schwab* willingly admits visitors to his interesting *Collection of antiquities*.

From Bienne to Bern, railroad by Solothurn and Herzogenbuchsee in 3 hrs., see pp. 11, 16 (by diligence, in 4 1/2 hrs.). From Bienne to Neuchâtel in 1 to 1 1/2 hrs., see p. 11.

Beyond Bienne the high road to Bern crosses first the *Scheuss*, then the *Zihl*, which emerges from the lake of Bienne near Nidau, and joins the Aare after a course of 3 M. Before reaching **Nidau** (*Bär*), 1 M. from Bienne, near the bridge of Zihl, stands an old castle, now inhabited by a Bernese official. Near *Belmund* a beautiful glimpse of the lake and Isle of St. Pierre is obtained. On the height to the r., near a pine-forest, rises an *Obelisk* in memory of the Swiss

who perished on this spot in 1789 in an encounter with the French. At a turn in the road, a beautiful view is obtained of the Alps as far as Mont Blanc.

7⅛ M. **Aarberg** (1387 ft.) (*Krone*), a point of military importance, on a hill entirely surrounded by the Aare when swollen. A covered bridge crosses the river at either end of the town, which has but one street. In the vicinity of the church rises the old palace of the Counts of Aarberg, who sold their town to Bern in 1351. The cemetery commands a beautiful view.

From Aarberg two high roads lead to Bern; one by Schwanden, the other ascending to *Frienisberg*, formerly a Cistercian convent, now an asylum for the deaf and dumb. At the highest point (2524 ft.) the view embraces the Alps, the Jura, and the basin of the Aare. Leaving this, the road gradually descends, crosses the *Aare* by the *Neubrücke*, then reascends and intersects the table-land *Enge* (R. 29).

12⅜ M. **Bern**, see R. 29.

3. From Bâle to Geneva, by Solothurn and Neuchâtel.

Swiss Central and Western Railway. To Geneva by express in 9 hours, by ordinary trains in 11 hours. Fares: 26 fr. 80 c., 19 fr. 80 c., 13 fr. 90 c. Compare introduction X. This is the most direct route from Bâle to Geneva (Steamboats on the lakes of Neuchâtel and Geneva see RR. 50, 54.) Omnibus and other conveyances, see p. 1.

On leaving the station, a view is obtained to the l. of the vine-clad hills of *Grenzach* (p. 24) beyond the Rhine. The line crosses the Birs (view of the valley, p. 5), skirts the picturesque and wooded slopes of the Jura, and reaches near the station of *Muttenz* (914 ft.) the *Hardwald*, near which, on Aug. 3rd, 1833, the sanguinary and eventful action took place between the burghers and peasantry of Bâle, which resulted in the division of the canton into two parts.

Here the line leaves the valley of the Rhine, and enters that of *Ergolz*, in the Jura. Beautiful points of view as far as Olten. *Frenkendorf*, a charming village on a hill to the r., is much frequented on account of its salubrious air; on a rocky eminence beyond, rise the ruins of the *Schauenburg*, at the foot of which lies a small watering-place. As Liestal is approached, the large Cantonal Hospital is seen to the l.

Liestal (962 ft.) (*Falke; Schlüssel;* telegr. station) on the *Ergolz*, with 3393 inhabitants (337 Rom. cath.), is the seat of the government of the half-canton Bâle-Campagne. In the council-hall is exhibited the cup of Charles the Bold, found

in his tent after the battle of Nancy. Before reaching *Sissach* (1160 ft.) (*Lõwe), a large village of some importance, the train passes (r.) the small castle of *Ebenrain* and its park. Fine view from the *Sissacher Fluh* (2161 ft.), 3 M. to the E. of the village. From Sissach to *Aarau* by the *Schafmatt* (p. 20).

After passing the stations of *Sommerau* and *Läufelfingen* (1884 ft.), the train enters the great tunnel of *Hauenstein*, 8340 feet long, where, May 28th, 1857, fifty-two workmen were buried by a fall of earth: eleven more perished in their efforts to rescue them. On emerging from the tunnel may be seen the ruins of the castle of *Neu-Wartburg* (see beneath). The line now descends to the Aare, which it crosses, following its course to Olten.

At the summit of the Hauenstein, 3¾ M. from the stations of Olten and Läufelfingen, is situated the *Frohburg (2801 ft.), a good inn, commanding a beautiful panorama of the Alps, from Sentis to Mt. Blanc; in the foreground is the *Wartburg* and the valley which extends to Lucerne, traversed by the railroad; to the r. is Pilatus, to the l. the Rigi. The tourist coming from the n., and visiting Switzerland for the first time, would do well to leave the train at Läufelfingen, and proceed on foot to Olten by the Frohburg; in fine weather the view is remarkably beautiful.

Olten (1244 ft.) (*Hôtel de la Gare*, near the station, R. 2, L. ½, B. 1, A. ½ fr.; **Thurm*, 7 minutes' walk from the station, good and moderate; **Halbmond; Kreuz; Railway-restaurant*, good beer; telegr. station), second town of the canton of Soleure (2340 inhabitants. 478 Prot.), watered by the *Aare*, in the midst of a charming country. The grotesque peaks of the Jura recall the Alps, which are also visible in the distance to the S. The Parish Church possesses an "Ascension" by *Disteli* (d. 1844), and the *Capuchin Church* a Madonna by *Deschwanden* (comp. R. 25). Railway by Aarau to Zurich, see R. 7.

On the height to the l., is the castle of *Neu-Wartburg*, occupied by a watchman, whose duty is to give the alarm in case of fire; it is frequently visited for the sake of the view. The train next passes through a short tunnel under the rock of the *Aarburger Schloss*, and emerges at the station of

Aarburg (1236 ft.) (*Bär; Krone;* telegr. station), a small but wealthy town of the canton *Aargau*, almost entirely rebuilt since the fire of 1840. The ancient and picturesque castle, formerly a fortress, built in 1660, and provided with bomb-proof casemates cut in the rock, was, up to 1798, the residence of the governors and a state-prison; it is now a house of correction and arsenal. Here Napoleon, in 1802, confined the men who resisted most strongly his proposal of mediation. To the r., a large cotton-manufactory.

To the S. E., the Lucerne line diverges. Stations: *Nieder-*

wyl, Murgenthal, Roggwyl, Langenthal (*Löwe; telegr. station), an opulent village with extensive traffic in wood, *Bützberg.* At **Herzogenbuchsee** (Restaurant at the station; telegr. station), where the line diverges to Bern (p. 16), a change of carriages generally takes place. Beyond *Subigen* the line crosses the *Grosse Emme* (p. 17), not far from its confluence with the Aare (p. 14). Beyond Soleure, to the r., at the extremity of a verdant plain (*Nesselboden*, p. 16), is seen the hotel on the *Weissenstein* (p. 14); to the l., a panorama of the Bernese Alps. Before entering the station, the Aare is crossed.

Soleure see p. 13.

The train next passes the stations of *Selzach*, *Grenchen* (Löwe; Traube), a village where watches are manufactured, and frequented for the sake of its *Baths (good and moderate; R. ¾, B. ¾, D. 1½, Sup. 1 fr.), recommended for a prolonged and quiet stay. *Pieterlen* is the next station.

Bienne see p. 3.

Near the handsome avenues to the S. W. of this town, the train reaches the *Lake of Bienne* (1336 ft.), 10½ M. long, 2¼ M. wide, greatest depth, 217 ft., three feet lower than the Lake of Neuchâtel, with which it is connected by the Zihl. This river again emerges from the Lake of Bienne, not far from the town of the same name, at *Nidau* (p. 8), a village situated on the eastern bank. The train skirts the N. western bank of the lake, a delightful view of which is thus afforded the traveller, as well as the snowy summits of the Alps which, in clear weather, become visible as the train proceeds towards Neuchâtel. Unfortunately the steam-boats have ceased to ply, and the view of the rich slopes of the Jura, studded with vineyards, lovely villages, and country houses is therefore lost to the lovers of the picturesque.

Near the next station *Twann* (Bär) is a picturesque waterfall; this is also the best point for visiting the **Isle of St. Peter** (1473 ft.), situated a little more to the S., opposite *Sigerz* and *Charanne* (Kreuz), two villages, at which boats may also be procured for the purpose. The island, which is ¾ M. from the N. western and 1½ M. from the S. eastern bank, rises perpendicularly from the lake on the N. and W. sides, which are crowned by superb and venerable oaks. Seen from one of these sides, it presents a most picturesque aspect. The S. side, which is a gradual slope, is covered with vineyards and orchards. Adjacent to it are the *Kaninchen-Insel* and *Jolimont* (p. 12). On the E. side, near the bank, is seen the small house of *J. J. Rousseau*, occupied by him for two months in 1765, after his compulsory departure from Moiers-

Travers (R. 49). He was prohibited by the government of Bern from longer enjoying his new retreat. The room of the great philosopher is preserved in the same state in which it was at the time of his stay in the island, but the walls are as usual inscribed with the names of thousands of visitors. It is to the somewhat exaggerated description of Rousseau that the Isle of St. Peter and the Lake of Bienne owe their reputation.

Neuveville (1644 ft.) is the next station (*Faucon*, or *Post*; * *Couronne* at the S. end with a fine view of the lake and Alps, rather dear). It is a smiling little town, the first place where French is spoken. To the S. of the town, on a height, are seen the ruins of *Schlossberg*, in the neighbourhood of which is a picturesque cascade of the *Beonbach*. Diligence to Freiburg by Ins see R. 46.

To the r. of Neuveville rises the **Chasseral** (4955 ft.), whose summit is reached in 3½ hours. It rises in three terraces and is studded on the S. side by numerous villages and verdant meadows. The view, like that from the Weissenstein (p. 14), embraces a large part of Eastern Switzerland, the Black Forest, the Vosges, and the Alps. At 1½ M. from the summit are several chalets, where accommodation may be had for the night if necessary. The return can be made by Bienne, to which there is a road (13½ M.). The view is best when the N. side is ascended from *Courtelary*, or from *St. Imier* in the valley of the same name (see p. 8 and R. 48). **Cerlier**, or *Erlach* (*Ours*), is situated opposite Neuveville on the margin of the lake. This little town lies at the foot of one of the sand-stone spurs of the *Jolimont* (see p. 11), which form a species of pier under the surface of the lake, connecting the mainland with the island of St. Pierre.

Crossing the bridge over the brook which emerges from a ravine near the Schlossberg (see above), the train crosses the frontier of the canton Neuchâtel. At *Landeron* it quits the banks of the Lake of Bienne. This little town is situated to the r. in the plain which divides the lakes of Bienne and Neuchâtel and through which the *Thièle* (*Zihl*) winds. This river served, before construction of the railway, as a canal for the steam-boats between the two lakes. Next are the stations of *Cressier*, with its church on the summit of a rock, and *Cornaux*.

On emerging from a tunnel, *St. Blaise* is reached, where the train skirts the base of the mountain, and affords a view of the whole of the Lake of Neuchâtel (see RR. 47, 50), the northern extremity of which is here reached exactly opposite to Mt. Blanc. The train runs to a great height above the level of the lake (to the l. in the hollow is the road) and at length reaches the station of **Neuchâtel**, on the N. E. side of the town, see R. 47. From Neuchâtel to

Geneva, see R. 50.

4. Solothurn and Weissenstein.

Hotels. *Krone, R. 1½, B. 1, D. 3, A. ½ fr.; Hirsch; Thurm; *Bargezzi, near the station, restaurant where beer may be procured.
Beer-Garden of Bargezzi, 10 minutes N.E. of the town, near the hermitage (p. 15); fine view.
Telegraph Office at the Post Office.
Carriages to the Weissenstein, see p. 15.

Solothurn, or *Soleure* (1355 ft.), a dull town with 5370 inhabitants (200 Protest.), is the capital of the Canton of Solothurn and the residence of the Bishop of Bâle. It is situated on the Aare and was incorporated in the Confederation in 1481; with Trèves it claims to be the most ancient town on this side of the Alps (*"in Celtis nihil est Solodoro antiquius, unis exceptis Treviris, quarum ego dicta soror,"* see p. 14). It is at least certain that the *Solodurum* of the Romans was a most flourishing village. The fortifications erected between 1667 and 1727 have been partially dismantled. The ramparts, planted with trees, afford an agreeable promenade. The church of ***St. Ours** (*St. Ursusmünster*), which serves as cathedral and bears the inscription: *"Deo exercituum S. S. mil. Urso victore et soc. rest. S. P. Q. S. 1769"* (St. Ours was a soldier of the Theban legion, who, in 302, suffered martyrdom under the Emperor Maximian, see R. 54), was built in 1769 by the architect Pisconi of Ancona, replacing an older church dating from 1050, whose tower had fallen. A stair-case of 33 steps leads to the façade between two fountains, one of which is ornamented by a statue of Moses striking the rock, the other with a figure of Gideon wringing the dew from a sheep-skin. The church possesses some remarkable missals of the 8th, 12th, 13th, and 16th centuries. It is 200 feet long and 140 wide, and is considered one of the most beautiful edifices in Switzerland. Of ten grand altar-pieces executed by painters of the second half of the last century, only the two which are near the high-altar possess merit: they are by *Esper*, and represent the Crucifixion and Resurrection.

The ancient *Church of the Jesuits* possesses a "Christ on the Cross," attributed to Holbein, the *Church of the Franciscans*, a similar subject doubtfully attributed to Raphael.

The ***Arsenal**, in the neighbourhood of the cathedral, contains ancient armour, halberds, pikes, and standards, taken in the battles of the Confederates with Austria, Burgundy, &c. On the second story, when the door is opened, an automaton placed as a sentinel presents arms and turns his head. In the upper story, a very curious group represents the reconciliation of the Confederates effected at the Diet of Stans by

Nicholas von der Flue, after a design of *Disteli* (d. 1844); the figures are of the natural size, clothed with cuirasses: behind these are the hussars of the cantons, with their coats of arms.

The most ancient building in Solothurn is without doubt the **Clock-tower,** although no credit can be given to the inscription (see p. 13) which carries it back to the 4th century B.C. This tower, which has neither windows nor other openings, more probably dates from the Burgundian era, that is from the 5th century. The figures of the clock deserve special attention: at every quarter a knight with a cuirass strikes his breast, and Death turns his hour-glass; when the hour is struck, the sitting figure lowers his sceptre and opens his mouth.

Under the portico of the *Hôtel-de-ville* are 8 Roman inscriptions; the **Public Library** contains some Roman antiquities. The *Museum* of Natural History, in the orphan house near the bridge, is rich in minerals and fossils from the Jura and the Alps.

In the Bieler Strasse, No. 10, near the post-office, the illustrious Polish exile Kosciusko (d. 1817) passed the last years of his life. His heart was interred at *Zuchwyl*, ¾ M. S. E. of Solothurn, on the r. bank of the Aare. A simple monument, shaded by weeping willows, bears this inscription: "*Viscera Thaddaei Kosciusko.*" His remains rest near those of Sobiesky and Poniatowsky in the cathedral of Cracow.

At Solothurn the "Postheiri," or Swiss Charivari, is published.

The ***Weissenstein** (3949 ft.), a three hours' walk to the N. of Solothurn, is one of the most frequented mountains in Switzerland, and well merits its repute. The *Hotel on its summit is kept by the landlord of the "Krone" at Solothurn (R. 1½, B. 1, S. 2 fr.). It is much frequented by visitors from Solothurn, and is also employed as a whey-cure establishment; pension 4 fr. On Saturdays, in fine weather, the hotel is generally crowded. A new wing has been added to the building to separate the residents from the noise of casual visitors.

The prospect is less picturesque than that from the Rigi, though the horizon is more extended, but from no spot can a better view be obtained of the long chain of the higher Alps from the Tyrol to Mt. Blanc. To the N. E. can be distinctly seen the Sentis, the Glärnisch, with the Rigi in the foreground, the Tödi between the Rigi and Pilatus, the lofty summit of Titlis, and the Sustenhorn, then, beyond Solothurn, the eye reaches to the Wetterhorn and Schreckhorn, the Finsteraarhorn, the Eiger, the Mönch, the Jungfrau, the Blümlisalp, the Doldenhorn, the Altels, Mte. Rosa, and still farther towards the S. W. Mt. Blanc. To the W. glitter the lakes of Bienne, Murten, and Neuchâtel; the Aare winds to the S. through the fertile plains like a silver thread; the Grosse Emme flows into it at the foot of the mountain. ...ller's panoramic view, stretched on a board before the inn, serves

as a guide to the observer who avails himself of the telescope provided for the use of visitors.

The summit of the *Röthe (4304 ft.), 1½ M. E. of the hotel, affords a view still more extensive towards the N. and E., which are hidden from the Weissenstein; from this point is visible the chain of the Jura, with its remarkable indentations, precipitous cliffs, and rich valleys and pastures. A stone hut serves as a shelter for the cattle and, if need be, for the traveller from the wind and storm; a high signal serves as a point for triangulation.

To the W. the view is concealed by the *Hasenmatt (4460 ft.). This last point, 4 M. distant from the hotel, presents a boundless *panorama*. In returning it is not necessary to repass the Weissenstein; leaving the summit on the N. side, the pedestrian may descend its western and southern slopes, pass by *Lommiswyl*, and regain Solothurn, or, if he prefer, the station of Selzach (p. 11), which lies nearer. Münster, or Court in the Münsterthal (p. 7), may be reached in 2 hours from the Hasenmatt.

For the route from the Weissenstein to the Münsterthal see p. —. Those travelling by private conveyance, who wish to visit the Weissenstein on leaving the Münsterthal, should avail themselves of their carriage as far as St. Joseph (p. 7), and send it on to Solothurn to wait for them, or vice versâ.

Routes from Solothurn to the Weissenstein.— 1st. *Carriage-road*, passing by *Langendorf* and *Oberdorf* (two-horse carriage for 3 persons 20 fr., for 4 persons, with 4 horses, 25 fr., driver's fee not included; if the carriage remains during the night on the top, 5 fr. more; an omnibus generally runs daily between Solothurn and Weissenstein, leaving the Krone at 5 p. m.). 2nd. *Foot-path* (guide or porter for luggage, 5 fr.; 3 fr. more if required to pass the night on the summit, which is, however, superfluous, as porters may always be procured there), passing near the *Einsiedelei* (hermitage) by the *Stiegenlos* and *Resi*. By both these ways the Weissenstein may be easily reached in 3 hrs. The foot-path is, however, much to be preferred: it passes the cathedral of St. Ours, through the imposing gate of Bâle, inclines to the l. in the direction of the *Villa of M. Cartier*, where it turns to the r., then to the l. through the avenue, at the extremity of which the r. must be again taken towards the church of St. Nicholas, before reaching which, near the *Brewery of Bargezzi, the **St. Verena-thal* is entered to the l. (1 M. from Solothurn), a narrow, cool, and shady ravine, ½ M. in length. In the quarries of Portland limestone, at the entrance of the valley, valuable fossils are frequently found. The blocks of granite which are

seen in the vicinity on the slopes of the mountain, have been, according to geologists, brought here by the agency of ancient Alpine glaciers. Beautiful avenues have converted this gorge into a charming promenade. Beyond the brook, near the Rondel a mass of rock bears an inscription in honour of the historian *Glutz-Blotzheim* (d. 1818).

At the northern extremity of the ravine is the ***Hermitage of St. Verena,** to the r. the dwelling of the hermit; to the l. the chapel which is reached by a broad staircase; it is cut in the rock, and contains a representation of the holy sepulchre with figures as large as life. The walk from Solothurn to the Hermitage is replete with charms. Those who do not wish to extend their walk may return by the chapel of St. Croix, passing near some extensive marble quarries; after traversing the forest, the **Wengistein** is reached, the view from which is similar to that from the Weissenstein. A huge granite boulder bears a Latin inscription recording two memorable events in the history of Solothurn.

Leaving the hermitage, the footpath is monotonous as far as the base of the Jura. For the remainder of the way the following directions will suffice. On leaving the hermitage the pedestrian must proceed across a meadow in the direction of the inn on the Weissenstein which lies before him; near some cottages the high road is crossed, and the path ascends the hill, crossing a brook and leading to another group of cottages. Passing between the latter, the tourist leaves the stone cross to the r., and proceeds towards the nearest pine-wood, on the borders of which he crosses a brook, and (not to the r.) reaches a sign-post. A little higher in the wood a second post is passed, and soon after, the base of a rugged precipice is gained (3 M. from the hermitage). The path, constructed in 1851, is steep and rocky, but shady and free from danger. An arduous ascent of forty-five minutes brings the tourist to a sharp projection of the rock, after which he descends to the l., reaching the *Nesselboden-Alp* in 10 min., where the footpath rejoins the road. After an easy ascent of 30 min. the summit of the Weissenstein is attained.

5. From Bâle to Bern by Herzogenbuchsee.

Central Railway. In 3½—5 hrs. Fares 11 fr. 10, 7 fr. 80, 5 fr. 60 c. See Introduction X.

From *Bâle* to *Herzogenbuchsee* see p. 9 to p. 11. Near the *Riedtwyl* station the railway enters verdant valleys, their slopes on both sides clothed with luxuriant woods. The next station is *Wynigen*. On issuing from a long tunnel (transit

1 min.) the line crosses the *Grosse Emme* which here emerges from the Emmenthal (R. 27). Picturesquely situated at the foot of a small hill in the immediate vicinity, stands the busy town of **Burgdorf** (1798 ft.), French *Berthoud* (Refreshment rooms near the station; *Stadthaus; Bär; *Meier's* Brewery; Telegr. station). The houses are for the most part substantially built, and have arcades as at Bern; the public edifices, the hospital, the schools, the Orphan asylum, and the public walks, testify to the opulence and good taste of the inhabitants. In the castle of Burgdorf Pestalozzi established his celebrated Educational institution in 1798, which in 1804 was transferred to München-Buchsee near Hofwyl (see below), and afterwards in the same year to Yverdon (see R. 50). Beautiful views from the Church and castle (Jungfrau, Mönch, Eiger), and still more beautiful from the *Lueg*, 4½ M. N. E., which embraces the entire chain of the Alps.

The next station is *Lyssach*. In the church of *Hindelbank* (station) stands a handsome monument by the sculptor *Nahl* of Cassel, representing the Resurrection, in memory of the wife of the Pastor Langhans, who died in 1751. In the same church is another monument not less deserving of notice, that of the magistrate *von Erlach*. The castle which crowns the height to the l. belongs to a family of the same name, very famous in the history of Switzerland. Near the station of *Schönbühl*, to the r. stand the buildings of *Hofwyl* with their numerous windows, in which Herr von Fellenberg founded his Agricultural and educational establishments, which enjoyed a considerable reputation during half a century; they were closed in 1848, but have been since partially reopened.

Beyond the station of *Zollikofen*, on the r., lies *Rüete*, formerly the property of Herr von Fellenberg, now once more an Agricultural Institution. Farther on, a glimpse is obtained of the castle of *Reichenbach* to the r., opposite to the northern extremity of the narrow peninsula of Enge (R. 29), and the bridge of *Tiefenau* over the Aare, constructed in 1851. The line then ascends for a few minutes until it reaches the *Wylerfeld* (drilling ground), whence, to the l., a magnificent *view of the entire chain of the Bernese Alps is enjoyed; farther on to the r. is a new suburb inhabited by workmen, after passing which the Aare is crossed and the station of Bern (see R. 29) reached. The **bridge* is of a remarkable and ingenious construction, and is furnished with two roads, the upper for railway, the lower for ordinary traffic. *Bern* see R. 29.

6. From Bâle to Lucerne.

Central Railway. In 3½—4½ hrs. Fares 9 fr. 85, 6 fr. 95 c., 5 fr. See Introduction X.

From *Bâle* to *Aarburg* see p. 9 to p. 10. The next station is **Zofingen** (**Rössli; Ochs;* chief office of the Swiss telegr.), a busy little town. The library contains, in addition to a collection of coins, autograph letters of Swiss reformers, and drawings by members of the Swiss society of artists, founded in the year 1806, which formerly met annually at this town, and on these occasions contributed to embellish the album of the library. The *Zofinger Union* of Swiss students celebrates the anniversary of its foundation here, to which the members resort in great numbers from the five Swiss Universities. Near the *Schützenhaus* are some magnificent lindens, on the branches of which two ball-rooms are constructed. Beyond the town (¼ M.) is an ancient *Roman bath* with mosaic floor in good preservation and other Roman relics. The line next passes through the broad Wiggernthal, with its numerous meadows. On an eminence near the station of *Reiden* stands an ancient lodge of the knights of Malta, now a parsonage-house.

Between the stations of *Nebikon* and *Wauwyl* a view is obtained to the r. of the snow-mountains of the Bernese Oberland; in the centre the Jungfrau, to the l. the Mönch and Eiger, to the r. Altels. Beyond the station of *Wauwyl*, to the r., lies the little *Mauensee* with its island and small castle.

Sursee (*Sonne; Hirsch*; Telegr. stat.), an old town, over the gates of which the double eagle of the house of Habsburg is still enthroned. The *Town Hall* reminds one of the Burgundian style of architecture. Near the station of *Nottwyl* the line approaches the *Lake of Sempach* (1561 ft.), 6 M. long, and 2½ M. broad, and abounding in fish; it is however more remarkable for its historical associations than the beauty of its scenery. At the southern extremity of the lake, on an eminence to the r., stands the castle of *Wartensee*, with its angular gables and red tower.

At the S. eastern extremity of the lake, lies the small town of **Sempach** (*Kreuz; Adler*), in the vicinity of which the following event took place on July 8., 1386:

Duke Leopold of Austria before attacking Lucerne marched with a powerful army towards this place from Baden through the Aargau by Sursee, for the purpose of chastising the citizens of Sempach for their attachment to the Confederate cause. On arriving near Sempach, however, he found the Confederates already assembled on the heights. Without waiting for the support of his infantry, he immediately ordered his knights, several thousand in number, to dismount, fearing lest their horses might be thrown into con-

fusion by the rugged nature of the ground, and advance upon the Confederates in close array, an iron wall bristling with spears. It was harvest-tide and the sun's beams hot and fierce. The Swiss fell on their knees in prayer. Then springing up (400 from Lucern, 900 from the Forest Cantons, 199 from Glarus, Zug, Gersau, Entlibuch and Rothenburg), they hurled themselves against the phalanx of iron. In vain, it was impenetrable. Man after man fell. Sixty of the Confederates lay bleeding on the ground. All shrank back. — "I will open a way for Freedom!" suddenly thundered a voice: "Comrades, care for my Wife and Child!" Thus spoke Arnold Struthan von Winkelried, an Unterwaldner of knightly lineage, and grasping as many of the enemies' spears as he could, buried them deep in his own body and perished. Through the breach thus made the infuriated Confederates dashed over his body, crushing every thing under them. The knights were panic-struck. In vain they called for their horses; the attendants, in whose charge they had been left, had already fled from the field. The weight of their armour, combined with the heat of the day, impeded the movements of the ill-fated nobles, while the sturdy Swiss pursued them with relentless zeal. Duke Leopold himself and four hundred of his nobles, from Suabia, Etschland and Aargau perished with thousands of their followers.

Zschokke.

A Chapel (1936 ft.). 1½ M. from Sempach, stands upon the spot where Leopold, nephew of the Duke Leopold who had been conquered by the Swiss 71 years before at Morgarten (R. 83), perished. On its walls are inscribed the names and coats of arms of the nobles who fell on the same occasion; in the centre is a cross, on each side of which a kneeling figure is represented, on the one side Leopold of Austria, on the other Gundoldingen, magistrate and leader of the men of Lucerne, who also perished in the conflict. Over the door a picture of no artistic value, represents Winkelried's heroic deed. The anniversary of the battle is still observed. The battle field, which commands a view of the lake, is distinguished by four stone crosses.

As the train approaches Lucerne, exquisite views develop themselves. On the r. the Napf (R. 27), the last eminence in a mountain chain, stands out boldly; in front the precipitous cliffs and crags of Pilatus; to the l. the long ridge of the Rigi. The next station is *Rothenburg*. After passing the station of Emmenbrücke the line skirts the bank of the *Reuss*, whose emerald waters emerge from the lake of Lucerne, passes under the rock of Gibraltar (R. 21) through a tunnel, and reaches by a long curve the Lucerne station, on the l. bank of the lake, opposite the hotels, where the steamboats to and from Wäggis and Flüelen usually stop (Comp. R. 21 and 24). *Lucerne* see R. 21.

7. From Bâle to Zürich by Olten.

Central and North Eastern Railways. In 3½—4½ hrs. Fares 10 fr. 75, 7 fr. 55, 5 fr. 40 c. See Introduction X. Railway from Bâle to Zürich by Waldshut and Turgi, see p. 24.

From Bâle to *Olten* see p. 9, 10. On leaving Olten the line runs by the side of the *Aare* as far as its confluence with the Limmat near Brugg, and commands many pleasing prospects. To the l. the wooded chain of the Jura is visible all the way.

Dänikon station. Opposite the station of Schönenwerth stands the *castle* of *Gösgen* with its ruined tower, which

until 1801 was the seat of the authorities of Soleure. The line passes under the town of Aarau through a tunnel.

Aarau (1243 ft.) (* *Wilder Mann*; *Löwe*: *Ochs*; * *Krone*; *Rössli*; Telegr. stat.), a manufacturing town, capital of the Canton of Aargau, with 5153 inhab. (934 Rom. cath.), situated on the *Aare* (over which is a suspension bridge constructed in 1850), at the foot of the Jura mountains, here partially covered with vines. In the church the Protestant and Catholic services are performed alternately. New *Town Hall* and *Barracks*. Aarau possesses no object worthy of note except some small museums, and a library abounding in histories of Switzerland. Among the handsome houses situated on the hill (*Blumhalde*) in the vicinity of the town, on the l. bank of the Aare, is the country seat of the historian Heinrich Zschokke (b. at Magdeburg in 1771, d. 1848). The cutlery manufactured at Aarau is highly esteemed, and the mathematical instruments, especially those made by *Hommel-Esser* are in great repute. Price from 32 to 50 fr. for a complete case.

From Sissach to Aarau by the Schafmatt, 10 M. (By diligence to Oltingen in 1¼ hrs., time of starting in 1862 6. 20 p. m.), by (1½ M.) *Gelterkinden* (1287 ft.) (* Rössli, moderate), a manufacturing village, where on the 6th of April, 1832, a bloody conflict took place between the peasantry and the troops of the city of Bâle; thence through a pretty valley to the *Hanggiessen* waterfall; (1½ M.) *Tecknau* (1360 ft.); (1½ M.) *Wenslingen* (1600 ft.) steep ascent; (1½ M.) *Oltingen* (Ochs). The path which ascends the (1½ M.) * **Schafmatt** (2362 ft.) diverges close to the "Ochs", and cannot be mistaken, being provided with numerous direction-posts. The summit commands an extensive panorama of the Jura mountains and the Alps, as far as the deep valley of *Rohr*. Here turning to the l. the upper portion of a meadow is reached, at the foot of which (1½ M. from the summit) lies a chalet and whey-cure establishment. The spectator here has a prospect of the lake of Lucerne with its environs, the Rigi, Pilatus etc. before him, bounded on either side by the mountains between which he stands. From the chalet to Aarau in 1 hr. by *Ober-Erlinsbach* and *Nieder-Erlinsbach*.

To the N. of Aarau rises the *Wasserfluh* (2675 ft.), and to the N. E. the *Gisliflub* (2382 ft.), over which a footpath leads from Aarau to the Schinznacher-Bad, commanding a pretty view of the lakes of Hallwyl and Baldeck.

On the l. as the train proceeds, beyond the Aare, at the foot of the Gisliflub, lies *Biberstein* with an old castle, formerly a lodge of the knights of St. John. The next station is *Rupperschwyl*, where the line again approaches the Aare. To the r. is *Schloss Lenzburg*. *Waldegg* station, with a castle of the same name picturesquely situated on the slope of the Wülpelsberg, possesses a mineral spring, the water of which is, however, only exported. This is the station nearest to the hydropathic establishment of *Brestenberg*, situated 7½ M. to the S. on the lake of Hallwyl (proprietor Dr. Erismann, Pension 5 fr.). On an eminence on the opposite bank of the Aare stands the castle of *Wildenstein*. The next station

Schinznach lies halfway between the village of *Schinznach* (1169 ft.) on the l. bank of the Aare (its church contains the monument to the celebrated General von Erlach, who commanded the army of Bernhard von Weimar after the death of the latter in 1639), and the well-known **Schinznacher-Bad**, close to which the line passes (*Hotel with 160 rooms and 58 baths; table d'hôte at 1; an omnibus to the station, 1½ M. distant, meets every train; physicians Dr. Hemmann and Dr. Amsler). These baths, also called the *Habsburger-Bad*, are highly impregnated with sulphur, and are much resorted to by the French.

The baths lie at the foot of the *Wülpelsberg* (1627 ft.) on the summit of which, (1 M. distant) stand the ruins of the castle of ***Habsburg**, the cradle of the imperial family of Austria, erected by Count Radbod von Altenburg about the year 1020. Only the lofty walls of the tower, which are 8 ft. in thickness, now remain. In the adjoining house lives the custodian (refreshments), whose duty it is to discharge a small cannon, whenever he perceives a fire in any direction. The view embraces the whole domain of the counts of Habsburg, Königsfelden, the site of the ancient Roman city of Vindonissa, the ruins of the castle of *Braunegg*, which formerly belonged to a son of Gessler, the governor of Switzerland; the *Neuenhof*, in which Pestalozzi commenced his philanthropical scheme of education by establishing (in 1778) a school for the poor; the neighbouring village of *Birr*, in the cemetery of which the remains of this indefatigable but unfortunate man repose (d. 1827); the old town of Brugg; the baths of Schinznach; the valleys of the Aare, the Reuss and the Limmat, bounded on the S. by the snow-clad Alps. This panorama amply compensates for the fatigue of the ascent.

Brugg (1060 ft.) or *Bruck* (**Rössli; *Rothes Haus*, both moderate; Telegr. station), a small town, formerly the seat of Rudolph of Habsburg and the property of the Imperial house. A pretty view of the old town may be obtained from the bridge which spans the Aare, here only 70 ft. wide. The "Black tower" (schwarze Thurm) dates from the later Roman Empire, and was probably erected by Diocletian as a tower of defence. It was restored in the early part of the fifteenth century. The environs are equally interesting to the geographer and historian. At a short distance to the N. E. of the town, three of the chief rivers of Switzerland, the *Aare*, the *Reuss* and the *Limmat*, which rise on the northern slopes of the Alps and on the Jura unite their streams, and flow into the Rhine at *Koblenz* (see p. 26), 9 M. farther.

The ancient *Abbey of* **Königsfelden** (¾ M. S. E. of Brugg), formerly a convent of Minorites, was founded in 1310 by the empress Elisabeth and her daughter, Queen Agnes of Hungary, on the spot where Albert of Austria, husband of the former, had been murdered two years before (1308) by John of Suabia and his accomplices.

The following account of this tragic event is given by Johannes v. Müller:

"On the afternoon of Wednesday, May 1st, 19 years after he had caused the *King Adolph of Nassau* to be put to death in the Palatinate, King Albert

was returning from Stein, near Baden, whither he had made a royal progress with great pomp. The king attended by a numerous train, rode joyously through the valleys to the ferry at Windisch, but here the conspirators contrived to separate him from the rest of his retinue, under the pretence that the ferry-boat would be overloaded. King Albert attended by Baron Eschenbach and Wart, continued his course through the domains of his ancestors, at the base of the hill on which Habsburg stands; Balm followed, whilst Duke Johann detained the ferry-boat, fearful it might bring succour to the unconscious victim. The king, as he rode, conversed with Walter of Castelen; at length they reached the wood, and Duke Johann shouted: "*It is enough!*" Baron Eschenbach immediately seized the reins of the king who at first regarded it as a jest. Suddenly Duke Johann cried: "*This is the reward of injustice!*" and pierced the king's throat with his spear.

Balm cleft open his scull, and Eschenbach struck him in the face. Wart stood by in amazement. With a cry of anguish the King fell weltering in his blood; a poor woman, who had been witness of the deed, raised him from the ground, and in her arms the ill-fated monarch expired."

The body of the king lay for 15 months in a sarcophagus, which is still to be seen in the church at Wettingen (p. 23), and was then deposited in the imperial vault at Speyer. On the devastation of the Palatinate and the destruction of the cathedral of Speyer by the troops of Louis XIV. in 1689, Albert's scull could still be recognised by the hole which Balm's sword had pierced in it. Duke Leopold of Austria together with sixty of the knights who fell at Sempach are interred in the abbey of Königsfelden. Other members of the house of Habsburg also found a resting-place here, but were transferred to St. Blasien, in the Black Forest, by order of the empress Maria Theresa in 1770, and subsequently, at the beginning of the first French Revolution, to the convent of St. Paul in Carinthia.

The abbey was secularized in 1528; the building was converted into an hospital, and afterwards a lunatic asylum. A portion of the church now serves as a magazine, but divine service is still celebrated in the choir. The *stained-glass windows, dating from the 14th cent., are remarkably good; among them is one (over the door) representing the nuptials of Agnes, the founder of the abbey, with the king of Hungary, and also the moment when her hair is being cut off by a bishop, previous to her taking the veil. The numerous portraits of knights who fell at Sempach, are of the last century. A Roman monument stands at the gate of the court. The doorkeeper, who shows the church (fee ½ fr.), has for sale Roman coins and some small relics of trifling value (Anticaglias).

On the tongue of land formed by the Reuss and the Aare stood, in ancient times, the considerable Helvetian town of Vindonissa, during the early centuries of the Christian era headquarters of a Roman legion and the Rhætian cohorts, as is proved by inscriptions still extant. The position of the amphitheatre is easily recognisable; the well of the convent of Königsfelden is fed to this day by a Roman subterranean aqueduct. The town was destroyed in the 5th century, and no trace now remains of its extensive

edifices. The name still survives in that of the village of Windisch, ½ M. to the E. of Brugg. Vindonissa was afterwards the seat of a bishop, which was, however, transferred to Constance in 639.

The garden of the parsonage-house lies exactly in the centre of Vindonissa, midway between the Aare and the Reuss. A good general view of the site of the Roman city and its environs is obtained from this point.

The line crosses the *Reuss* at its confluence with the Aare, and reaches the *Turgi* station, the junction where the Baden line to Waldshut diverges (see p. 24). The precipitous banks of the river are clad with vines.

Baden (1179 ft.) (*Waage; Löwe; Hôtel Bahnhof;* Telegr. station), was much resorted to by the Romans in early times for the sake of its mineral springs. Its ancient name was *Aquae.* In the time of Nero, according to Tacitus (*hist. I. 67*), it had all the appearance of a town (*in modum municipii exstructus locus, amoeno salubrium aquarum usu frequens*). After its destruction by the 21st Legion (*rapax*) (R. 46), it appears soon to have revived. In the middle ages Baden was considered as a fortress. It was usually the residence of the princes of the house of Habsburg, Albert having resided here (1308) before his assassination, and also Leopold I. (1315) and Leopold II. (1386) before the disastrous days of Morgarten and Sempach. The extensive ruins of the fortress *Stein zu Baden* (1413 ft.), which was destroyed in 1712, tower above the town; they are now converted into pleasure-grounds and command a fine view. In the *Rathhaus* or town-hall prince Eugene on the part of Austria, Marshal Villars on the part of France, and the deputies of the Germanic empire signed the treaty of peace which terminated the war of the Spanish succession, and which had already been arranged by the two first-named powers on the 7th March previous at Rastadt.

The hot springs (98°—126° Fahr.) (1080 ft.), impregnated with sulphur, are situated in a hollow near the Railway station, ¾ M. to the N. of the town. The "*small baths*" (*Ennetbäder*), on the r. bank of the Limmat are chiefly frequented by the inhabitants of the neighbourhood; the "*great baths*" (Hotels: *Stadhof*, of the first class; *Schiff; Limmathof; Rabe; Verenahof; Freihof* etc.) on the r. bank are patronised by the more fashionable world. From the bridge the view embraces both banks of the river. In 1861 more than 15,000 invalids and tourists visited Baden. The public Baths and Rooms will, however, bear no comparison with those of their great German rivals. In the restaurant "zum Kunstgütlein", on the high road near the station, good beer is provided for the "thirsty soul", whilst some amusement is afforded by the study of the sketches, and outpourings both comic and sentimental with which the walls of the saloon are adorned.

The line now passes through a short tunnel under the *Stein von Baden* (see above). On the l., surrounded by the Limmat, stand the extensive white buildings and gardens of the *Cistercian abbey* of **Wettingen** (1127 ft.), founded by the government of Aargau, now converted into a seminary. The church contains the sarcophagus of the emperor Albert, mentioned

at p. 21; the stained-glass windows are of the 16th and 17th centuries, the carved stalls of the 17th. An inscription of a temple of Isis, built into the wall of the church, mentions the ancient name of Baden (p. 23). The handsome building to the l., on the slope of the *Lägerngebirg* (2635 ft.), a hill with a long and sharp ridge, formerly contained the wine-press of the Abbey.

The line now passes the *Killwangen* station and enters the canton of Zürich near **Dietikon** (1200 ft.) (*Löwe*). At this town Massena made his celebrated passage of the Limmat, Sept. 24th, 1799, after which he repulsed the Russians and took Zürich. The next stations are *Schlieren* and *Altstetten*. Near Zürich the long ridge of the Uetli with its inn (p. 43) becomes visible; on the eastern side it is very precipitous. The large building on the slope to the l. is the *Weid* (p. 44). The whole line from Brugg to Zürich (1½ hrs.) presents a series of interesting landscapes, especially in the neighbourhood of Zürich, where the distant Alps on the r., and the Albisrücken, terminating towards the N. in the Uetli, come into view. The heights in the environs of Zürich are dotted with country-houses. Before entering the Railway station the line crosses the *Sihl*. *Zürich* see R. 13.

8. From Bâle to Zürich by Waldshut and Turgi.

Baden Railway (to Waldshut) and Swiss North Eastern. In 3 to 4 hrs. Fares 5 fl., 3 fl. 21, 2 fl. 26 kr. For those who reach Switzerland by the Baden line and wish to travel direct to Zürich etc. this route is far more convenient than the preceding one, as it is not necessary to traverse Bâle in order to reach the Central Railway station; travellers can remain in the same carriages, and in the worst case, are only required to change them at Klein-Basel or Waldshut. (Express from Frankfurt to Zürich without change of carriage.) The seats on the right hand side as far as Turgi are to be preferred. See Introduction X.

Baden station, see p. 1. The line traverses the narrow, fruitful plain between the southern spurs of the Black Forest and the valley of the Rhine, which is here of considerable depth. The first station is *Grenzach*, where an excellent wine, hardly inferior to "Markgräfler", is produced; next station *Wyhlen*. At the station of *Rheinfelden* the line approaches the Rhine, which here boils and foams over its rocky bed; the l. bank is precipitous and well wooded.

Rheinfelden (841 ft.) (*Schiff; Krone;* Telegr. station), a Swiss town on the l. bank, is built of the ruins of the ancient Roman station *Augusta Rauracorum*, which was destroyed during the migration. It was founded by Munatius Plancus (see p. 2) during the reign of the emperor Augustus on the

site where *Basel-Augst* now stands, a village 3 M. distant from Rheinfelden (see p. 1). Rheinfelden was in ancient times strongly fortified, and was one of the frontier-forts of the Holy Roman Empire. It was repeatedly besieged, and was at last taken and razed to the ground by the French in 1744. Since 1801 it has belonged to Switzerland. The celebrated generals of the thirty years' war, Bernard von Weimar and Johann von Werth, fought many battles under its walls during the spring of 1638, with varying fortunes. By the covered bridge over the Rhine many of the free-bands, being driven out of Baden, made their escape in 1649. The foaming stream here dashes over the rocks, and forms the so-called *Höllenhaken* whirlpool.

The line passes through the vineyards and gardens of *Beuggen* (853 ft.), formerly a lodge of the Teutonic order, a handsome building with numerous windows. Since 1817 it has been converted into a Seminary and Reformatory for children. Close to it is the railway station of the same name. *Brennet*, which is next reached, is the station for the * *Wehrastrasse* (see Baedeker's Rhine), which reminds the traveller of the Via Mala.

Station **Säckingen** (899 ft.) (*Bad* or *Löwe*), a considerable town, possessing an old abbey-church with two towers. This once powerful abbey held jurisdiction in ancient times over the canton of Glarus and St. Fridolin, the patron of the abbey, still presides over the destinies of the canton. The abbey, subsequently converted into a convent for ladies of noble birth, was secularized in the early part of the present century.

The next stations are *Murg* (964 ft.) at the mouth of the *Murg*, and *Klein-Lauffenburg*, opposite which, picturesquely placed on the rocks on the l. bank, stands the Swiss town of **Lauffenburg** (*Post*), with its ancient castle.

"Here a ridge runneth across the whole Rhine, having a gap in the midst thereof, through the which two small boats can sail side by side. And through this gap, when the stream is low, floweth the whole Rhine, so that if a board be laid on the rocks above, one may make shift to cross over from the German to the Helvetian shore dry-shod. But in summer, when the waters are high, and the swelling Rhine spreadeth itself over all the rocks, then may no man venture to sail through the aforesaid gap."

Merian, 1642.

Below this fall salmon are caught in large numbers. From the station only the rocks between which the Rhine flows are visible.

The line passes under the mountain through a tunnel, and reaches the stations of *Luttingen* (973 ft.) and *Hauenstein*, crossing some lofty viaducts. At short intervals it approaches and recedes from the river-banks. The following stations are *Albbruck* (954 ft.) and *Dogern* (976 ft.).

Waldshut (*Rebstock*), the most important of these small towns on the Rhine, is situated at a considerable height above the river.

The Swiss Junction Railway crosses the Rhine below the *Koblenz* (970 ft.) station, near the influx of the *Aare*, passes through a curved tunnel, and approaches the Aare near *Klingnau*. The river remains visible only as far as the next station *Döttingen*. After *Siggenthal* is passed, the *Habsbury*, which stands on a wooded hill to the r. (see p. 21) becomes visible. The line crosses the *Limmat* near its confluence with the Aare. At *Turgi* (p. 23) is the junction of this line with the North Eastern Railway.

From Turgi to *Zürich* see pp. 23, 24.

9. From Bâle to Schaffhausen.

Baden Railway as far as Waldshut, in 1½ to 2½ hrs., Fares 2 fl. 33, 1 fl. 45, 1 fl. 12 kr. From Waldshut to Schaffhausen Diligence (Swiss) twice a day in 4¼ to 4¾ hrs. (Coupé 6 fr. 20 c.). A seat on the right as far as Waldshut is to be preferred (see p. 24).

Railway from Bâle to *Waldshut* see pp. 24, 25.

The high-road from Waldshut to Schaffhausen runs at first along the high bank of the Rhine; the *Aare*, which flows into the Rhine on the opposite side, is, however, scarcely visible. Below *Koblenz* (970), a village on the l. bank of the Rhine, in the canton of Aargau, the Swiss junction line to Turgi (see above) crosses the Rhine.

The Baden line from Waldshut to Schaffhausen and Constance, which will be opened in 1863, passes by *Thiengen* and *Neunkirch* to Schaffhausen. It then takes a more northerly direction to *Thayingen*, where it leaves the Swiss dominions, pursues an easterly direction, reaches the Lower lake (p. 30) near *Radolphszell*, traverses the isthmus between this portion of the lake and the bay of Ueberling (p. 27), passes the island of Reichenau, and finally crosses the Rhine near Constance.

The road leaves the Rhine near its confluence with the *Wutach*. Beyond *Thiengen* (1068 ft.) on the r. is a large cotton manufactory. Before reaching *Lauchringen* (1093 ft.) the Wutach is crossed. On a wooded eminence to the r., rise the ruins of the castle of *Küssenberg* (1939 ft.).

In the vicinity of the village of *Geisslingen*, which lies a little to the r., the road divides; the afternoon diligence (1862, leaves Waldshut at 4. 30 p. m.) turns to the l. through the Klettgau, by *Erzingen* (1311 ft.), the last village belonging to Baden, *Trasadingen* (1262 ft.) (Schweizerhof), the first village

in the canton of Schaffhausen, and *Neunkirch* (1395 ft.); the night diligence (1862, starts from Waldshut at 9. 45 p. m.) turns to the r. through *Riedern*, and leaves the dominions of Baden begond *Jestetten* (1339 ft.). These roads again unite a short distance to the N. of the falls of the Rhine; near them, to the r., on the high bank of the Rhine opposite the falls are the *Schweizerhof* (1324 ft. formerly Weber) and the *Bellevue* hotels; on the opposite bank, above the fall, **Hôtel Schloss Laufen*, and, ¾ M. to the S., **Hôtel Witzig*.

The tourist is recommended to obtain his first view of the ** **Falls** (p. 34) from the l. bank. If he drive from Waldshut, he should after passing Jestetten (see above) proceed to *Nohl*, a small village in the canton of Zürich, 10 min. to the r. of the high road (unfortunately only the night diligence takes this route). At Nohl he may send his vehicle to the Hôtel Schweizerhof, or to *Neuhausen* (p. 35), on the r. bank of the waterfall. At Nohl the ferry is crossed (fare 10 cent.), and in 10 min. *Schloss Laufen* reached (p. 34), from whence the tourist can either regain the r. bank by the bridge over the falls, or cross the Rhine in a boat below (p. 36), or as a third alternative proceed to the Dachsen station (p. 36), ¾ M. to the S. (Luggage can, in the latter case, be sent direct from Nohl to Dachsen.)

The road approaches the Rhine, the green waves of which hurry towards the fall over the rocks, near the castle of *Charlottenfels*, which stands on an eminence to the r., ¾ M. below *Schaffhausen* (see p. 32), and 1½ M. above the falls.

10. From Friedrichshafen to Schaffhausen by Constance. Lake of Constance.

Steamboat to Constance 4 times daily in summer (direct, or by Romanshorn or Meersburg) in 1½ to 2 hrs.; from Constance to Schaffhausen (1862) once a day in 3 hrs. Between the chief places on the lake, *Friedrichshafen, Lindau, Bregenz, Rorschach, Romanshorn, Constance (Schaffhausen), Meersburg, Ueberlingen, Ludwigshafen*, the steamboats (about 24 in number) ply at least once daily, and on the chief routes (Friedrichshafen-Constance in 1½ hr., Friedrichshafen-Romanshorn in 1 hr., Friedrichshafen-Rorschach in 1¾ hr., Constance-Romanshorn-Rorschach in 2 hrs., Constance-Lindau in 1¼ hr.) three or four times daily. The second cabin fare is ½ d. less than the first. The first cabin possesses the advantage of an awning as a protection from the rays of the sun and the sparks from the funnel. The times of starting are frequently altered; it is therefore advisable to consult the newest local time-tables, or to inquire at the steamboat-offices. On Sundays return-tickets are issued at a considerable reduction upon the ordinary fares. See Introduction X. The lake of Constance being neutral territory, the traveller is liable to be subjected to custom-house formalities even on quitting one German town for another, for instance from Friedrichshafen or Lindau to Constance.

The **Lake of Constance** (1225 ft.) (Germ. *Bodensee*, Lat. *Lacus Brigantinus*), an immense reservoir of the Rhine, 90 M. in circumference, is 42 M. long, from Bregenz to the influx of the Stockach, about 9 M. wide, and between Friedrichshafen and Arbon 856 ft. deep. The water is of a light green colour. The Romans maintained an armed flotilla upon it; near one of its islands (Reichenau?) Tiberius fought a naval battle with the Vindelici. Its waters form the boundary of five different states: Baden, Wurtemberg, Bavaria, Austria (Vorarlberg) and Switzerland (St. Gall and Thurgau). Its most important contributary is the *Rhine*, the deposits from which have accumulated to such an extent as to form a wide Delta where it enters the

lake. — *Meersburger* is the best wine grown on its banks, and *Felchen* and trout the best fish it produces.

The N. eastern banks are in general flat, to the S. W. rise beautiful hills, clothed with woods, which gradually decrease in height towards Constance. In the beauty of its scenery the lake of Constance cannot vie with its other Swiss rivals; but its broad expanse of water, its animated banks, and green hills, the chain of the Appenzell Alps in the distance, the snow-clad Sentis in particular, and other snow-peaks of the Vorarlberger Alps, visible in clear weather, combine to impress the traveller, who visits Switzerland for the first time, with the most pleasurable sensations.

Friedrichshafen (1236 ft.) (**Post* or *Deutsches Haus*, near the station R. 48, B. 24, A. 15 kr.; **Hôtel Nestle* or *Schwan*, halfway between the steamboat-pier and the railway, R. 48, B. 24, D. 48, A. 18 kr., Pension 2 fl.; **König von Wurtemberg*, 5 min. N. of the station, comfortable, good and moderate, especially for a prolonged stay; *Sonne; Krone*, with a small garden by the lake, good second-class house; Beer-garden "Zur Krone" by the lake, with a beautiful view), the southern terminus of the Würtemberg line (to Ulm in 3½—4 hrs., to Stuttgart in 6—7½ hrs.) is, during the summer, an animated town. Its lake-baths attract many visitors, especially from Suabia. The royal *Schloss* contains a few pictures by modern Würtemberg artists, Gegenbauer, Pflug &c.; from a pavilion in the garden of the Schloss, which is open to the public (closed for a few hours daily during the residence of the Royal family) a very beautiful view is obtained of the Lake, and the Alps, especially of the Scesaplana, the Sentis, the Glärnisch, the Tödi and the Bifertenstock. The traffic in the harbour is considerable, the principal commercial intercourse being with Switzerland. Travellers about to proceed at once by steamboat are transported from the railway station to the wharf by a branch line; those who arrive by steamer can also take their tickets immediately on landing, and enter their carriages at once. Steamboats start for Constance, Romanshorn and Rorschach after the arrival of the last evening train.

During the passage of the steamer, if the weather be boisterous, the horrors of sea sickness are not unfrequently encountered. The chain of the Algäuer Gebirge bounds the view on the E., the Vorarlberg alps on the S. E., the Appenzeller snow-mountains (Sentis) on the S. To the N. on an arm of the lake, called the *Ueberlinger See*, stands the little town of *Meersburg*, in the dominions of Baden, with an ancient and modern castle and seminary, picturesquely situated at a considerable height above the lake. Farther on, the little island of *Mainau* (p. 30). The boat next passes the promontory which separates the Ueberlinger See from the bay of Constance, and reaches Constance, after a passage of 1½ hr. (By Romanshorn R. 71.)

Constance. **Hecht*, R. and L. 1 fl., D. with W. 1 fl. 24, B. 24, A. 24 kr.; **Adler* or *Post*, R. 42, L. 12, B. 18 kr., D. with W. 1 fl. 12, A. 12 kr., good beer; *Krone*, cheaper. — The extensive *Swimming-establishment* in the lake is well fitted up. — Swiss telegr. station at *Kreuzlingen* (R. 71), $^3/_4$ M. from the southern gate.

Constance (1253 ft.) or *Costnitz*, a free-town until the year 1548, after the Reformation subject to Austria, has now a population of 7220 (1024 Prot.), though it once numbered as many as 40,000. It is situated at the N. western extremity of the lake, at the point where the Rhine emerges (1225 ft.). The episcopal see, over which 87 bishops in succession held jurisdiction, was secularized in 1802. Three years later Constance fell into the possession of Baden, in conformity with the treaty of Pressburg.

The **Cathedral*, founded in 1048, was rebuilt in its present form at the beginning of the 16th century. The Gothic tower was erected in 1850—1857; the spire, perforated like that of Freiburg cathedral, is of light grey sandstone; on either side is a platform. An inscription above the small door on the S. side invites visitors to undertake the ascent. A short stay in Constance will be best occupied in visiting the cathedral and ascending the tower, the view from which is very fine.

On the doors of the principal portal are *Bas-reliefs, in 20 compartments, representing scenes from the life of Christ, carved in oak by Sim. Baider in 1470. The *Choir stalls with grotesque sculptures, are of the same date. The organ-loft is richly ornamented in the renaissance style, and dates from 1680. In the nave, the arches of which are supported by 16 monolithic pillars (18 ft. high, 3 ft. thick), sixteen paces from the principal entrance, is a large stone-slab a white spot on which always remains dry, even when the remaining portion is damp. Huss is said to have stood on this spot when the Council of July 6th, 1415, sentenced him to be burnt at the stake. In the S. chapel near the choir an Interment of Christ in high relief; in the N. chapel a Death of the Virgin, coloured stone figures life-size, date 1460. — The Treasury contains missals embellished with miniatures, date 1426. On the E. side of the church is a crypt, containing the Chapel of the Holy Sepulchre, with a representation of the sepulchre in stone, 20 ft. high. On the exterior of the N. side are still to be seen two aisles of the cloister, from which a good idea of the richness of the architecture may be formed. The sacristan shows the whole of the cathedral (fee 24 kr.), but the door on the S. side is usually open.

The *Church of St. Stephen*, a pure Gothic building near the cathedral, of the 14th century, contains nothing worthy of note.

Farther southwards in the street, in a small square, stands an ancient building with arcades, *Restaurant Leo*, styled, according to an inscription, *Curia Pacis*, in which the emperor Frederick I. concluded peace with the Lombard towns in 1183. In the same square Frederick VI., Governor of Nürnberg, was created Margrave of Brandenburg by the emperor Sigismund, April *18th, 1417.*

The ancient *Dominican Convent*, in which Huss was confined, is situated on an island in the lake close to the town. It is now converted into a manufactory. The railway from Constance to Schaffhausen and Waldshut (comp. p. 36), now in course of construction, intersects the northern extremity of this island.

The saloon of the *Merchants' Hall*, erected in 1388, is said to have been occupied by the Great Council (1414 to 1418). Roman and German antiquities and relics of Huss (?) are here exhibited (fee 1 fr.)

The house in which Huss was arrested, the second to the r. of the Schnetzthor, bears his effigy sculptured in stone, dating from the 16th century. Immediately after his arrival he was placed in confinement in the Franciscan convent. In the suburb of *Brühl* the spot is still shown where the illustrious reformer in company with Jerome of Prague suffered martyrdom.

The abbey of *Kreuzlingen*, ¾ M. beyond the southern gate, in the canton of Thurgau, see R. 71.

In the N. western arm of the Lake of Constance (Ueberlinger See, p. 28), 4½ M. from Constance, is situated the beautiful island of ***Mainau**, formerly the seat of a lodge of the Teutonic order, as is shown by a cross on the S. side of the castle. The island is 1½ M. in circumference, and is connected with the mainland by a bridge 650 paces in length. Since 1853 it has been the property of the Grand-duke of Baden. For the first time since 1695 this portion of the lake was frozen over from February 20th to March 1st, 1830, as is attested by the inscriptions of those who skated on it, in the strangers' book at Mainau. A comfortable inn, wine good.

Baden Railway to Schaffhausen, see p. 26.

The **Descent of the Rhine** from Constance to Schaffhausen, a delightful excursion, usually occupies about 3 hrs.; the ascent about twice as long (Fares 2 fl. and 1 fl. 20 kr.). If the stream is high, it is necessary to stoop whilst passing under the bridges of *Stein* and *Diessenhofen*, the tunnel being also lowered; and during inundations, the bridge of *Stein* cannot be passed, in which case the traveller must proceed by land.

Soon after leaving the harbour of Constance the steamboat passes under the railway-bridge, which spans the rapid waters of the Rhine, which is here of a bluish green colour.

To the l. *Gottlieben*, whose castle, now the property of Count Beroldingen, served as a prison for Huss, and afterwards for Pope John XXII., by authority of the Council.

The Rhine now gradually expands into a lake, the **Zellersee** or **Untersee**, in which is situated the considerable island of *Reichenau* (see p. 31). The horizon to the N. W. is bounded by the volcanic peaks of the Suabian Höhgau, Hohentwiel, Hohenhöwen, Hohenstoffeln and Hohenkrähen.

To the l. *Ermatingen* (Telegr. station) on a promontory; *Schloss Salenstein*, picturesquely situated on an eminence. Near it stands the castle of *Arenenberg* (1412 ft.), a more modern edifice, on a richly wooded height. It formerly belonged to the Countess of St. Leu, ex-Queen of Holland, subsequently to her son, the present emperor of the French; it was then sold (1843) to a citizen of Neuchâtel for 1,700,000 fr., but is now once more the property of Napoleon III. *Schloss Hard*, which belongs to an Englishman, Mr. Trehern-Thomas, is celebrated for its botanical treasures (admission 1 fr., devoted to the relief of the poor). *Eugensberg* on the brow of an eminence above Salenstein, erected by the late viceroy of Italy, Eugène Beauharnais, is now the property of a son of the last elector of Hesse, Count Reichenbach-Lessonitz, and commands a most beautiful prospect of the lake. *Wolfsberg* (1613 ft.) and Salenstein (see above) were formerly the property of Colonel Parquin, a Frenchman, but the former now belongs to Mr. Trehern-Thomas.

In the middle of the lake lies the island of **Reichenau,** in the dominions of Baden, 3¾ M. long, 1½ M. wide, connected with the eastern bank by a bridge ¾ M. in length. The Benedictine Abbey erected on the island was secularized in 1799. The church was consecrated as early as the year 806. It contains the remains of Charles the Fat, great-grandson of Charlemagne, who was dethroned in 887. The tower and nave belong to the original edifice. With the exception of these, a few relics kept in the Sacristy are the only remains of antiquity. The building now serves as parish church for the neighbouring village of *Mittelzell* or *Münster* (1244 ft.) (Krone). In the early part of the middle ages the possessions of the Abbey were enormous, but in the 14th century they were greatly diminished through mismanagement.

Before reaching *Berlingen* (l.) the ruins of the castle of *Sandegg*, destroyed by fire in 1834, become visible. The lake now gradually contracts as far as Stein (see below) where the Rhine emerges from it.

To the l. *Steckborn* (1231 ft.) (*Löwe; Sonne; Telegr. Station). The custom-house was formerly a castle, possibly of Roman origin; below it is the convent of *Feldbach*.

To the r. **Stein** (*Schwan;* Telegr. station), an ancient and picturesque town belonging to the canton of Schaffhausen. The façades of some of the houses, particularly the *Rothe Ochs* and the *Weisse Adler* near the custom-house, are adorned with some tolerable frescoes of varied subjects. The hall of the ancient convent, constructed in 1516, has a vaulted ceiling richly ornamented with arabesques, frescoes and statues.

The old castle of *Hohenklingen* (1829 ft.), the property of the town of Stein, is situated on a mountain, and commands a beautiful view.

The quarries at *Oehningen*, 1½ M. to the E. of Stein, are rich in petrifactions.

Near Stein the lake narrows to a river, which rolls rapidly in its confined bed. Beyond Stein both banks belong to Switzerland, with the exception of the small territories of *Gailingen* and *Büsingen* on the r., which are in the dominions of Baden.

On the l. *Diessenhofen* (1251 ft.) (Adler; Telegr. Station), the Roman *Gonodurum*, celebrated as the scene of the passage of the Rhine by the French army under Moreau, Lecourbe and Vandamme, May 1st, 1800. The consequences of this manœuvre were the fall of Hohentwiel, and the victory of the French at Hohenlinden.

On the l. the *Catharinenthal*, a handsome Dominican convent, still flourishing; farther on to the l. *Paradies*, in ancient times also a convent.

To the l. *Feuerthalen* (*Hirsch, see below), belonging to the Canton of Zürich. Opposite to it,

On the r. *Schaffhausen*. The steamer stops above the bridge, at the foot of the old castle of Munoth (see p. 33). The station of the Railway to the Falls of the Rhine (Rheinfallbahn, see p. 35) is at the opposite (W.) end of the town.

11. Schaffhausen and the Falls of the Rhine.

Hotels. In the town: Couronne, R. 1½, B. 1¼ fr.; Schiff; Löwe. — On the l. bank of the Rhine, opposite to the steamboat-wharf in the village of *Feuerthalen:* Hirsch, R. 1. B. 1, D. 1½, A. ½ fr. — **At the Falls**, on the hill (1324 ft.) on the r. bank: Hôtel Schweizerhof (formerly Weber) and Hôtel Bellevue, omnibuses from both are in waiting at the railway-station and steamboat-pier at Schaffhausen, fare 1 fr.; on the l. bank above the Falls: *Hôtel Schloss Laufen; omnibus to the Dachsen station and steamboat-pier at Schaffhausen (Rhine baths). *Hôtel Witzig (R. 1½, B. 1, D. 2½, A. ½ fr.) at Dachsen (12 min. by train from Schaffhausen), a station 15 min. walk from the Fall, the most convenient point from which to visit it, and attended with the least expense. The inn, built in the Swiss style, affords good accommodation and commands a view of the Bernese Alps.

Steamboat, see p. 27.

Railway Station at the Oberthor, to the W. of the town, near the promenade where the monument of Joh. v. Müller stands (p. 33).

Telegraph Office at the post-office.

Schaffhausen (1222 ft.), capital of the canton of the same name, pop. 8711 (923 Rom. cath.), in appearance much resembling the old Suabian cities of the Germanic empire, has preserved in greater purity the external forms of mediæval chitecture, than any other town in Switzerland, not one of

its houses having been burnt down for centuries. The peculiar eaves and roofs, the walls which entirely surround it on the land side, the handsome old castle of Munoth and the ancient gateways, combine to give Schaffhausen a most picturesque aspect, especially when viewed from the village of *Feuerthalen*, on the opposite bank of the Rhine.

The **Cathedral** (1104—1453), formerly an abbey-church belonging to the monastery of Allerheiligen, is remarkable for the massiveness of its construction. Part of the cloisters are in a good state of preservation and contain many curious sepulchral monuments, but the interior of the minster was strangely disfigured about the middle of the last century. The great bell, cast in 1486, bears the inscription: *vivos voco, mortuos plango, fulgura frango*, which originated the preeminently beautiful lyric of Schiller *das Lied von der Glocke*. — The church of *St. John* (*Johanneskirche*) (1120) has five aisles.

The castle of **Munoth** (*Munitio*), erected during the great famine of 1564, in order to afford support for the indigent, towers above the town. In appearance it resembles a fortification of the present day, and consists of a round tower of several stories, with adjoining buildings, a portion of which probably dates from the 12th century. Its vaults and bomb-proof walls, 18 ft. in thickness, are of the construction advocated by Albert Dürer, having three salient angles for the protection of the flanks, as well as walls communicating with the town which contain covered staircases. These additions date from the 16th and 17th centuries. The subterranean casemates, with their massive pillars, are not devoid of interest.

The *Library* (*Bürger-Bibliothek*) possesses nothing of note, except a collection of books and manuscripts of the eminent Swiss historian Johann v. Müller (b. at Schaffhausen, 1752, d. at Cassel 1809), to whose memory his fellow citizens erected a monument, on the promenade Fäsistaub (see p. 32), in 1851; the terrace towards the Rhine affords a beautiful view of the rapids and the Alps.

The old wooden bridge of one arch, the work of a carpenter of Appenzell and a marvel of ingenious architecture (365 ft. span), was destroyed in 1799 by the French General Oudinot. A model of it is preserved in the library. The new bridge, with its wooden pavement, was completed in 1843.

Those who arrive by steamboat or diligence and have leisure before the departure of the train, will do well to visit the above-described points of interest. A stay of very short duration would be employed to the best advantage in visiting the promenade of Fäsistaub (see above).

The most convenient and inexpensive route to the ** Falls

of the Rhine (2¼ M. S. W. of Schaffhausen) is the railroad, especially as it conveys the visitor to the l. bank, from which they should invariably be first approached. The train should be taken as far as the *Dachsen* station (in 12 min., fares 50, 35 or 25 cent.), ¾ M. S. of Schloss Laufen and the Falls. Railway journey from Schaffhausen to Dachsen see p. 36. Those who prefer it may avail themselves of the omnibus to Schloss Laufen (¾ M.) (fare 1 fr. there and back). The Hôtel Witzig is at the same time the railway-station of Dachsen, and therefore conveniently situated for those who intend to continue their journey by train.

***Schloss Laufen** (1277 ft.), picturesquely situated on a wooded rock on the l. bank, immediately above the Falls, is the proper point from which this celebrated Cataract should be viewed. The owner, by virtue of a contract with the government of Zürich (to which canton Schloss Laufen belongs), is authorised to demand an entrance-fee of 1 fr. (attendant included) from every foreigner, and 60 cent. from every Swiss who visits the castle.

In order fully to appreciate the grandeur of the spectacle, the visitor should descend from the castle to the **Fischetz*, a wooden gallery which projects over the foaming abyss. The view from this point is impressive in the extreme: the huge falling volume of water can even be reached by the hand, whilst the spectator, removed from all danger, is wetted by the spray. This magnificent cataract, though far inferior in volume and height, is considered by some to surpass the celebrated falls of Niagara in N. America.

From the Fischetz the visitor ascends through the grounds, pausing at the different points of view (as for instance at *Känzeli*), until he reaches the summer-house with stained-glass windows, and finally the handsome, new apartments on the first floor of the castle, the balcony of which affords a last survey of the Falls, the bridge and their environs. For an additional fee of ½ fr. the tourist may once more view the whole scene in the *Camera obscura*.

In June and July the volume of water is considerably swollen by the melting of the snow. During sunshine innumerable rainbows tinge the clouds of silvery spray which rise from the gulf. The view by moonlight is also beautiful in the extreme, the traveller is therefore recommended to spend a night at the Falls or at Dachsen (Hotels p. 32), in preference to Schaffhausen.

The breadth of the Rhine above the Falls is 350 ft.; their height is about 45 ft. on the r. bank and 60 ft. on the l., the difference being occasioned by the unequal height of the ridge

over which the river precipitates itself; if the rapids, the whirlpools and the falls a few hundred paces higher up be taken into account, the total height of the cataract may be estimated at 100 ft. (level of the Rhine above the falls 1182 ft., below 1108 ft.). The roar of the Falls is audible in the night, when the weather is favourable, at a distance of several leagues; and the clouds of foam, which rise to a height of 100 ft., are visible at an equal distance, particularly on clear winter days.

Of the four limestone-rocks which rise from the cataract, one third of that nearest to the l. bank has been worn away by the action of the water; the centre rock is surmounted by the yellow figure of a soldier holding the Swiss cross. When viewed from below the rocks seem to tremble and waver. From the Schlösschen of Wörth (see below), when the water is at its average height, the visitor may be conveyed in a boat to the centre rock, and, by ascending it, obtain a view of the Falls from the most favourable point. This excursion, which only occupies a few minutes, is entirely unattended with danger, though the agitated waters cause a considerable motion to the boat. At the base of the rock the water is calm, the violence of the stream being broken by the obstruction it presents. Fare for 1 to 3 persons 3 fr. and boatman's fee, for each additional person 1 fr. These rocks have undergone no change within the memory of man, but a decrease in the volume of the Rhine has been observed at Schaffhausen of late years. It is remarkable that no mention of this cataract is made by ancient writers, from which it is inferred by some that the Rhine may have changed its course (comp. p. 57), and the present fall possibly date only from the middle ages (?).

After having surveyed the falls from the different points of view at the castle of Laufen, the visitor on leaving should descend to the l. at the sign-post indicating the way to Schloss Laufen, to the *Bridge across the falls (*Rheinfallbrücke*), over which the railway from Schaffhausen to Zürich (p. 36) passes. The arches vary in width of span, in consequence of the difficulty of obtaining a foundation for the piers. The upper side of the bridge is provided with a foot-way, which affords a remarkable view of the rocky bed of the river, the rapids, and the falls below.

On the r. bank a good footpath, leading to the l. from the bridge, ascends at a considerable elevation above the Rhine (fine view of the falls), to the extensive railway-carriage manufactory near *Neuhausen* (inn "Zum Rheinfall"). Here the visitor can descend the staircase on the l. to the parapet near the sluices, whence another good view of the falls is obtained. Then descending to the r. by the road past the ironworks, and following the path which here runs close by the Rhine (from a bench at the side of the path another most picturesque *view is obtained, by some preferred to that from the castle of Laufen), the *Schlösschen Wörth* (Inn; *Camera obscura* 75 cent.), a square tower on an island opposite the falls, connected with the r. bank by a bridge, is reached. If the tourist now ascend the terrace of the Schweizerhof (late

Hôtel Weber, see p. 32), 216 ft. above the water on the r. bank of the Rhine, he may enjoy a prospect of the entire chain of the Alps, together with the Falls and their environs; the Bernese Alps to the r. (Omnibus to the Railway station at Schaffhausen, fare 1 fr.).

From the castle of Wörth the visitor may take a small boat to Schloss Laufen and return to the station at Dachsen. The fare demanded for this passage, which only lasts a few minutes (50 cent. for one person or 30 cent. each for a party) is exorbitant. The traveller may avoid it by taking a shady and level footpath from Wörth or the Schweizerhof (on leaving the woods a beautiful view of the Falls), which will bring him in 10 min. to the little village of *Nohl* (in the canton of Zürich) on the r. bank, where, availing himself of the ferry (fare 10 cent.), he may regain the Dachsen station (Hôtel Witzig) in 10 min.

12. From Schaffhausen to Zürich.

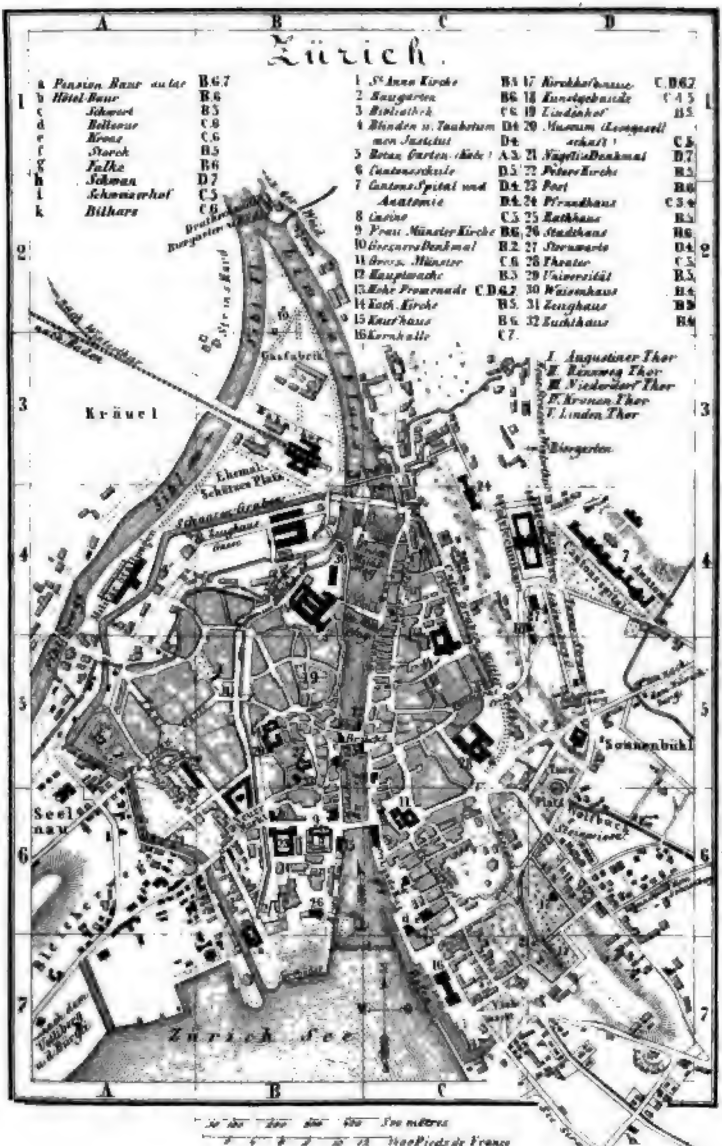
By the Swiss North Eastern Railway in 2 hrs. (to Winterthur 1 hr., to Zürich 1 hr.). Fares 6 fr., 4 fr. 20 cent., 3 fr. Comp. Introduction. — By selecting a seat on the right, a view of the Falls is obtained.

Station see p. 32. The line skirts the lower end of the Fäsistaub (p. 33) promenade, and passes under the castle of *Charlottenfels*, built by a clockmaker of Schaffhausen, who acquired a large fortune in Russia. On the r., considerably higher than the Zürich line, is the railway to Waldshut (R. 9), which passes through a tunnel 530 ft. long under Charlottenfels. The train to Zürich, immediately after passing through the long cutting, crosses the *Bridge over the falls* (p. 35), 595 ft. long, and supported by nine arches of from 40 ft. to 60 ft. span. A glimpse is obtained of the falls to the r., and then the tunnel, 200 ft. long, under *Schloss Laufen* (p. 34) is entered. On emerging, the traveller should not omit to look back, as a beautiful but momentary glance of the falls is again obtainable.

The train stops at the **Dachsen** station (1210 ft.) (**Hôtel Witzig*, see p. 32), ¾ M. S. of Schloss Laufen. Proceeding onwards, pretty views present themselves at intervals of the bluish-green Rhine, as it flows far below in its narrow bed, enclosed by lofty wooded banks.

The following station is *Marthalen:* country picturesque, the Alps bounding the view on the S. Soon the valley of **Andelfingen** begins to open; and the handsome village is visible in the distance to the r., on the precipitous banks of the Thur. The train approaches it by a wide curve, and crosses the Thur above the village, by a suspension bridge, 107 ft. long. It then skirts the river for a short distance and arrives at Andelfingen on the S. side.

The remainder of the route to Winterthur is less interesting, although the scenery is still picturesque. The next



Zürich.
a Pension Baur au lac B.6.7
b Hôtel Baur B.6
c Schwert B.5
d Bellevue C.6
e Krone C.6
f Storch B.5
g Falke B.6
h Schwan D.7
i Schweizerhof C.5
k Bilharz C.6
1 St. Anna Kirche B.5
2 Baugarten B.6
3 Bibliothek C.6
4 Blinden u. Taubstummen Institut D.4
5 Botan. Garten B.5
6 Cantonsschule D.5
7 Cantons-Spital und Anatomie D.4
8 Casino C.5
9 Frau Münster Kirche B.6
10 Gessners Denkmal B.2
11 Gross Münster C.6
12 Hauptwache B.5
13 Hohe Promenade C.D.6.7
14 Kath. Kirche B.5
15 Kaufhaus B.6
16 Kornhalle C.7
17 Kirchhofbrunnen C.D.6.7
18 Künstlergebäude C.4.5
19 Lindenhof B.5
20 Museum (Lesegesellschaft) C.5
21 Nägelis Denkmal D.7
22 Peters Kirche B.5
23 Post B.6
24 Pfrundhaus C.3.4
25 Rathhaus B.5
26 Stadthaus B.6
27 Sternwarte D.4
28 Theater C.5
29 Universität B.5
30 Waisenhaus B.4
31 Zeughaus B.5
32 Zuchthaus B.4
I. Augustiner Thor
II. Rennweg Thor
III. Niederdorf Thor
IV. Kronen Thor
V. Linden Thor
Gasfabrik
Krüuel
Ehemal. Schützen Platz
Schanzengraben
Zeughaus
Biergarten
Sonnenbühl
Brücke
Seelnau
Zürich See
Metres
Pieds de France

stations are *Henggart* and *Hettlingen*. The vine-clad slopes of *Neftenbach*, to the r., produce the best wines of Northern Switzerland; among others *Gallenspitz* is particularly recommended. On approaching Winterthur the broad valley of the *Töss* is entered.

Winterthur (*Refreshment rooms at the station; good Neftenbacher wine); from Winterthur to *Zürich*, see p. 45.

13. Zürich and the Uetliberg.

Hotels. *Hôtel et Pension Baur au lac (Pl. a) charmingly situated on the banks of the lake, well conducted, with garden, bath and reading-room adjoining R. 2—3 fr. according to situation, B. 1½ fr., D. exc. W. at one o'clock 3 fr., at 4 o'clock 4 fr., A. 1 fr. Pension 7 fr. and upwards according to the situation of the rooms. *Hôtel Baur (Pl. b) opposite to the Post-office. R. 2 fr., L. ½ fr., B. 1½ fr., D. at one o'clock inc. W. 3 fr., at 4 o'clock exc. W. 4 fr., A. 1 fr. (in Baur's café-restaurant B. and S. are charged more moderately than in the dining-room); Bellevue (Pl. d), on the lake, commanding a fine view, though inferior to that from the "Pension Baur", R. 2½ fr., L. 1 fr., B. 1½ fr., D. 3 fr., A. 1 fr.; Schwert (Pl. c) by the second bridge over the Limmat, also commanding a prospect of the Alps; *Hôtel Bilharz (Pl. k) with a view of the lake, on the ground floor is a Restaurant, where good beer may be procured; Krone (Pl. e) Pension 5 fr.; *Storch (Pl. f) on the r. bank of the Limmat, opposite to the "Schwert", a good second-class house, R. 1½ fr., B. 1, D. 2½, A. ½ fr.; *Falke (Pl. g) near the post-office, similar prices; Hôtel et Pension *Schwan (Pl. h) inconveniently-situated for passers-through, but recommended as a pension; *Schweizerhof (Pl. i) on the r. bank of the Limmat, moderate.

Pedestrians arriving at Zürich in the afternoon are recommended to pass the night on the *Uetliberg where the accommodation is good and moderate and whence a fine sun-rise may generally be enjoyed.

Cafés. Safran opposite the Town-hall on the right bank of the Limmat, cup of coffee with milk, sugar, and 2 rolls, 50 cent., also Bavarian beer; Café Littéraire near the "Storch" on the l. bank of the Limmat, also a restaurant, table d'hôte at 12½ o'clock inc. W. 1½ fr.; Café Baur in the Baur hotel, opposite the post-office; excellent coffee. — Ices at Sprüngli (private room for ladies) near the Baur hotel and post-office; Landgrebe under the Bilharz hotel; Bourry opposite the post-office.

Beer may be procured in the Strohhof behind St. Peter's church and in the Bollerei on the quay, which are also restaurants; the *"Arche Noah" in the Widdergasse between the Linden Hof and the Catholic church, noted for its sardine sandwiches and Bavarian beer; Brunner (Café Orsini) in the Frau-Münsterplatz; Grüninger in the Steingasse in the "alte Schützenhaus" (also wine) near the railway-station; in the beergarden in Oberstrass, on the height above the Pfrundhaus (p. 40) with view of the valley of the Limmat.

Points of view. In the town, the Baugarten belonging to a private society, but to which strangers are admitted till 5 o'clock in the afternoon. The *Burgli Terrasse, ten minutes walk on the road to the Uetliberg; the *Weid (p. 44) on the Käferberg, 3 M. N. W. of the town (pension 3—7 fr.); the Stephansburg on the eastern bank of the lake 1½ M. from the town, a good halting place; above all the *Uetliberg (p. 43) 2 hrs. walk to the S. W. of the town.

Newspapers at the Museum (Pl. 20), in a detached house on the r. bank of the Limmat, between the Münster and the Schwert bridge; strangers provided with an introduction are admitted gratis for 1 month from 9 a. m. to 10 p. m.

Baths in the lake for men and women, near the Bauschanze, admirably fitted up; bath 20 cent., bathing dress and towel 20 cent., private rooms 80 cent. At the S. end of the town and on the eastern bank of the lake is the Staub'sche Bathing Establishment. Swimmers may prefer to take a boat *on the lake* for which 20—40 cent. is charged.

Diorama in the Zeughaus-Gasse (p. 41).

Steamboats (see p. 48) start from the Bauschanze (p. 42), occasionally also from the Bellevue hotel.

Railway station at the lower end of the town, ¾ M. from the steamboat wharf. Railway restaurant good.

Post-office (Pl. 23) opposite the Hôtel Baur.

Telegraph-office at the post-office.

Omnibus to and from the railway 40 cent., each box 20 cent.

Carriages to or from the station 1—2 pers. 80 cent., 3—4 pers. 1 fr. 20 cent., each box 20 cent., in the evening 20 cent. extra for the lamps, from 9 p. m. to 6 a. m. the fares are doubled. Carriages with fixed charges stand by the **Hôtel Baur, the Bellevue &c.**; to Weid 1—2 pers. 2 fr. 40 cent., 3—4 pers. 3 fr. 60 cent.; Albisgütli (at the foot of the Uetliberg) 2—3 fr.; Höckler, whence the Uetliberg may be conveniently ascended, 2 fr. 40 cent. or 3 fr. 60 cent.; Nidelbad (p. 44) 3 fr. or 4 fr. 50 cent.; Thalwyl 3 fr. or 4 fr. 50 cent.; Horgen 4 fr. 20 cent. or 6 fr. 30 cent.; Unteralbis 4 fr. 20 c. or 6 fr. 30 cent.; Oberalbis 5 fr. 40 cent. or 8 fr. 10 cent. For a two-horse carriage the fare is the same as for 3—4 persons.

English Church Service at the Chapel of St. Anna (p. 42).

Those whose time is limited should proceed from the Münster bridge (p. 39) to the *Gross-Münster* (p. 39) through the adjacent *Cloister*; to the **Hohe Promenade* (p. 40), then descend to the lake, take the ferry at the Bellevue hotel to the **Bauschanze* (p. 42), and thence, passing the Hotel Baur au lac, to the *Botanical gardens* and the **Katz* (p. 42). The ascent of the **Uetliberg* (p. 43) should then be made and the night passed on the summit.

Zürich (1268 ft.), called by the Romans *Turicum*, is the chief town of the Canton with 20,381 inhabitants (2584 Rom. cath.) or, including the suburbs, 45,000. It is situated at the northern extremity of the lake (p. 48), on the banks of the green and rapid *Limmat*, which divides it into two distinct parts, the *large* town on the r. and the *small* on the l. — On the western side flows the *Sihl* which unites with the Limmat immediately below the town (p. 41). Zürich is the most flourishing manufacturing Swiss town (silk and cotton manufactories; there are 10,000 silklooms in this canton), and at the same time the centre of German Switzerland in a literary point of view. Its schools are unexceptionable; they have for many centuries sent forth men of distinction: Bodmer, Sulzer, Hottinger, Orelli, Gessner, Lavater, Hess, Pestalozzi, Hegner, Horner, Henry Hirzel, Henry Meyer the friend of Goethe, and many others. In the year 1832 a *College* was founded (200 students the half of whom are medical) and in 1855 a *Polytechnic school* both under the direction of an excellent staff of professors.

The situation of Zürich is one of almost unparalleled beauty. Both sides of the lake are embellished with villages, orchards and vineyards, scattered over a highly cultivated country, in the back-ground rise the snow-capped Alps; to the l. is the ridge of the *Glärnisch*, then the perpendicular sides of the *Reiseltstock* (8632 ft.), near it on the r. the *Pfannstock*, farther on the *Drusberg* (like a winding staircase); the snow-bedecked *Bifertenstock* and *Tödi*; in front the *Clariden*, whose most westerly point is called the *Kammlistock* (9952 ft.); between this and the double-peaked *Scheerhorn* is embedded a vast glacier; then on the N. side of the *Schächenthal* the *Rossstockchain* with grotesquely-formed horns; the broad *Windgelle*; between this and the Scheerhorn appears the dark summit of the *Mythen* near Schwyz; above the valley, between the *Kaiserstock* and *Rossberg*, towers the pointed

pyramid of the *Bristenstock* near Amstäg on the Gotthard-route; then, according to the position of the spectator, appears above the *Albis* the *Blackenstock* and *Uri-Rothstock*, and a portion of the snow-mountains of the *Engelberger Thal*. To the right of the Albis the most northerly point of this range is the *Uetliberg* with the hotel on its summit.

As the beauty of its situation is the great attraction of Zürich, it is proposed in this chapter, to lay down a plan, which will enable the traveller to visit the finest points and objects of interest in the shortest time possible, leaving the selection to his discretion or opportunities. The *Gross-Münster* (or Cathedral) with its cloisters (see below), the *Town Library* (see below) and the *Armoury* in the old arsenal (p. 42) are in the vicinity of the hotels and the only objects possessing any particular features of interest in the town. Those whose time is extremely limited should endeavour if possible to visit the *Hohe-Promenade*, the *Katz*, the *Bauschanze*, and the *Platz* near the bathing houses on the promenade by the lake, as the view from these several points is magnificent.

As a *starting point* may be taken the handsome four arched *Münster-bridge* (the highest) which commands a beautiful view of the lake and Alps. Close to the bridge on the right bank of the Limmat, is an open vestibule leading to the **Town Library** (Pl. 3). Admission obtained on application at the shop on the r. This building was formerly used as a church (1479) and known by the name of the *Wasserkirche* from its having once stood in water; in the year 1860 it was considerably enlarged and now contains many valuable manuscripts.

A letter of *Zwingli* to his wife; Zwingli's Greek bible with Hebrew annotations in his own handwriting; an autograph letter of Henry IV. of France; three autograph Latin letters of the unfortunate *Lady Jane Grey* to Antistes Bullinger; a letter of *Frederick the Great*, dated 1784, to Professor Müller; Portraits of the worthies of Zürich, amongst others of Zwingli; a marble bust of Lavater by Dannecker; a marble bust of Pestalozzi by Imhof; eight panes of stained glass of the year 1506. Large **Relief-maps* of a portion of Switzerland, and of the Engelberger Thal on a much larger scale, both executed with great care and accuracy, are by no means devoid of interest. (Admission 1 fr., for a party 2 fr.)

The same building contains the *Antiquities* belonging to the Antiquarian Society, amongst which the principal object of interest is a collection of curiosities found in the different Swiss lakes (information to be had from Prof. Keller, who has written several treatises on this subject).

The **Town Hall** (Pl. 25) near the bridge, on the r. bank opposite to the Schwert hotel, was constructed in 1699 according to the architecture of that period, but presents nothing worthy of note either externally or internally. When Zürich was the chief town of the Swiss confederation the deputies met in the large hall of this building.

The steps opposite to the vestibule in front of the Library, lead to the **Gross-Münster** (Pl. 11) erected in the unadorned Romanesque style of the 11th to the 13th century. In the year 1779 the towers were crowned with helmet-shaded ornaments surmounted by gilded flowers. On the western tower Charlemagne is seated with gilded crown and sword, in recognition of his having presented donatious to the church. The choir contains three large stained-glass windows representing Christ, Peter and Paul.

On the site of the ancient residence of the canons w

stands a school (*Töchterschule*), the ***Cloisters** within the precincts of which date from the commencement of the 13th century. The cornices and capitals of the pillars are decorated with animals and grotesque faces.

The traveller now descends the street by the Töchterschule to the point where the Limmat emerges from the lake, passes the Bellevue hotel, and again mounts a steep ascent to the l. leading to the ***Hohe Promenade** (Pl. 13) an avenue of lime-trees, with a splendid view (particularly in the morning) from the crescent in which the *Monument of Hans Georg Nägeli* (d. 1836) (Pl. 21) is erected together with a bust of this celebrated vocal composer "*von den schweizerischen Sängervereinen ihrem Vater Nägeli.*"

Adjacent to the promenade are the new **Cemeteries** (Pl. 17) (entrance by the Gothic chapel) containing several handsome monuments, but scarcely of sufficient interest to arrest the traveller.

From the northern extremity of the Promenade a path, skirting the northern side of the cemetery, leads to the high road to Winterthur, ascending which for a short distance, the tourist reaches the **Cantonal Schools** (Pl. 6) to the l., a handsome edifice, serving the purposes of a grammar and commercial school. Proceeding in the same direction, the **Cantonal Hospital** (Pl. 7) on the r., and the adjoining **School of Anatomy** are attained, to the l. on the slope of the hill is an *Asylum* for the blind and dumb (Pl. 4); lower down to the l. the **Hall of Art,** containing some good modern pictures by Ludwig Hess, and l. the yet unfinished **Polytechnic** which gives promise of being the most considerable edifice in the town. Descending to the l. beyond the Polytechnic, the tourist next reaches the garden of the *Deanery of St. Leonard* (Pfrundhaus, Pl. 24) a large building on the slope of the hill; the garden-terrace, to which the public are admitted, affords a survey of the valley of the Limmat and the railway to Baden. Returning to the road and passing the Deanery (the beer-garden mentioned at p. 37 is higher up to the r.), the first street to the l. should be taken; on descending the flight of steps, the smoking chimnies and confused din will soon intimate to the traveller that he has entered the manufacturing quarter of Zürich. Amongst the most notable factories may be mentioned that of the engineers *Escher Wyss and Comp.*, who have constructed most of the steamboats which navigate the Swiss and Italian lakes, as well as many of those that ply on the Danube and Black sea. Crossing the street by the sign-post which indicates "nach Schaffhausen", descending to the Limmat and traversing the bridge ("lange Steg") (whence the beautiful colour of the

water may be seen to advantage), the tourist will arrive at the Railway-station.

The long avenue of large handsome trees, to the N. of the railway station, along the banks of the Limmat, afford a cool and pleasant walk. It terminates in a point of land called the "Platzspitz" (so named from the former Schützenplatz), which is formed by the junction of the river *Sihl* (generally very shallow in summer) with the Limmat. A flying bridge (5 cent.) crosses to the beer-garden *Drahtschmiedli* on the r. bank of the Limmat, the pleasantest road to the Weid (p. 44). Half way between the gas manufactory (N. of the railway station) and the Platzspitz, and about the same distance from both rivers, stands the simple monument and bust of the poet *Salomo Gessner* (d. 1788), whose favourite resort was the "Platzpromenade."

The principal road from the railway to the town passes between the two *Arsenals* and leads to the botanical gardens (Katz p. 42); on the l. of this road (Zeughaus-Gasse) is *Meyer's Diorama* similar to that in Lucerne (Admission 1 fr.).

The footpath from the railway-station to the Lindenhof is not easy to find. The tourist must first proceed along the l. bank of the Limmat, at the base of the garden of the *Orphan Asylum* (Pl. 30), then past a bridge on which are large, many-storied mills, supported by oaken pillars extending the whole width of the Limmat. He must then ascend the steps on the r., passing the Gothic chancel of an old church, and lastly through lanes to the l., the intricacy of which will probably necessitate an inquiry. The **Lindenhof** (Pl. 19), situated 115 ft. above the Limmat, was in ancient times a Celtic settlement, then a Roman station, later an emperor's palace, and in the 9th and 10th centuries used as a public court of justice; according to *Merian's* account (1642) it was "a beautiful elevated place, surrounded by blocks of free-stone and planted with lime trees, under whose shade are placed stone tables, for the use of the citizens, who during the summer season here regale themselves, amusing themselves at the same time with archery." The Gothic *Free Masons' Lodge* was erected on the S. E. side, in the year 1851.

Descending on the S. side by the street to the r., the traveller arrives at the **Augustine Church** (Pl. 14), used for three hundred years as a magazine, but in 1848 restored to its original purpose as a Rom. cath. place of worship, and now a model of simplicity and good-taste. The two *Pictures* over the side altars, "Christ on the mount of Olives", and "the Risen Saviour" by *Deschwanden* are able works, and the high altar, pulpit and organ are worthy the attention of the visitor. Adjoining the S. side of the church, is the *High School*, formerly a monastery (Pl. 29); in the upper story are the *Natural history collections*, which together with the casts from the antique now exhibited in the Aula, will eventually be deposited in the new Polytechnic.

A little farther to the S. E. is **St. Peter's Church** (Pl. 22), of which the

excellent *Lavater* (d. 1801) was pastor for 23 years. (On the way to the church is situated the Strohhof restaurant, see p. 37)

Proceeding in a N. westerly direction from the small square by the catholic church, the canal known as the "Fröschengraben" is crossed.

Following the same direction, for a short distance, and taking the road to the r., the tourist arrives at the old **Cemetery**, adjoining the *Chapel of St. Anna*, in which during the summer season the English Church Service is performed. Here rests *Lavater;* an upright stone by the eastern wall marks his grave. The remains of *Ebel*, the author of the well known work on Switzerland (b. 1764 at Züllichau d. 1830), and *Escher von der Linth*, the constructor of the Escher canal (p. 53), are also deposited here. The key may be obtained from Frau Küderlin at the corner opposite the entrance of the church-yard.

Not far from the bridge across the Fröschengraben are the **Botanical gardens** (Pl. 5), containing 800 Alpine plants, and busts of De Candolle (d. 1841) and Conrad Gessner (d. 1565), executed in bronze. Here rises a bastion of the old fortress known as the ***Katz**, forming an elevated platform planted with lime-trees and commanding a splendid view of the town, lake, Alps, and valley of the Limmat.

On leaving the botanical gardens, the tourist should cross the canal bridge ("Schanzengraben" formerly a moat) to the r., skirt the banks till he reaches the next bridge, then passing the "Falke" hotel, turn down the street to the r. which will lead him to the palatial Hôtel Baur au lac. Passing the bath-houses (between which is a pretty peep of the lake) he will arrive at the ***Bauschanze**, a small pentagonal island, surrounded by walls (formerly a bastion), shaded by thick foliage, and connected with the land by a bridge, similar to the Rousseau-island at Geneva, and commanding a beautiful view of the lake and Alps. The steamboats stop here.

It only remains now to mention the **Frau-Münster** church which is situated close to the Münster-bridge on the l. bank. It was built in the 13th century and is distinguished by its tall red spire. The interior is overcrowded with seats, and the chancel disfigured by scaffoldings, divesting the building of much of its claim to a visit. Opposite to the Baur hotel (in the town) is the **Post-office** (Pl. 23), deserving of notice from the superiority of its internal arrangements.

The **Collection of ancient Armour** is exhibited in a gloomy, insignificant building, formerly the arsenal (Pl. 31) on the S. side of St. Peter's church; it contains battle-axes, armour, flags, and cross-bows, amongst which is one of the many which claim the distinction of having belonged to Tell. *Zwingli's battleaxe*, which was taken by the inhabitants of Lucerne in the battle of Kappel (p. 63) was first placed in the arsenal of that city, but on the conclusion of the war in 1847 was removed hither together with his sword, coat of

mail, and helmet. A supply of new weapons for the militia is also kept here.

Zürich was, at the close of the last century, witness of two sanguinary contests in its neighbourhood; the actions on the 2nd and 3d of June 1799 at Wytikon and Zollikon (p. 49) between the Austrians under the command of the Archduke Charles, and the French under Massena, and also those on the 26th and 27th of Sept. 1799 between the Russians commanded by Korsakof and the French under Massena. The latter army after having effected the passage of the river by Dietikon (p. 24), surrounded the heights to the N. of Zürich, especially the Käferberg (p. 44) and the Zürichberg which the high road to Schaffhausen now traverses, and entirely cut off the right wing of the Russian troops, thus disabling the greater portion of the army and compelling them to retreat to Eglisau and Winterthur.

The ***Uetliberg** (2687 ft. above the level of the sea, and 1429 ft. above the lake of Zürich) (*Hotel, see p. 37), the most northerly point of the Albis range, 5 M. from Zürich, will of all the neighbouring mountains the best repay the visit of the traveller. Perhaps the view may be surpassed in grandeur, but not in loveliness by many of those from heights nearer the Alps; the lake of Zürich, the valley of the Limmat, the Alpine range from Sentis to the Jungfrau, the Stockhorn on the lake of Thun, in the foreground the Rigi and Pilatus, westward the Jura chain from Gestler on the Bieler lake, to their termination by Aarau, over which appear the summits of some of the Vosges mountains, for example the Ballon; the Feldberg and Belchen in the Black forest are also visible, and the volcanic cones of the Höhgau, Hohentwiel, Hohenhöwen, and Hohenstoffeln. On the opposite side of the Reuss stands the *Benedictine Abbey Muri*, the front of which is 700 ft. in length; it was abolished by the government of Aargau and is now used as a school; by the morning light it may be so distinctly seen that even the number of its windows are discernible. Baden with its old castle (p. 23) is an equally conspicuous object.

The *Road to the Uetliberg* leads westwards through the (suburb) Enge; where the telegraph wires diverge to the l. it keeps straight on for the distance of 1 mile (reckoned from the Baur Hotel), then crosses a bridge over the Sihl, and continues in the direction of the mountain; beyond the next farm, the footpath leading to the r. across the meadow must be taken and the road to the l. ascended, from which no deviation must be made; in ¼ hr. the tourist reaches Albisgütli (inn), where mules (4 frs. to the Uetliberg, 6 frs. there and back) and donkeys (the same charge) can be procured. At the termination of the high road, the most frequented path winding upwards through the valley must be followed. As the summit is approached, a view of the Rigi, Pilatus, and Bernese Alps is obtained; 20 min. before the inn is reached, is an iron plate with an inscription in memory of Frederick

von Dürler of Zürich, the ascender of the Tödi, who here perished in the winter of 1840. On the Uetli the most beautiful Alpine plants are to be found.

From the Uetliberg to the *Albis-Hochwacht (p. 63) is a delightful walk of 3 hrs., ascending and descending on the Albis-range. The broad path (not easily to be mistaken) passes the above-mentioned Dürler inscription, and affords occasional glimpses of the lake of Zürich. To the l. is the Sihl, beyond it is the blue lake with its thousand shining villas, to the r. the pretty Türler lake (p. 63), fertile hilly pastures, and, towering in the distance, the Alps. Tourists coming from Lucerne or Zug by diligence are advised to alight at the Albis inn and to make the ascent of the Uetliberg in the contrary direction.

The most remarkable view near Zürich, after that from the Uetliberg, is obtained from the ***Weid** (1594 ft.), one hour's walk to the **N. W.** of **Zürich** on the S. side of the *Käferberg* (*inn much resorted to by the inhabitants of Zürich; pension 3—7 fr.; conveyances see p. 38). The view from the shady terrace over the valley of the Limmat, thickly dotted with innumerable houses, and the banks of the lake, with the snow-covered Alps in the background, form a charming prospect. The pleasantest and, at the same time, the shortest route (for pedestrians) descends by the railway to the banks of the Limmat, crosses the ferry to Drahtschmiedli (p. 41), and then skirts the r. bank of the river passing under the railway, ascends to the N. through the village of *Wipkingen*, when, after traversing vineyards, the carriage-road to Weid is attained.

The hills rising on each side of the river abound in the most delightful walks, all commanding a good view of the lake and Alps. One of the best is a walk of 7½ M. on the so-called old road along the heights on the western bank; the second road to the S. of the handsome villa of Wesendonk, situated on an eminence to the r. of the high road by the lake, leads to *Wollishofen* (p. 62), where it is crossed by the road to the Albis; it then proceeds to *Kilchberg*, the *Nidelbad* (p. 49) above Rüschlikon, and the church of **Thalwyl** (p. 49) which commands the finest of all the views of the lake. Back by the steamboat.

14. From Zürich to Lucerne by Olten and Aarburg.

Swiss North Eastern and Central Railways. Express in 4 hrs., ord. trains in 4½—5 hrs.; fares 8 fr. 90, 6 fr. 35, 5 fr. 65 cent. Comp. Introduction X.

From Zürich to *Olten* see R. 7, from Olten to *Aarburg* see p. 10, from Aarburg to *Lucerne* see R. 6.

15. From Zürich to Bern by Olten, Aarburg, and Herzogenbuchsee.

Swiss North Eastern and Central Railways. In 4—5½ hrs.; fares 13 fr. 75, 9 fr. 65, 6 fr. 90 cent. Comp. Introduction X.

From Zürich to *Olten* see R. 7, from Olten to *Herzogenbuchsee* see p. 10, from Herzogenbuchsee to *Bern* see p. 16.

16. From Zürich to Friedrichshafen by Romanshorn.

Swiss North Eastern Railway. To Romanshorn in 3 hrs.; fares 8 fr. 75, 6 fr. 10, 4 fr. 35 cent. Comp. Introduction X, especially with regard to excursion tickets. Steamboat to Friedrichshafen in 1 hr.; fares 36 kr., or 24 kr., see p. 27.

The line crosses the *Sihl*, ascends in a wide curve, crosses

the *Limmat* by an iron bridge, and passes between the Käferberg on the l. (on which is situated the Weid, see p. 44), and the Zürichberg on the r., through the tunnel of *Oerlikon* (2873 ft. in length). Between the stations of *Oerlikon* and *Wallisellen* it crosses the *Glatt*. To the S. the line diverges to *Rapperschwyl, Wesen, Glarus*, and *Sargans*, see pp. 48, 52. The next stations are *Effretikon* and *Kempthal*. Before Winterthur, the line crosses the *Töss*. On an eminence to the l. the ruins of *Hoch-Wülflingen*.

Winterthur (1382 ft.) (**Adler*, R. 1½, B. 1 fr., nearest to the station, very good; * *Wilder Mann*; **Sonne*; good beer and refreshments at the *Café Ritter*; Telegr. stat.), with a pop. of 6600 (526 Rom. Cath.), situated on the *Eulach*, is a very busy town, consisting of two parallel streets, intersected by eight others. No town displayed more devoted attachment to Austria than Winterthur in ancient times. The title of free city of the empire was accorded to it in 1417, but this distinction it voluntarily resigned in 1442, and became once more subject to Austria. Since 1467 it has belonged to Zürich. The large School (1840) on the Promenade contains a few small Roman antiquities, found near Ober-Winterthur (*Vitodurum*), coins, natural curiosities, and a library. In the neighbourhood an excellent wine is grown, considered to rank next to the *Neftenbacher* (see p. 37).

The Schaffhausen-St. Gall and Zürich-Romanshorn lines intersect at Winterthur. The latter traverses the green and fertile canton of Thurgau. The scenery is pretty, but possesses no particular interest. The next stations are *Wiesendangen* and *Islikon*.

Frauenfeld (1290 ft.) (* *Falke*; *Krone*; Telegr. station), capital of the Canton of Thurgau, with 3956 inhab. (740 Rom. Cath.), on the *Murg*, which river is the motive power of a number of cotton-mills. The handsome old castle on its ivy-clad crag is said to have been built by a Count von Kyburg, in the 11th century. To the S. of Frauenfeld, on an elevation, stands a *Capuchin Monastery*. In the neighbourhood, a battle took place on May 25th, 1799, between the French under Oudinot and the Austrians under Petrasch, in which no decided advantage was gained by either side. The Swiss auxiliaries were commanded by General Weber; he fell at *Huben*, where, a few paces to the r. of the St. Gallen road, a *Monument* has been erected to his memory.

The next station is *Felwen*. Near the *Mülheim* station the line crosses the *Thur* by a covered wooden bridge.

From Mülheim to Constance a diligence accommodating 4 persons (1862, 7. 40 a. m.) in 2 hrs. Near *Wäldi*, at a little distance l. of the road, is a terrace

on the Hohenrain, commanding a view of the Lake of Constance and the entire range of the Alps from the Tyrol to the Bernese Oberland.

The next stations are *Märstetten* and *Weinfelden* (1318 ft.) (Telegr. stat., diligence to Constance, 1862, at 9 p. m.). *Schloss Weinfelden* (1736 ft.), on a vine-clad hill to the l., was partly demolished in 1847. The next stations are *Bürglen, Sulgen, Amriswyl*, and then **Romanshorn** (1240 ft.) (*Hôtel Bodan*, R. 2 fr., L. and A. 85 cent.; *Römerhorn; Schweizerhaus;* Telegr. stat.), situated on a peninsula of the Lake of Constance, with a good harbour. The railway runs close to the harbour, and the trains correspond with the steamboats. Lake of Constance and *Friedrichshafen* see p. 27.

17. From Zürich to Lindau by St. Gallen and Rorschach.

United Swiss Railways (*Vereinigte Schweizerbahnen*) from Winterthur to Rorschach. To Rorschach in 4½ hrs.; fares 10 fr. 65, 7 fr. 50, 5 fr. 35 cent. Comp. Introduction X, especially with regard to excursion tickets. Steamboat from Rorschach to Lindau in 1¼ hrs.; fares 48 kr. or 32 kr., see p. 27.

From Zürich to *Winterthur* (in 1 hr.) see p. 45. The St. Gallen railway traverses a district not remarkable for beauty, consisting chiefly of meadow-land, with wooded hills on either side. Gradually the Churfirsten mountains become visible to the S., and the mountains of Appenzell to the S. E. Numerous stations, the first of which is *Räterschen*, and the next *Elgg*, behind which stands *Schloss Elgg*. Next follow the *Aadorf*, *Eschlikon* and *Sirnach* stations, and **Wyl** (1816 ft.) (*Schönthal*, or *Post;* Telegr. stat.), a town with several convents. A pretty view of the Sentis and the neighbouring mountains from the station.

The line crosses the *Thur* by an open-work bridge, 448 ft. long, near the old castle of *Schwarzenbach* (*Schwarzenbach* stat.). *Ober-Uzwyl* stat. **Flawyl** (1896 ft.) (**Rössli;* Telegr. stat.), a large manufacturing village. The *Glatt* is now crossed by a bridge, 348 ft. long, and the *Gossau*, *Winkeln* (diligence to *Herisau* in 20 min., see R. 77), and *Bruggen* stations passed. The open-work *bridge which spans the deep valley of the *Sitter* near Bruggen is well worthy of notice; it is 580 ft. long, 213 ft. above the level of the river, and rests on 3 cast-iron piers, 164 ft. high (stone foundations, 35 ft. high), composed of perforated iron plates, which gives them the appearance of gigantic ladders fastened together. This structure deserves inspection, and can easily be visited by returning from the St. Gall station, as the latter is only 10 minutes' journey from the village of Bruggen (inn and brewery

"Zur Brücke" good), which is in the immediate vicinity of the bridge. Somewhat lower down the stream, to the l., is the *Krãzernbrücke* (bridge), 590 ft. long and 85 ft. high, and supported by two stone arches. It was constructed in 1810, and was formerly considered a very extraordinary triumph of engineering skill.

St. Gallen (2081 ft.) see R. 70. Between St. Gallen and Rorschach the line descends to a depth of 850 ft. below its former level in a distance of 9 M. In effecting this, great difficulties were encountered. On leaving St. Gallen, the train passes through a long cutting (on the r. the *Cantonal School* [*Cantonsschule*], on the l. the *Cantonal Prison*, with its four wings), and enters the wild valley of the *Steinach*, the banks of which are composed of the deposit which has been brought down by the river. As the line runs necessarily through this deposit, dams and cuttings succeed one another without intermission. The Lake of Constance is frequently visible almost in its entire length: Friedrichshafen is a conspicuous object on its northern shore. *St. Fiden* stat. R. 70.

Near the *Mörschwyl* station, the line enters the valley of the *Goldach*, and crosses this stream by a five-arched stone bridge, 80 ft. high. The country from this to *Rorschach* is very productive. The station is on the S. side of the town, 10 min. from the wharf, with which, however, it is connected by a branch line. Those who arrive by the branch line are reminded they may very probably be required to change carriages at the chief station (see R. 73).

Rorschach see R. 70. To Lindau by water (1¼ hrs., fare 48 or 32 kr.), see p. 27 and R. 70. To the S. E. *Bregenz* is visible, lying at the foot of lofty mountains. On entering the harbour of Lindau, the steamboat passes a lighthouse on the northern jetty, and a stone lion on the southern. Monument of King Max, see p. 48.

Lindau (**Bayrischer Hof*, near the station and the steamboat pier, R. 48, B. 28 kr., D. 1 fl. 12, A. 24 kr.; **Krone; Deutsches Haus* at the harbour; *Sonne;* lake-baths, 8 kr.), terminus of the South-Western Railway of Bavaria (express to Augsburg 5½ hrs., to Munich 7 hrs.), formerly an imperial town and fortress, during the middle ages remarkable for its trade, situated on an island in the Lake of Constance, and connected with the mainland by the new railway-embankment and a wooden bridge, 1000 ft. long. In the time of Tiberius the Romans are said to have maintained a fleet upon the lake (see p. 27), and to have erected a fort on the island where Lindau now stands; the ancient tower near the bridge, without doubt, formed part of this fort. The monument to

King Max II., at the harbour, was erected, as the inscription informs us, to "the promoter of commerce, the founder of the harbour, and the finisher of the South-North Railway, which had been begun by Ludwig I.," by "the towns brought into communication through his instrumentality." Those who are fond of horticulture will do well to visit the *Lindenhof*, entrance free on Tuesdays and Fridays; on other days cards of admission may be procured at the hotels, price 30 kr. If the visitor's stay is short, he should take a walk to the mainland over the railway-embankment, turn to the r. along the bank, and return to Lindau by the wooden bridge; this can be done in ½ hr. From the *Heuerberg* (2¼ M.) a beautiful view of the town, the lake, and the Alps is obtained. The traveller may spare himself the trouble of ascending the tower, as the view from the wooden balcony is equally fine.

18. From Zürich to Coire. Lakes of Zürich and Wallenstadt.

Railway (United Swiss lines) by Wallisellen, Rapperschwyl, Wesen, and Sargans, 5¼, 6, or 7 hrs.; fares 13 fr. 70, 8 fr. 80 cent., 6 fr. Comp. Introduction X, especially with regard to excursion tickets. The railway does not approach the lake of Zürich till Rapperschwyl is reached. It is, therefore, far preferable to take the steamboat to Rapperschwyl in 2½ hrs. Fare 1 fr. 80 or 1 fr. 20 cent., or to Schmerikon, at the upper extremity of the lake, in 3¼ hrs. (Fare 2 fr. 65 cent., or 2 fr.). Railway stations both at Rapperschwyl and Schmerikon.

The **Lake of Zürich** (1258 ft.), 25½ M. long and 3 M. broad at its widest part (between Stäfa and Richterswyl), is fed by the *Linth* and drained by the *Limmat*. Its scenery, though with slight pretensions to grandeur, is scarcely equalled in beauty by any other lake. The banks rise in gentle slopes, at the base of which are meadows and corn-land; next is visible a belt of vineyards and fruit-gardens, and on the eastern side forests crown the summits of the hills, here about 2500 ft. high. The two banks of the lake (12 M. long) are sometimes not unaptly termed two suburbs of the town of Zürich, so thickly are they sprinkled with houses, villas, and large manufactories. In the background the snow-clad Alps (see p. 38) bound the landscape, adding to its pastoral loveliness a little of their imposing majesty.

For the use of those who wish to make excursions to the different points of interest on the lake, the hours of arrival and departure of the steamboats, as fixed by the time-tables for 1862, is subjoined. It is not probable that any alteration of importance has since been made. From Zürich (1), 5½ and 7¾ a. m., and 2½ 5, and 7½ p. m., along the l. bank by *Bändlikon, Rüschlikon, Thalweyl, Oberrieden* to *Horgen*, then, crossing to the r. bank, to *Meilen, Obermeilen, Uetikon, Männedorf*, crossing again to the l. bank, to *Wädenswyl* and *Richterswyl*, crossing to the r. bank, to *Stäfa, Feldbach, Schirmensee*, and *Rapperschwyl*. (2). At 10¾ a. m. by *Bändli-*

kon, &c., to *Horgen*, thence direct to *Wädenswyl* and *Richterswyl*, then, crossing to the r. bank, by *Stäfa*, &c., to *Rapperschwyl*. (3). 10. 40 a. m. and 5 p.m. along the r. bank by *Zollikon*, *Küsnacht*, *Erlenbach*, and *Herrliberg*, then, crossing to the l. bank, to *Horgen*, back again to the r. bank by *Meilen*, &c., to *Stäfa*, and then by the l. bank to *Richterswyl*. (4) 7. 40 a. m. on the r. bank, by *Zollikon*, *Küsnacht*, *Erlenbach*, *Herrliberg*, and on the l. bank to *Horgen;* returning at 8. 40 a. m. by the same route to Zürich. The same route as (1) at 7 and 10. 25 a. m., and as (2) at 4½ a. m. 1. 50, 4, and 6 p. m. from Rapperschwyl to *Zürich*. From Richters-wyl to Zürich 4. 50 a. m. and 2. 10 p. m., as in (3). The boat which starts from Zürich at 7. 45 a. m., leaves *Rapperschwyl* at 10. 5, and skirts the l. bank to *Attendorf*, *Lachen*, *Bad Nuolen*, and *Schmerikon*, returning by the same route at 3 p. M. The boat which starts from Zürich at 5. 5 p. m. leaves *Rapperschwyl* at 7. 25 for *Attendorf* and *Lachen*, returning at 7. 50 p. m. (from *Rapperschwyl* at 8. 20) (by the same route as that pursued by the boat from Horgen mentioned below) to Horgen only. Also from Horgen 4. 40 a. m. by *Meilen*, *Männedorf*, *Wädenswyl*, *Richterswyl*, *Stäfa*, and *Schirmensee* to *Rapperschwyl;* thence at 6. 18 a. m. to *Lachen*, returning at 6. 40 to Zürich by the route pursued by the above-mentioned boat from Lachen. Return tickets, available on the same day, are issued at one half more than the single fare; no charge for embarking or landing passengers in small boats.

Soon after starting, the steamboat passes (on the l.) *Neumünster* (1364 ft.), a suburb of Zürich, with its pretty church on the top of the hill. The steamboat now directs its course towards the western bank, to Bändlikon (except for the two routes along the eastern shore, see above). *Bändlikon* belongs to the parish of *Kilchberg*, which village stands above it, on the hills which bound the shore. On the r. is *Wollishofen*, through which passes the road over the Albis (see p. 62); opposite, to the l., is *Zollikon*, standing high, with its pointed steeple, where, in 1799, a battle took place between the Austrians and the French (see p. 43). The boat now steams along the left bank; above *Rüschlikon* the white buildings of *Nidelbad* (beautiful view, see p. 44); opposite, on the r. bank *Küsnacht* (*Sonne), which must not be confounded with a village of the same name on the Lake of Lucerne, see p. 62. The next place on the r. bank is *Erlenbach*, on the l. **Thalwyl** (*Krone* on the lake; *Adler* near the church; Telegr. stat.), charmingly situated. A most beautiful *view of the lake from the neighbourhood of the church, or still better from the gallery of the tower; one of the most delightful of the short excursions from Zürich. Between Thalwyl and *Herrlibery*, the next village on the r. bank, is the deepest part of the lake (444 ft.). *Oberrieden* is the next place on the l. bank, and then **Horgen**, where the boat stops (1308 ft.) (**Meierhof*, on the lake, pleasant garden, R. 1½, B. 1, L. and A. ½ fr., Pension 5 to 6 fr.; *Schwan;* Pension *Krauss;* Telegr. stat.). Horgen is visible from Zürich, and presents all the appearance of a town. Its handsome new houses are mostly tenanted by the workmen of the silk-manufactories. It has 5325 inhab. (256 Rom. Cath.). The

boats which skirt the eastern and western banks of the lake (see p. 48) meet at this place, which is convenient for those who wish to change the direction of their journey. Few travellers make any stay here, although the little town well deserves a visit, but almost all who proceed to the Rigi or to Lucerne by the lake-route (see R. 19) pass this way.

The peninsula of *Au* stretches out far into the lake, its wooded eminence presenting a very picturesque appearance. Opposite, on the r. bank is the considerable village of **Meilen** (*Löwe; Sonne;* Telegr. stat.), next *Obermeilen*, then *Uetikon* and *Männedorf*. Behind these rises the *Pfannenstiel* (2622 ft.), formerly much frequented for the sake of the view (3 M. from Meilen); now, however, the prospect is intercepted by the growth of the woods. A block of stone on this hill bears the following inscription: "*The inhabitants of Meilen have erected this memorial to the great natural philosopher and original thinker, Lorenz Oken, born Aug. 1st, 1779, died Aug. 11th, 1851, on this his favourite promenade.*" Far to the E., in the background, rises the *Speer* (p. 54), separated from the mountains of Glarus by the valley through which the Linth-canal (p. 53) flows; to the l. of the Speer is the Sentis (R. 72), and more to the E. the mountains of Toggenburg; to the r., above the lake, the *Hohe Rhonen* (R. 82), covered with forests. On the southern bank lie the handsome villages of **Wädenswyl** (1505 ft.) (**Engel*, R. 1½, B. 1 fr., at the landing place of the steamboats; from this village the diligence to Zug at (1862) 1 p. m., see p. 57; Telegr. stat.), the largest on the lake (5993 inhab.), and **Richterswyl** (*Drei Könige* [Post]; **Engel*, reasonable charges; Telegr. stat.) (3515 inhab.), where the pilgrims to Einsiedeln (8¼ M., see R. 82) disembark.

The boat now steers towards the N. to Stäfa, on the r. bank; this is the widest part of the lake; beautiful retrospective view of Wädenswyl and Richterswyl. **Stäfa** (*Sonne; Löwe*) is the largest village on the r. bank (3836 inhab.), and is noted for the active part which it takes in all national movements.

From Stäfa the boat steers along the r. bank, passing *Uerikon* and *Schirmensee*. Before reaching Rapperschwyl, the small, low islands of *Lützelau* and *Ufnau* become visible to the r., in front of the wooded heights of the Etzel (see R. 82). The latter island belongs to the convent of Einsiedeln, and has on it a farmhouse, as well as a church and chapel, both consecrated in the year 1141. *Ulrich von Hutten*, one of the most violent of all the early reformers, but one of the boldest and most free-spirited men of his time, died here in 1523, the age of 36, only 15 days after his arrival. Being pur-

sued by the Inquisition at the command of the Pope, for the severity of his attacks against the Church of Rome, he fled into Switzerland, and took refuge with Johannes Schneck, curate of Ufnau, who possessed some skill in the healing art, and to whose protection he had been recommended by their mutual friend Zwingli. His remains rest in the little churchyard, but the exact spot is unknown.

Rapperschwyl (*Schwan*, on the lake; *Freihof* [Post], in the town; *Hôtel du Lac*, R. 1½—2, D. at 2 o'clock, 2½ fr.; *Marschall's* brewery near the post-office, good; Telegr. stat.), is a picturesquely situated town, with 2500 inhab. (760 Prot.). The old castle and church (sacred vessels worthy of inspection) on one side of a wooded eminence, and the Capuchin convent (two good pictures) and the "Schützenhaus" on the other, contribute to the picturesque appearance of the town.

The *bridge* connecting the two banks of the lake, which has for some time been visible, was founded in 1350, and rebuilt in 1819. It is 12 ft. wide, and 4500 ft. long, and is supported by 180 pillars, each composed of three oak beams. It has no kind of parapet. One third of the way across the bridge stands a bath-house, entrance to which may be obtained on application to Kaiser, watchmaker, in the town near the post-office. (From Rapperschwyl to the summit of the Etzel 7½ M., thence to Einsiedeln 4½ M., see R. 82).

The station is by the lake, a little above the bridge (see p. 52). In the summer of 1862 a smaller steamboat started from Rapperschwyl at 10. 10 a. m. (on the arrival of the boat which left Zürich at 7¾) for Schmerikon (the only service in the day), arriving there in time for the train at 11. 20 a. m. for Glarus and Coire (by Wesen).

The scenery of the upper part of the lake is less animated than that of the lower, but far more imposing in character. The mountains of St. Gallen, Glarus and Schwyz form the background. The boat passes through the bridge, and then steers direct to the S. for *Altendorf*, on the l. bank, in the canton of Schwyz. It then follows the southern bank, stops at the handsome village of **Lachen** (*Bär*, moderate, Telegr. station), lying in a bay, where the pilgrims for Einsiedeln coming from an easterly direction disembark. Next the small village of **Bad Nuolen* is reached, a convenient spot for excursions among the neighbouring mountains, and especially to the picturesque Wäggithal (R. 81). A N. easterly direction is then taken to **Schmerikon** (**Rössli*, moderate; *Adler*) on the northern bank, at the upper extremity of the lake, not far from the influx of the Linth-canal (p. 53). — Railway to (Glarus) and Coire see p. 53.

The Route by Railway from Zürich to Rapperschwyl is less attractive than that by steamboat, but from thence to Coire it passes through most beautiful scenery. From Zürich to *Wallisellen* see p. 44. Here the Coire railway diverges to the S. E. from the line to Winterthur &c.; the trains from Zürich, however, go the whole way direct, so that no change of carriages takes place at Wallisellen. All the trains convey goods as well as passengers, and long delays often take place at Rapperschwyl, Wesen and Sargans, while the trucks are being loaded or unloaded. The Refreshment-rooms at the stations are generally of a very humble description. On leaving Wallisellen the line traverses a very flat district, not far from the river *Glatt,* which flows from the Lake of *Greifen* (3¾ M. long, 1 M. wide). *Dübendorf, Schwerzenbach* and *Nänikon* stations. Of the Greifensee only a few glimpses are obtained. The next station is *Uster;* on the r. is the church with its pointed tower, and the ancient castle which serves as court of justice, jail and inn; the tower affords a survey of the lake of Greifen and a prospect of the Alps. In the vicinity of Uster are several large cotton-mills, the machinery of which is driven by the *Aa,* a little brook near the railway. The next station is *Aathal;* the neighbouring Lake of *Pfäffikon* (1665 ft.) is not visible from the line, but the Alps of Glarus and Schwyz remain almost constantly in sight in the background, to the S. Between the *Wetzikon* (diligence to *Hinwyl* at the N. western foot of the Bachtel, see below, twice daily in ½ hr., fare 45 cent.) and the *Bubikon* stations the line attains its highest level, and then makes a rapid descent. To the l. the *Bachtel,* with the inn upon its summit. Next station *Rüti.*

From the **Bachtel** (3444 ft.) (Inn similar to that on the Uetliberg, but smaller, contains 16 beds and large dining-room, moderate prices), a hill to the N. E. of Rüti, a pretty view to the N. W. over the district of Uster dotted with manufactories, the Lakes of Greifen and Pfäffikon, N. W. the Lake of Zürich from Wädenswyl to the Linth-canal, the valley of the Linth as far as the bridge of Mollis, and the Alps from the Sentis to the Bernese Oberland. Consult *Keller's Panorama,* on view at the inn. Diligence twice a day in 1 hr. from Rüti to *Wald,* at the S. eastern foot of the Bachtel, whence the summit may be easily reached in 1½ hr.

Before reaching the pretty village of *Jonen* (which adjoins Rapperschwyl) an extensive view of the Alps of Schwyz, with the Mürtschenstock, the Schänisberg, the Speer and the Sentis to their l., unfolds itself.

Rapperschwyl, see p. 51. The station on the lake, near the long bridge and steamboat-pier, is a terminus, from which the train backs out on its departure; as far as Wesen select seat on the r. The line crosses the *Jonen-Fluss,* passes the nvent of *Wurmspach* on the r., and approaches the shore of

the Lake of Zürich before reaching the *Bollingen* station. Extensive quarries of sandstone near the lake. Opposite, on the r., are the mountains of Schwyz, on the lake the *Baths of Nuolen* and *Lachen* (see p. 51). The Mürtschenstock towers above the wooded heights near the lake (Lower Buchberg, see below), and on the r. are the Frohnalp stock and the Schild, near Glarus. As far as **Schmerikon** (p. 51, station near the lake) the line runs close by the lake, and on reaching its upper extremity enters the wide valley through which the Linth-canal flows. To the r., on a spur of the *Lower Buchberg* (*Untere Buchberg*, 1878 ft.), round which the canal winds, stands the ancient castle of *Grynau*, a frowning square tower, in the canton of Schwyz.

The next station is at **Uznach**, a considerable manufacturing village (1293 ft.) (*Falke;* Telegr. station), situated to the l. on an eminence, on the highest point of which stands the church. *Diligence* by Lachen, Richterswyl, Biberbruck (Einsiedeln), Sattel, Schwyz and Brunnen at (1862) 8. 5 a. m. (4 hrs. halt at Lachen), and 8 p. m. in 6¾ hrs.; to Wattwyl see R. 77. *Sion* (R. 77). The two villages of *Kaltbrunn* on the l. and *Benken* on the r. have the next station in common. The range of wooded hills, skirted by the railroad and the Linth-canal, is the *Upper Buchberg* (*Obere Buchberg*, 1896 ft.). Near the *Schänis* station (1361 ft.) (**Gmür*), a manufacturing village, some sharp skirmishes took place in 1799 between the French and the Austrians, in one of which fell the Austrian Field Marshal *Hotze*, a native of Richterswyl, who before entering the army had been a physician. There is an inscription to his memory on the wall outside the village. Schänis was in ancient time on the frontier of Rhætia. The line now approaches the *Linth-canal;* the railway, the canal and the high road run side by side at the foot of the *Schäniser Berg;* to the r. a beautiful view of the Valley of Glarus with its snow-mountains.

The Linth-Canal. The Linth rushes out of the valley of Glarus, often with such violence as to carry fragments of rock and deposit of all kind along with it. In process of time this deposit so completely filled the bed of the river, that the entire plain between the lakes of Wallenstadt and Zürich was inundated, and this district, formerly rich and productive, was converted into a dismal swamp, from which the inhabitants were in course of time driven by malaria to seek a more wholesome and congenial abode. In 1807, through the influence of *Conrad Escher*, an inhabitant of Zürich, a decree of the Diet enacted that the lower part of the Linth should be converted into a canal and its course directed into the Lake of Wallenstadt, and that a new canal (the *Escher Canal*), should be constructed to drain the latter lake into the Lake of Zürich; or rather that the *Maag*, an outlet of the lake of Wallenstadt which formerly flowed into the Linth, should also be converted into a canal. Under Escher's direction the works were commenced in the same year, but not completed until 1822. The total cost was 1,500,000 *fr.*, but the proposed object has been perfectly attained.

the land is once more fruitful, and supports a considerable population. The Government conferred on Escher and his descendants the title of *Escher von der Linth* (p. 42).

Opposite, on the l. bank of the Linth-canal, is the *Colony of the Linth*, formerly a community of poor people from the canton of Glarus, who, previous to the cutting of the canal, were engaged in keeping the bed of the river clear; it was afterwards converted into an Orphan-asylum. Beyond the *Ziegelbrücke* station the train passes through a short tunnel. On the rocks through which this tunnel is cut, an inscription (not visible from the train) in honour of Escher has been engraved (see above). A fine view of the Wiggis and the Glärnisch (R. 79) to the r. The railway, the Linth-canal, and the high road all wind round the *Biberlikof* (1779 ft.), the extreme spur of the Schäniser Berg, which commands a fine view of the whole lake of Wallenstadt and the Linth-canal as far as Nettstall upwards, and the Buchberg downwards. The station (Refreshment-rooms) of Wesen (passengers for Mollis and Glarus change carriages, R. 79) is at some distance from the village and the Lake of Wallenstadt. The small * inn *zum Speer* (R. 1, B. 1, D. or S. 1½ to 2, A. ½ fr.), built on an eminence in the style of a chalet, is recommended; it commands a beautiful view.

Wesen (*Schwert;* several good and reasonable inns at the "Fly", a part of the village with numerous gardens, close by the lake) at the western extremity of the Lake of Wallenstadt, in a well-sheltered situation, by the luxuriance of its vegetation recalls the southern valleys of the Alps.

From Wesen the ascent (in 3½ hrs.) of the **Speer** (6021 ft.) is usually made; the view is magnificent, especially towards the E. and N. E. Refreshments (mountain-fare) may be procured at the chalet of *Oberkäsern* (5110 ft.). From the Speer in 2½ hrs. to *Nesslau* (R. 78); and thence by *Ammon* (or *Amden*, see below) to *Stein* in the Toggenburg (6 hrs., R. 78), with a succession of ever-varying views.

The **Lake of Wallenstadt** (Germ. *Wallensee*) (1307 ft.), 12 M. long, 3 M. wide, from 400 ft. to 500 ft. deep, is scarcely inferior to the Lake of Lucern in mountainous grandeur, and far surpasses all the other Swiss lakes in this respect. The northern shore is composed of almost perpendicular barren crags and precipices from 2000 to 3000 ft. high; on the N. E. the bare peaks of the *Sieben Churfirsten* (*Leistkamm* 6465 ft., *Selun* 6794 ft., *Frümsel* 6976 ft., *Brisi* 7016 ft., *Zustoll* 6883 ft., *Scheibenstoll* 7090 ft., *Hinterruck* 7059 ft.) tower above the water. The *Bayerbach*, 1200 ft., the *Serenbach*, 1600 ft. (1500 ft. above which lies the village of *Ammon* or *Amden*), and other cataracts precipitate themselves over the crags. These, however, generally dry up towards the end of summer. One

single village, *Quinten*, has found a nook for itself on the northern shore.

On the southern shore (of which there is unfortunately no view from the line) the rocks are in many places so steep, that nine tunnels were found necessary for the railway. A tolerable footpath runs along this shore of the lake, occasionally parallel with the railway, the first portion of which (to *Mühlethal*, before reaching the Mühlehorn station, see p. 56) is the worst. At the mouths of several of the little torrents which flow down from the almost inaccessible *Mürtschenstock* (7517 ft.), small hamlets have established themselves (see below). In the Mürtschenstock, a favourite haunt of the chamois, are several caverns, through one of which near the summit, at a certain time in the day a ray of sunlight falls upon the lake below. This aperture is visible from the neighbourhood of Mühlehorn, whence it presents the appearance of a diminutive heap of snow, though its dimensions are really considerable. On the Mürtschenstock and the borders of the lake of Murg the *arve* (*pinus cembra*, a description of fir almost unknown in the rest of Switzerland) is sometimes met with (see R. 91). — The names of the hamlets *Primsch* (prima), *Gunz* (secunda), *Terzen* (2038 ft.), *Quarten* (1705 ft.), and the before-mentioned *Quinten*, as well as the designation of the whole district, *Gaster (Castra Rhætica)*, recall the ancient cantonments of the cohorts attached to a Roman legion. Since the completion of the railway the steamboat has entirely ceased to ply on the lake of Wallenstadt, which is to be regretted. Those who feel disposed to obtain a view of both banks of the lake from an open boat are recommended only to attempt this in calm and settled weather, as sudden storms frequently arise, involving serious peril to life. In December 1851, during a storm which arose in the night, the steamer "Delphin" with 17 persons foundered in the neighbourhood of Wallenstadt. The boat was afterwards raised, but the bodies of two only of the unfortunate passengers were recovered.

After leaving the Wesen station the line crosses the Linth-canal by an iron bridge. The line to Glarus diverges to the r., see R. 79. The Coire-line traverses the wide, level plain, crosses the *Escher-canal* (p. 53) by a second bridge, shortly before it joins the lake of Wallenstadt, and immediately after enters a tunnel with apertures in the l. side, towards the lake. On emerging from this tunnel, the *Bayerbach* waterfall (p. 54) is seen on the opposite bank of the lake, and the village of Ammon (p. 54) on the height above. Beyond it are the falls of the *Serenbach* (p. 54), which after rain have considerable volume. Four more tunnels now follow in rapid succession

(the first of these is also pierced with apertures on the lake side); in the intervals, magnificent views of the lake, the waterfalls, and the mountains present themselves on the l.

Mühlehorn station (*Tellsplatte; Seegarten*, good beer, in other respects unpretending; the landlord conveys visitors to the other side of the lake near the waterfalls [p. 54] and as far as Wesen for 2 fr., an interesting little excursion on account of the views of the grotesquely-shaped Mürtschenstock with the aperture [p. 55] through its summit). To the r. above the valley, the *Mürtschenstock* is visible.

*From Mühlehorn to Mollis, an interesting walk of 3 hrs.; good road over the *Kerenzer Berg*, by (1 hr.) *Obstalden* (2096 ft.) (Hirsch; Stern), nearly the highest point of the route. The view embraces the whole of the Lake of Wallenstadt, the mountains of the Seezthal, the valley of the Linth-canal as far as the Lake of Zürich, shut in on the l. by the *Hirzli* (5133 ft.), and the valleys of Glarus with Wiggis and Glärnisch. On the height before Mollis a glimpse at the snowfields of the Tödi. *Mollis* see R. 79.

After two more tunnels the station of **Murg** is reached, at the mouth of the valley of the *Murg*, on the delta formed by that river in the lake. The large building on the r., which was burnt down in 1861, was a cotton-manufactory. The best view of the lake is to be obtained from Murg; those who desire to spend some hours on its banks, are recommended to alight here.

A little beyond Murg another tunnel. Opposite, to the l. the highest peaks of the *Churfirsten* (p. 54). *Unterterzen* stat.; the village to the r. among the meadows, with the red-capped tower, is *Quarten*. The line passes close by the church, and, before entering the ninth tunnel, affords a view of the villa of M. Pestalozzi, situated on a projecting rock by the lake. The E. end of the lake is now reached, and the bottom of the level valley crossed by a bridge over the *Seez*.

Wallenstadt (1308 ft.) (*Adler* on the lake, R. 1½, B. 1, pension 4 fr.; *Hirsch* in the town; Telegr. station), a small and dilapidated town, a short distance from the eastern bank of the lake. Looking back on the l. side, a view of the entire lake to its western extremity near Wesen, as well as of the horns of the Mürtschenstock above the mountains on its southern shore, is obtained.

From Wallenstadt to Wildhaus a footpath with beautiful views traverses the Hinterruck (p. 55), but should only be undertaken in the company of a guide and by those accustomed to such giddy heights.

The line now intersects the beautiful valley of the Seez; on the r., on a projecting crag, stand the ruins of *Gräplang (Grappa longa)* or *Langenstein*, hereditary castle of the Tschudi of Glarus; opposite, to the l. above *Bärschis*, on a height near the *Flums* station is the *Church of St. Georgen* (1668 ft.), to which pilgrimages are made. Near the *Mels* station (*Krone,

good and reasonable, attentive landlady) the Seez flows out of the *Weisstannen-Thal*, which here opens towards the S. W.

From Mels through the Weisstannen-Thal and the Kalfeuser-Thal to Vättis, in 3 hrs. to *Weisstannen* (3069 ft.) (Hirsch, good village inn, several comfortable beds). Hence through the valley which diverges towards the S., by the chalets of the Alp *Unter Lavtina* (4023 ft.) and the Alp *Val Tüsch* in 4 hrs. to the highest point of the pass, whence a fine view of the mighty Sardona glacier, the Trinserhorn, the Ringelkopf &c. is obtainable. From this to the Tamina bridge, near *St. Martin* (4159 ft.), in 2 hrs., and thence to *Vättis* in 2 hrs. more. A guide is necessary for the passage from the Weisstannen-Thal to the Kalfeuser-Thal.

Near the **Sargans** station the line reaches the valley of the Rhine (from Rorschach to Coire). The station is at a considerable distance from the town; carriages are sometimes changed here. This little town (*Rössli; Löwe*) has been rebuilt since 1811, when it was destroyed by fire. It is picturesquely situated on an eminence (1498 ft.) at the mouth of the valley between the basins of the Rhine and the Lake of Wallenstadt, with a castle frowning above it.

It is not impossible that the course of the Rhine may one day change, and flow towards the W. through the Lakes of Wallenstadt and Zürich. An embankment, 20 ft. high and scarcely 200 paces wide, confines it to its present northerly direction, but its bed is rising every year and the neighbouring district being gradually converted into a vast swamp. In the year 1618, when the river was much swollen by heavy rains, it was found necessary to erect large embankments to prevent an inundation. Historians, on the authority of certain old documents, and geologists, arguing from the analogy of the deposits in the valleys of the Seez and the Rhine, are of opinion that the latter river, or at least an arm of it, formerly flowed into the Lake of Wallenstadt.

Railway from Sargans to *Coire* by *Ragatz* see R. 73.

19. From Zürich to the Rigi and to Lucerne by Horgen, Zug, Immensee and Küsnacht, Lake of Zug.

(*Comp. Map R. 24.*)

Annexed is the time-table of the steamboats and diligences between Zürich and Arth, and Zürich and Lucerne, 1862 (June 16th to Sept. 30th). S. stands for steamer. D. Diligence. d. departure. a. arrival.

		a. m.	a. m.	a. m.			a. m.	p. m.	p. m.
Zürich .	S. d.	5. 35	7. 45	10. 45	*Lucerne* .	S. d.	10. —	2. —	— —
Horgen .	D. d.	6. 40	9. —	——	*Küsnacht* .	S. a.	10. 45	2. 45	——
				p. m.	*Küsnacht* .	D. d.	10. 50	2. 50	——
Wädenswyl.	D. d.	— —	——	1. —	*Immensee* .	D. a.	11. 15	3. 15	——
Zug . . .	D. a.	9. 25	11. 50	3. 50	*Arth* . .	S. d.	10. 45	2. 50	5. 15
Zug . . .	S. d.	9. 35	11. —	4. —	*Immensee* .	S. d.	11. 10	3. 55	——
Immensee.	S. a.	10. 15	1. 40	4. 40	*Zug* . . .	S. a.	11. 55	4. 20	6. —
Arth. . .	S. a.	10. 40	2. 5	5. —	*Zug* . . .	D. d.	12. 15	——	6. 5
Immensee.	D. d.	10. 20	2. —	4. 40	*Wädenswyl*	D. a.	——	3. 20	8. 50
Küsnacht .	D. a.	10. 40	2. 20	5. —	*Horgen* . .	S. d.	3. 15	7. 25	——
Küsnacht .	S. d.	10. 45	2. 45	——	*Zürich* . .	S. a.	4. 5	8. 25	——
Lucerne .	S. a.	11. 35	3. 35	——					

The boat arriving at Lucerne at 11. 30 corresponds with the departures for Interlaken by Alpnach-Gestad and Brienz (Interlaken arr. 5. p. m.).

and that leaving Interlaken at 6. 15. A. M. arrives in time for the S. which leaves Lucerne at 2. p. m. See R. 26. These arrangements are probably permanent and will be a sufficient guide for the traveller. Tickets are issued (1st class only), on board these boats, and at the Meyerhof at Horgen, for the whole journey—from Zürich to Arth price 5 fr. 20 c., from Zürich to Lucerne 6 fr. 50 c. Second-class travellers must take tickets at every change of steamer or diligence. — This route is by far the most preferable between Zürich and Lucerne (comp. R. 14 and R. 20). The crowds which travel by these conveyances and the frequent changes from one to the other render it necessary the traveller should keep a watchful eye over his luggage. For the excursion to the Rigi the tourist should avail himself of the first departure from Zürich, notwithstanding any representations to the contrary from the waiters of the hotels. The second steamboat is generally crowded, and moreover arrives so late that the ascent of the mountain is divested of much of its enjoyment. The traveller should therefore leave at 5. 30 a. m., and breakfast on board, or at the station (Meyerhof) at Horgen, where refreshments are provided. In the height of the season, he will do well to take advantage of the telegraph at Horgen (2 fr.), and bespeak a room at the hotel at the Kulm. At Arth (10. 30 A. M.) a substantial meal can be leisurely enjoyed and the journey continued (at a pace, if the traveller is prudent, of not more than 60 steps to the minute) whilst discretionary halte may be made at the different inns to be met with on the road, (Unterss Dächli, Oberes Dächli, Klösterli, Staffel). By these means the ascent of the Rigi is rendered a most delightful walk and attended by no immoderate fatigue.

Luggage forwarded poste-restante for the journey to the St. Gotthard, ought to be addressed to the principal office at Altorf, and not to Flüelen.

As far as **Horgen** (1308 ft.) (one-horse carriages to Zug 10 fr., with 2 horses 16, with 3 horses 21), see p. 49. A good road ascends the mountain and at the direction post (3 M.) joins the road from Wädenswyl; here are fine views over the lake, the Sentis, the Speer, the Churfirsten and the S. eastern chain of the Alps. At the summit (1½ M.) is the *Hirsch Inn.* The road then gradually descends into the valley of the Sihl, which divides the Cantons of Zürich and Zug. The handsome covered bridge, **Sihlbrücke** (1665 ft.) (2 M.) has replaced that destroyed in 1847, during the war of the Separate League. On this side of the bridge is the **Krone Inn* (Winterthur wine, very good). No little surprise is created on finding, at this elevated spot, a river of some importance, foaming along in its deep and narrow channel.

Pedestrians should choose the old road by the Horger Egg (2062 ft.) (the commencement of which is not easily found, but afterwards presents no difficulty), which shortens the way by 1½ M. and affords much more beautiful views. Near *Wydenbach*, a little way from the road, to the r. on the Zimmerberg (2379 ft.), a magnificent coup d'oeil is obtained of the lake of Zürich, the sombre valley of the Sihl, the Lake of Zug, and the Alps; the Mythen, the Rigi and Pilatus are especially conspicuous. Near the Sihlbrücke the old road rejoins the new.

The road is perfectly level for some distance, and crosses (2 M.) the *Lorze.* The cotton-manufactory on its banks (to the l.) is perhaps the most considerable in Switzerland. Beside it is a colony of workmen. The Rigi and Pilatus show themselves in all their grandeur. The *Churchyard* (1 M.) of **Baar** (1364 ft.) (**Lindenhof*, moderate prices; *Hirsch*), is

curious, and striking to those who are for the first time visiting the Rom. Cath. districts of Switzerland. It contains a number of richly gilt tombs, adorned with inscriptions in which wit and sentiment are strangely mingled. Skulls are piled in a charnel-house, in which the warning "memento mori" is formed of bones. A most ghastly custom is here indulged in, which can hardly be narrated without a feeling of horror. On the occasional opening of a tomb, the skulls of deceased persons are removed and cleaned, and the dates of the birth and death of the defunct inscribed upon them; these hideous images of mortality are not unfrequently met with in private houses, causing strange emotions in those unaccustomed to such desecration. The country around Baar is very rich, particularly in fruit-trees. Baar is about 2½ M. from Zug.

12⅜ M. **Zug** (1299 ft.). **Hirsch*, R. 2, L. ½, B. 1½, A. ¾ fr.; *Bellevue*; *Ochs*; *Krone*; **Löwe* moderate, on the quay, whence are seen on the r. and l. of the Rigi, the mountains of the Bernese Oberland. The traveller is here disagreeably assailed (Telegr. station at the Post-office), as soon as he alights, by a concourse of hotel-commissioners and guides with and without horses, from the importunities of whom it is hoped these pages will enable him quickly to extricate himself. Zug is the capital of the smallest Swiss Canton; it contains 6 churches, 6 chapels and 3875 inhab. (161 prot.). The *Church of the Capuchins* possesses an Entombment by Fiamingo, erroneously attributed to Caracci; the *Church of St. Oswald* boasts of a celebrated picture by Brandenberg (d. 1726). The *Arsenal* contains ancient arms taken by the Swiss, and the standard stained by the blood of its bearer Pierre Collin, who was killed in 1422, at the battle of Arbedo (R. 99). The large building on the S. side of the town, near the lake, is the *Hospital*, built in 1854. — Diligence from Zug (1862) by *Egeri* to *Sattel*, by the Schwyz and Einsiedeln road (R. 83), at 3 p. m. in 2¾ hr., fare 2 fr.; to *Arth*, in correspondence with the diligence from Zürich, over the Albis (R. 20), at 5. 50 p. m. in 1 hr. 20 min., fare 1 fr. 80 c.

On the western slope of *Zuger Berg*, 4½ M. from Zug, the landlord of the Bellevue has built a new establishment called **Felsenegg** (3023 ft.), which may be reached in a carriage, and affords a magnificent view towards the W.; from the *Hochwacht*, 280 ft. higher, which forms the summit of the Zuger Berg a prospect towards the E. is also obtained, especially of the Lake Egeri and the Morgarten (R. 83).

The **Lake of Zug** (1280 ft.), 9 M. long, 3 M. wide, and 1200 ft. deep, is one of the most beautiful in Switzerland; the adjacent country is very picturesque, its banks, richly wooded, rise gently to a moderate height; only on the S. is

seen, rising precipitously above the azure waters of the lake, the Rigi, here visible from the base to the summit. The lower end of the lake, also the widest portion and skirted by the railway from Zug to Lucerne (p. 63), is bounded by a flat district.

Soon after the departure of the little steamer from Zug, Pilatus appears on the S. W., and then to the S. E. the Rossstock and the Frohnalp. On the E. bank, are the villages of *Oberweil, Ottersweil,* and *Eielenegg;* to the N. W. glitters over the plain the steeple of *Cham* (p. 63). Sometimes the boat halts at a saw-mill on the eastern bank, and then directs its course to the other side, passing by an elevated wooded peninsula which projects boldly into the lake on the western side, to **Immensee** (**Hôtel Rigi*, R. 1½, B. 1, Pension 3½ to 5 fr.), beautifully situated at the extreme northern base of the Rigi. Here travellers to Lucerne leave the boat, see p. 61. Road to the Rigi, see R. 23. At the beginning of this century, it is recorded that a youth from Immensee swam daily, during the whole of the summer, to visit his intended who lived on the opposite shore at Walchwyl, the lake being here more than 1½ M. in breadth. When the winter came, this modern Leander, more fortunate than he of old, married the object of his affections.

The steamer passes, at some distance from the eastern bank, the villages of *Walchwyl* and *St. Adrien*, beyond which rises the fatal *Rossberg* (see R. 22), whose slopes are covered on this side with forests and chalets. Near the Chapel of St. Adrien is a stone, erected in 1821, in memory of Heinrich von Hünenburg, who, from the entrenchments of the Austrians at this spot, discharged an arrow into the camp of the Swiss to which was attached a note, apprizing them of the ambuscade prepared for them at Morgarten, on the night of St. Othmar. It was to this timely warning that the Swiss were partly indebted for their famous victory at Morgarten, not unappropriately termed the Thermopylæ of Switzerland, Nov. 5th, 1315 (R. 83). The arrow and the note are still in the possession of M. Zay at Arth. On approaching Arth, one of the summits of the Schwyzer Mythen (R. 22) is visible behind the Rossberg.

Arth (1277 ft.) (*Adler; Hôtel du Rigi*) is situated at the southern extremity of the lake, between the Rigi and the Rossberg, but secure from the terrible land-slips to which the latter mountain is subjected, its position happily causing them to take another direction. The *Parish Church*, which *dates from 1677, possesses*, besides a goodly show of ecclesiastical *vestments*, a silver cup and goblet which belonged

to Charles the Bold, and which were taken at the battle of Grandson in 1476 (R. 50). The churchyard resembles that at Baar (p. 58). The *Basin of the Fountain*, in the principal street, is cut from an enormous block of granite, split in several places through the effects of a fire. Pedestrians had better begin the ascent of the Rigi at Arth (see R. 23); those who wish to mount it from the Goldau side (on foot or on horseback (R. 23), should take the omnibus for Goldau, which is in attendance at the steamboat pier (20 min., fare 30 c.). These two paths unite near the "Untere Dächli" (R. 23). From Arth to Goldau, see R. 22. The diligence from Arth to *Brunnen* by *Schwyz* (1862) starts at 2 p. m., on the arrival of the boat; in 2 hrs., fare 2 fr. 40 c., see R. 22. This conveyance corresponds with the boat for Flüelen, and at Flüelen with the night-diligence which crosses the St. Gotthard (R. 24).

Travellers for Lucerne find at *Immensee* (p. 60) an omnibus ready to start for Küsnacht (20 min.) on the arrival of the steamboat. The road ascends gradually on leaving Immensee; on reaching the highest ground, near the Inn *Zur Eiche*, a road to the l. diverges to Arth (R. 22). In the descent, at the opening of the "hohle Gasse" or "Chemin creux" (see Schiller's Tell), 1 M. from Immensee, and 1½ M. from Küsnacht, is seen an old chapel, restored in 1834; this is **Tell's Chapel** (1482 ft.), ornamented with frescoes representing the death of Gessler, accompanied by a satirical inscription. (The broad path opposite leads to the Rigi, see R. 23).

The "hohle Gasse" (hollow lane) which the omnibus follows has been gradually filled up by the construction of the new road, but in portions where the overhanging trees form a leafy roof, its appellation is not unappropriate. *Gessler's Burg* was destroyed in 1308; all that remains of it, is a portion of wall on the top of a wooded hill in the neighbourhood, ¾ M. from Küsnacht.

Küsnacht (1345 ft.) (**Seehof*, R. 1½. D. 3. B. 1, Pension 5 to 6 fr.; **Schwarzer Adler*, moderate), a village situated at the northern extremity of the great N. eastern arm of the lake of Lucerne, is also at the foot of the Rigi, from whence the summit can be reached in 3½ hrs. (R. 23). Guides and horses for the Rigi, see R. 23. The *Fountain* of Küsnacht is adorned with a *Statue of Tell*, erected in 1843. Below the chapel near which the road passes is an inscription in German: "*What you are, we were*; what we are, you will be."

On leaving Küsnacht the boat passes by the wooded base *of the Rigi*; to the r. undulating banks, in front, the frowning

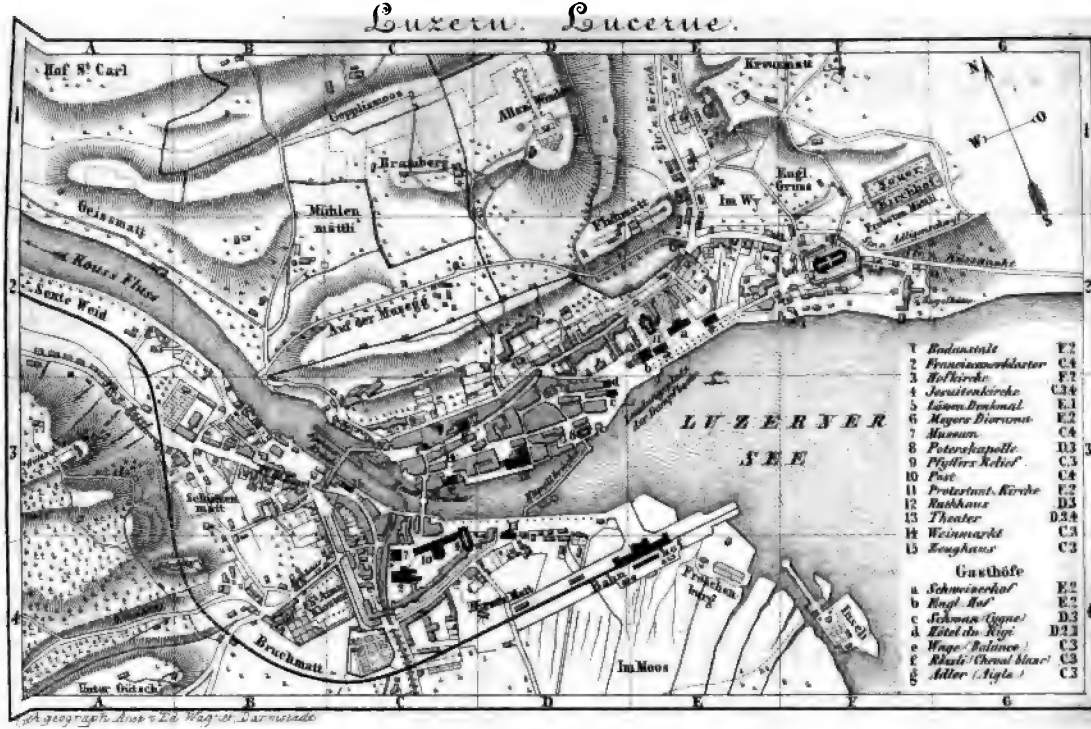
peaks of Pilatus. To the l. the snowy Urner and Engelberger Alps (comp. p. 65) soon appear. To the r. on a gentle elevation, an old tower is seen, the remains of *Neu-Habsburg*, country-seat of the imperial family of that name, and frequently occupied by Rudolph, afterwards emperor and founder of the patrimonial power now enjoyed by his descendants. The people of Lucerne destroyed it in 1352.

As soon as the boat has rounded (to the r.) the little *Isle of Altstad* and the promontory of *Meggenhorn* (p. 24), **Lucerne**, situated at the extremity of the north-western bay of the lake suddenly appears (see p. 63). The large hotels on the borders of the lake, and the old wall with its watch-towers, rising in the rear of the town, impart to it a most imposing and picturesque appearance. — The boat arriving (1862) at 11. 30 a. m. at Lucerne, stops ¼ hr., and continues its route for Alpnach-Gestad, where it corresponds with the diligence for Brienz by the Brünig, see R. 26.

20. From Zürich to Zug and Lucerne by the Albis.

33¾ M. Diligence once a day (1862 at 2. 30 p. m.), to Zug in 3½ hrs., fare 3 fr. 80 c., to Lucerne in 6 hrs., fare 7 fr. 20c. The railway from Lucerne to Zug was, in 1862, almost completed. Those who are already acquainted with the route from Horgen to Zug, will naturally prefer the road by the Albis, the former route is nevertheless far preferable. If the road over the Albis from Zürich be selected, the Rigi-Kulm cannot be reached in one day, as the diligence does not arrive at Arth until 7. 15 p. m.

The *Albis-road* skirts the lake as far as *Wollishofen* (p. 49), then crosses a monotonous plain. There is a beautiful view at the spot where the road descends into the valley of the *Sihl*, which river it crosses near *Adlischwyl* (1370 ft.) by a covered wooden bridge, and then ascends by numerous windings from the village of *Unter-Albis* to (8⅝ M.) **Ober-Albis** (2440 ft.), a solitary *inn at the highest point of the road (R. 1., B. 1 fr.). The diligence takes one hour in going from Zürich to Unter-Albis, and in one hour more reaches Ober-Albis. Pedestrians should not diverge from the high-road, or they will be deprived of the view of the Lake of Zürich. The most favourable place is the **Hochwacht* (2170 ft.) (tolerable inn), 1½ M. from the inn at Albis and the same distance from the road. The view embraces the whole of the lake of Zürich, to the N. the volcanic heights of Suabia, the Hohentwiel, Hohenstoffeln, and Hohenhöwen; to the W. and to the S. the Lake of Zug, the Rigi, Pilatus, part of the lake of Lucerne, and the chain of the Alps, from Sentis to the Jungfrau; the Scheerhorn and Mythen are hidden. The Sihl winds along the entire eastern base of the Albis. Here


Luzern. Lucerne.
Hof St. Carl
Geissmatt
Reuss Fluss
Sente Weid
Mühlen matt
Bruchmatt
Untere Gritsch
Schützen matt
Im Moos
Im Wy
Engl. Grund
Kreuzstrasse
Fischmarkt
Frauenmünsterkloster
Hofkirche
Jesuitenkirche
Löwen Denkmal
Mayers Bibliothek
Museum
Peterskapelle
Pfyffers Relief
Post
Protestant. Kirche
Rathhaus
Theater
Weinmarkt
Zeughaus
Gasthöfe
Schweizerhof
Engl. Hof
Schwan (Cygne)
Hôtel du Rigi
Wage (Balance)
Rössli (Cheval blanc)
Adler (Aigle)
LUZERNER SEE
Frauenthal
Bahn
Fröschenberg
Insel
A geograph. Anst. v. Ed. Wagner Darmstadt

in 1799 the French and Russians faced each other for three months; the former were posted on the Albis; their adversaries, on the r. bank of the Sihl, until at length Massena effected his famous passage of the Limmat (p. 26) and forced the Russians to retreat.

The road descends gradually in long curves; it passes near the little lake of *Türl* (to the r.) (1998 ft.), and reaches *Hausen* (1909 ft.) (*Löwe), an opulent village in a beautiful district: in the neighbourhood, on a wooded height to the l. of the road is *Albisbrunn*, a hydropathic establishment much frequented by the French (Pension 5 fr. per day.) The next village is **Kappel** (1764 ft.) with its Gothic Church of an ancient Cistercian convent, which contains some old painted glass. Here took place, on the 11th of October, 1531, the battle between the catholic Cantons united with Lucerne, and the reformers of Zürich, amongst whom was Zwingli. A metal plate, inserted in the rock and bearing a German and Latin inscription, is to be seen on this side of Kappel; it indicates the spot where a soldier of the canton of Unterwald found Zwingli wounded, and, without knowing him, pierced him with his sword, because he refused to invoke the Virgin and the Saints. Near *Baar* (p. 58) the roads from the Albis and Horgen unite.

9 M. **Zug** (1299 ft.) (see p. 59). The road to Lucerne skirts the northern bank of the Lake of Zug, twice crossing the *Lorze*, until it reaches *Cham* (Rabe), a village with a singular steeple covered with zinc; it then enters the valley of the *Reuss*.

7⅞ M. **Honau**, a solitary post station. The road descends to the bridge of *Gislikon* (1267 ft.) (Post), the scene, Nov. 23rd 1847, of an engagement during the war of the Separate League. *Dierikon*, *Fildern* and *Ebikon* are now passed, and, before reaching Lucerne, the Lion-monument, which is however not visible from the road.

7⅞ **Lucerne.**

21. Lucerne and Pilatus.

(Comp. Map R. 24.)

Hotels. *Schweizerhof (Pl. a) R. 2 fr. and upwards, L. 1 fr., B. 1½ fr., D. at 12½ o'clock 3 fr., at 4 o'clock 4 fr., A. 1 fr.; a large hotel of the first class much frequented by the English. The two spacious buildings on each side, commanding the same view, are also portions of the same establishment. *Englischer Hof (Pl. b); *Schwan (Pl. c); *Hotel du Rigi (Pl. d) R. 2 fr., L. 1½ fr., B. 1¼ fr., D. inc. W. at 12½ o'clock 3 fr., at 3 o'clock 4 fr., on the ground-floor a café; all four hotels on the lake and not far from the steamboat wharf. *Wage (Pl. e) R. 1½ fr., B. 1 fr., D. inc. W. 3 fr., A. ½ fr., on the Reuss with a balcony towards the river. The railway brings daily so many travellers into Lucerne that the tourist of modest pretensions frequently receives but little attention in the 1st or ev

the 2nd class Hotels, and have to content themselves with rooms on the topmost story. The Rössli (Pl. f), a favourite commercial hotel, and the Adler (Pl. g), R. 1 fr., B. 1 fr., A. 1½ fr., much frequented by the Swiss councillors (Grossräthe) from the country, are very unassuming. Good accommodation is likewise to be met with in the *Hotel de la Poste.

Pensions. Worley, much frequented by the English; Pitzger; Faller; Tivoli, on the northern bank of the lake, ¾ M. from the Schweizerhof, on the road to Küsnacht, also a restaurant; Seeburg (or Bellevue) about 1 M. farther in the same direction; Kaufmann on the Felsberg, commanding a good view; Sonnenburg, 3 M. to the W. of the town. *Pension Blättler in the Rozloch (R. 26) on the western arm of the lake (one hour by steamboat, three times daily, well conducted and highly recommended as a resting place. Pension 4½ fr., for casual visitors R. 1½ fr., B. 1 fr. Good beer may also be obtained.

Cafés. Siegwart zum Stein or Café des Alpes, close to the steamboat wharf, also a restaurant; Regazzoni, at the Reuss bridge (r. bank); Café du Théâtre (l. bank) near the Freienhof, also a restaurant.

Beer-houses. *Freienhof, near the theatre, on the l. bank of the Reuss; Falken; Löwengarten, near the Lion-monument.

Baths (Pl. 1) in the lake below the Stiftskirche, 30 cent., and also near the Pension Tivoli, ½ M. from the town, 50 cent.

Museum, belonging to a private society, near the Post-office. Strangers have free access to the reading-room. In the same building is the Cantonal library, and a small natural history collection, principally minerals of the St. Gotthard.

Cigars at Kesselbach's near the Schweizerhof &c.

Diorama at the Wäggis Gate (p. 66).

Railway-station to the E. of the Capellbrücke on the l. bank of the lake. The steamboats to *Wäggis*, *Brunnen* and *Flüelen* generally stop at the railway-station after their departure from the quay near the Hotels (see the Plan), those coming from Flüelen and Wäggis stop first at the station and then at the quay.

Post-office on the l. bank of the Reuss near the Jesuitenkirche.

Telegraph-office at the Post-office.

Steamboats see pp. 57, 84, 109.

Rowingboats about 75 cent. per hour, for each boatman 75 cent.; to Wäggis or Stanstadt with two men 4½ fr., 3 men 6 fr., 4 men 7½ fr.; Brunnen with 3 men 12 fr., with 4 men 15 fr. &c. Beyond the loveliness of its situation, Thorwaldsen's celebrated monument (p. 65), and the Arsenal (p. 67), there is little in Lucerne to repay the tourist for a prolonged stay. The following walks are particularly recommended; westwards to the *Gütsch, from the Bâle Gate a steep ascent of ¼ hr.; or to Gibraltar (with new Pension); southwards by the avenue to Kriens; northwards to Allenwinden, ¼ hr. from the quay; but above all to the *Drei Linden, a well known point of view (furnished with a mountain-indicator), 2¼ M. to the E. of the town, not far from the Capuchin Monastery on the Wesemlin, and commanding a fine view of Lucerne, its environs, and the distant mountain chain, in the centre of which towers the snow-capped Titlis, and in the extreme distance to the r. the Finster-Aarhorn and the Schreckhörner.

English Church Service during the summer months.

Lucerne (1347 ft.), the capital of the canton, with a pop. of 11,673 (683 Prot.), is situated on the *Reuss* where it emerges from the lake. The well-preserved walls and watch-towers, erected in the year 1385, which enclose the town, give it an imposing appearance. The amphitheatrical form of its situation on the lake, between the Rigi and Pilatus, facing the snow-clad Urner and Engelberger Alps, invests it with a peculiar charm.

The clear emerald-green Reuss emerges from the lake with *the swiftness of a mountain* torrent. Its banks are connected

by three bridges, of which the uppermost, at the extremity of the lake, the ***Capellbrücke**, crosses the stream in an oblique direction. It is open at the sides but is furnished with a roof, upon which are 154 paintings; representing scenes from the lives of St. Leodegar and St. Mauritius the patron saints of Lucerne, and events from Swiss history. Near the bridge stands the picturesque old Wasserthurm, in which the admirably arranged *Archives* of the town are preserved. According to a tradition, this building was formerly used as a lighthouse (*lucerna*), from which the name Lucerne is supposed to be derived. **St. Peter's chapel** (Pl. 8) at the N. end of the bridge possesses four modern *Altar-pieces by Paul Deschwanden (p. 105).

The second bridge, the **Reussbrücke**, is uncovered, and constructed in a more modern style. The third, the **Mühlen-** or **Spreuerbrücke**, is, like the first, protected by a roof, adorned with representations of the "Dance of death".

Another bridge, spanning an inlet of the lake (filled up in 1852), formerly occupied the present site of the principal hotels and steamboat-wharf; the stone indicator on the parapet cannot be implicitly relied upon.

View. To the l. the imposing *Rigi-group*; the highest point to the l. is the *Kulm* with its spacious hotel; on the ridge between the Kulm and the *Rothstock* the Staffelhaus; farther to the r. the *Schilt*, the *Dossen*, and the isolated *Fitznauer Stock*. To the l. of the Rigi-group rises above the hills by the lake the peak of the *Rossberg*; to the r. of the Fitznauer Stock in the distance are seen the singularly jagged peaks of the *Rosstock* chain; then the *Nieder-Bauen* or *Seelisberger Kulm*, and the *Ober-Bauen*; nearer is the dark *Bürgenstock*, and the *Buochser Horn*; to the l. and r. of the latter tower the *Engelberger Snow-Alps*, the last and highest to the r. being *Titlis*; farther to the r. the *Stanserhorn*, the mountains of *Kerns* and *Sachseln* and to the extreme r. *Pilatus*.

The new **Protestant Church** (Pl. 11), in the immediate vicinity of the Schweizerhof was completed in the year 1861, and is built in the Gothic style.

On a slight eminence at the eastern extremity of the quay stands the ***Hof-** or **Stiftskirche** (Pl. 3), with its two slender towers, built in the year 1506. This church possesses a celebrated organ, fine pulpit, carved stalls, some painted glass windows, and two handsome side altars with carved wood reliefs, one of which dates from the 15th century, and represents the death of the Virgin.

The adjacent *Churchyard contains some handsome monuments.

Not far from this church (a path to the l. in a northerly direction), outside the (N. E.) Wäggis Gate, 5 min. walk from the Schweizerhof, is the celebrated **Lion of Lucerne** (Pl. 5), which was *erected* in the year 1821 in memory of 26 officers and about 760 soldiers of the Swiss guard, who were *cruelly massacred* in the defence of the Tuileries on the 10th

Aug. 1792. The dying lion (28½ ft. in length) reclines in a grotto, his body transfixed by a broken lance, its paw sheltering the Bourbon lily; it is hewn out of the natural sandstone rock after a model by the celebrated Danish sculptor Thorwaldsen (exhibited in the adjoining house). The inscription runs thus: *Helvetiorum fidei ac virtuti. Die 10 Aug., 2 et 3 Sept. 1792. Huec sunt nomina eorum, qui ne sacramenti fidem fallerent, fortissime pugnantes ceciderunt. Duces XXVI. Solerti amicorum cura cladi superfuerunt Duces XVI.* The rock which bears the inscription and names of the officers has unfortunately suffered from the influence of the weather; it is overhung with ivy and other creepers. A spring which flows from the summit of the rock forms at the base a pool surrounded by maple trees and pines, in which the monument and inscription are reflected. The eminent sculptor Thorwaldsen, of whom his country is so justly proud, was the son of a woodcarver of narrow circumstances. He exhibited an early taste for Art and left behind him a vast number of the efforts of his genius (d. 1844). This work is extremely impressive and affords an additional proof that in true Art, the simplest idea carried out by a master hand never fails in its effect. The custodian served as drummer boy in the heroic corps whose fidelity to their cause and untimely fate are here commemorated.

In the neighbouring *Chapel* (inscription: *invictis pax*), where the weapons of the deceased officers are preserved, masses for their souls are performed on the anniversary of the massacre. The altar-cloth was embroidered by the Duchess of Angoulême (homely fare at the adjacent restaurant).

Meyer's Diorama (Pl. 6; admission 1 fr.) at the Wäggis Gate, a small panorama of the view from the Rigikulm, which like all Rigikulm-panoramas commences on the l. with the vicinity of Immensee and terminates on the r. with Küsnacht; it moves past the eye of the spectator, and is exhibited in various lights. The foreground and houses on the Kulm are in relief.

Stauffer's Museum near the Lion (admission 1 fr.) contains groups of stuffed Alpine animals, in all 600 specimens. At the entrance some living animals, chamois, owls &c. are exhibited.

The large **Relief** (Pl. 9; 22½ ft. long, 12 ft. broad; admission the somewhat extravagant charge of 1 fr. for each person) in a garden near the Mühlenbrücke, represents ancient Switzerland with Lucerne in the centre, on a scale of 5 inches to the mile. Although not so well executed as that by Müller at Zürich (p. 39), it enables the spectator to form an accurate idea of the features of the country.

The ***Arsenal** (Pl. 15), near the Mühlenbridge, on the l. bank of the Reuss, is one of the most considerable in Switzerland (fee 50 cent. to 1 fr.).

On the ground floor are preserved cannons with their several equipments; from the ceiling is suspended a long Turkish standard, captured at Tunis in the year 1640 by the Maltese knight v. Sonnenburg. The two small Turkish flags near it were taken by soldiers of Lucerne in the battle of Lepanto. The first floor contains weapons for the cantonal militia. The stained-glass windows (1606) representing the armorial bearings of the 13 cantons possess merit. At the door of the upper story an automaton stands, and bows its head. In another room are preserved a large number of flags, battle-axes, helmets and armour, which were used in the war of the confederates against Burgundy and Austria, especially those from the battle of Sempach (p. 18), the yellow banner, a large number of spears (14 ft. in length), knights' spurs, the coat of mail of Leopold of Austria (and his portrait), and an iron collar destined by the Austrians for Gundoldingen, a magistrate of Lucerne who fell at Sempach.

Near the Post-office is the **Church of the Jesuits**, a good specimen of the style peculiar to this order. In the second chapel to the r. is an altar-piece, representing St. Nikolaus von der Flüe (p. 111), behind which is preserved the robe of the saint.

The walls of the nave of the neighbouring **Church of the Franciscans** (Pl. 2) are decorated with the representations of all the flags captured by Lucerne at the battle of Sempach. They were formerly hung in this church, but were subsequently removed to the archives and the arsenal, while some of them fell into decay from age.

The **Town Hall** (Pl. 12) possesses some beautiful carved work (executed by a native of Breslau), and a series of portraits of the magistrates of the town. The tower is adorned with a fresco representing a giant 18 ft. in height, to whom a bone, dug up at Reiden (p. 18) in 1577, is supposed to have belonged. The *Fountain* in the Weinmarkt (Pl. 14) dates from the year 1481.

The **Rigikulm** may be attained in 4¼ hrs. from Lucerne; by steamboat to Wäggis ¾ hr., thence to the Kulm 3½ hrs. A rowing-boat (p. 64) from Lucerne reaches Wäggis in 2 hrs. The journey on the lake is described at pp. 87, 88. The tourist should manage to arrive at the Rigikulm at least one hr. before sunset. Concerning luggage see the directions for the Gotthard route (p. 58).

Pilatus, the lofty mountain to the S. W. of Lucerne, rises in an imposing mass in the centre, and is connected with the surrounding heights by slight elevations: the western and northern portions belong to the Canton of Lucerne, the eastern and southern to Unterwalden. Its structure is analogous to that of the Stockhorn chain, its lower parts being entirely covered with beautiful meadows and forests, whilst the upper portions present a series of rugged cliffs, rocks and precipices whence its ancient name *fractus mons* (broken mountain) is derived (Merian, 1642). The names "Fracmont", "Frakmund" have

in later times been occasionally applied to it, and not till the close of the last century did the name Pilatus (*mons pileatus*, the capped mountain) become general. The names of the separate peaks from W. to E. are the *Mittaggüpfi* or *Gnöpfistein* (5911 ft.), the *Rothe-Totzen* (6468 ft.), the *Widderfeld* (6858 ft. the most barren of the summits), the *Tomlishorn* (6565 ft.), the *Gemsmättli* (6564 ft.), to the S. the *Matthorn* (6758 ft.), then the *Stiegli-Egg* (6292 ft.), to the N. the *Klimsenhorn* (6150 ft. an isolated peak), the *Oberhaupt* (6840 ft.) and the *Esel* (6532 ft. formerly probably *Ezel*, and sacred to the German god of thunder).

Pilatus, formerly one of the best-known of the Swiss mountains, has of late years been superseded by the Rigi, but since the construction of a convenient road accessible to carriages and provided with benches as far as the Hôtel Klimsenhorn at a cost of 25,000 fr. it has again become one of the most frequented of the Swiss heights. The road cannot be missed; the ascent, the first part of which is the most arduous, occupies 4½ hrs. from *Hergiswyl* (**Rössli* R. 1 fr., B. 1 fr., beer good) a village on the lake of Lucerne, at the eastern base of Pilatus and on the new road from Lucerne over the Brünig (p. 109; diligence in 1862 at 6. 50 a. m. from Lucerne by Hergiswyl to Stans; steamboat 7. 30 and 11. 45 a. m., and 4 p. m. to Stanstad; from thence by a small boat for ½ fr. or across the new bridge on foot, p. 109, to Hergiswyl). The path from here to the Pilatus (porter 6 fr.) first traverses orchards and meadows (about 1¼ hr. above Hergiswyl is an inn and a delicious spring of water), then mostly through wood, and lastly ascends for 3½ hrs. on the N. side of the mountain to the *Joch* (5900 ft., 450 ft. higher than the Rigikulm), which connects the *Oberhaupt* with the *Klimsenhorn* upon which M. Casp. Blättler has erected the **Hôtel Klimsenhorn* (R. 2 fr., B. 1 fr., D. 2 fr., good beer; pension 5—6 fr.). Another and larger building adjacent to the former was erected in 1859 and belongs to the same landlord, as well as the chapel added in 1861. The proprietor of the hotel is collecting for his garden the entire flora of the Pilatus. (The guides generally urge travellers to select the Bellevue Hôtel, the nearest to the summit, and the most expensive, see p. 69.)

From here it is a walk of 10 min. to the Klimsenhorn, whence the tourist has an extended view to the E., N. and W. from the mountains of Uri and the lake of Lucerne to the vicinity of Freiburg, and the lake of Neuchâtel. The prospect to the S. is hidden by the lofty peaks of the Pilatus.

In order to ascend the Oberhaupt, the zigzag path leading from the Hôtel Klimsenhorn must be taken, and in 1 hr. the

Krisiloch will be reached. This is an aperture in the rock, 20 ft. in height, which is crossed by means of two ladders in order to reach the ridge which separates the Oberhaupt from the Esel, and the new Bellevue hotel, opened in 1861. The view from this point is very extended, especially towards the E. The summit of the Esel, below which the hotel is situated, may be attained in eight minutes. (On the 25th of August 1859, a battery of 2 cannons, drawn by 12 horses, belonging to the mountain artillery of the Swiss confederation, scaled Pilatus as far as the Krisiloch, whence a howitzer was carried to the summit of the Esel, and there discharged.)

The foreground of the view comprises the jagged rocky peaks of the Pilatus, skirted by green meadows. The view of the Bernese Alps is somewhat similar to that from the Rigi, but surpasses it in grandeur, especially as the Wetterhörner and Walcher or Grindelwalder Viescherhörner, the Eiger, Mönch, Jungfrau, and also the Titlis are more conspicuous. Of the lake of Lucerne the traveller sees much more than from the Rigikulm (as far as Brunnen), and its cruciform shape is distinctly observable.

A path leads from the Esel (view of the Bernese Alps) in about 4 hrs. to *Alpnach* (p. 110), and is perfectly practicable for horses, which is not the case from Hergiswyl on account of the Krisiloch. In a chalet on the road good milk and excellent water may be had.

A path from the Hôtel Klimsenhorn, connecting it with the Tomlishorn, the summit of which commands a still more extensive view than the Esel, is now in the course of construction.

Pilatus may be said to bear the same relation to the Rigi as the epic poem to the idyl, the former with its barren rocks, its rugged peaks, devoid of vegetation, inspires awe, whilst the latter with its rich and verdant meadows presents a more smiling aspect, and engenders corresponding feelings. Pilatus being the extremity of the Alpine chain, all the vapours from N. or W. collect on its summits and shroud them from sight. The popular saying runs thus:

> If Pilatus wears his cap, serene will be the day.
> If his collar he puts on, then mount the rugged way.
> But if his sword he wields, then keep at home I say!

If in the morning the summit is free from clouds and fog, the weather cannot be depended on, but if on the contrary the fog remains till noon, crowning the summit like a hood (*pileatus* = becapped), a fine day may be expected.

Many legends are connected with the Pilatus and more particularly with its caverns (Mondloch in the lower part of the Tomlisalp; Dominikhöhle on the upper portion of the Bründlisalp and lake). One of the oldest and at t

same time most groundless is that when Pontius Pilate was banished from Galilee, he fled hither and, in the bitterness of his remorse, precipitated himself into a lake on the summit of the mountain. All the storms which occurred near the lake of Lucerne were popularly ascribed to him, and for many centuries a severe punishment awaited those who dared to approach the lake on the mountain and provoke the spirit to whom so many calamities were attributed. "This lake is situated in a secluded spot; it is deep and fearful, surrounded by dark woods and enclosed to prevent the approach of man; its colour is black, it is always calm, and its surface undisturbed by the wind." (Merian 1642). The piece of water of which such a terrible description is given is in reality nothing more than a pond formed by the melting of the snow near the Bründlisalp, S. E. of the hotel, and which is frequently dry in summer.

22. Land-journey from Lucerne to Brunnen by Küsnacht, Arth, and Schwyz.

See Map p. 86.

24$^3/_8$ M. Diligence (1862) from Lucerne to Arth at 3. 45 p. m. in 2$^1/_4$ hrs., fare 2 fr. 20 c.; from Arth to Brunnen at 2 p. m. in 2 hrs., fare 2 fr. 40 c. There is no direct correspondence. Unless the tourist prefer to engage a carriage for the journey, the most convenient route is as follows: by steamboat, which at 9. 45 p. m. (1862) leaves Lucerne for Küsnacht, by omnibus from Küsnacht to Immensee (arrives at 11 a. m., see p. 57). At 1. 35 p. m. a steamboat leaves Immensee for Arth, in correspondence with the diligence for Brunnen. The pedestrian can leave the diligence near the inn "Zur Eiche" (p. —) and proceed on foot to Arth; or he may walk the entire distance from Küsnacht.

On leaving Lucerne, the road first follows the northern bank of the lake, in view of the Bernese and Engelberg Alps; it then recedes a little, beyond the *Seeburg* Lunatic Asylum (to the r.), in order to cut off the angle formed by the bays of Lucerne and Küsnacht. Near the latter may be seen, on the r., the ruins of *Neu-Habsburg* (p. 62). The villages of *Meggen* (1419 ft.) and *Mörlischachen* (1367 ft.) are next passed.

7$^7/_8$ M. **Küsnacht,** and thence by the "hohle Gasse" (hollow lane) and the chapel of William Tell, as far as the inn "Zur Eiche," see p. 61. The road here turns to the r., whilst that to Immensee diverges to the l. At the foot of the last slopes of the Rigi, the western bank of the lake of Zug is skirted, in view of the rugged heights of the Rossberg (see p. 60) which rise beyond the blue expanse of the lake.

5$^2/_8$ M. **Arth** (1277 ft.), see p. 60 (Rigi-paths see p. 76), is next reached. On approaching **Goldau** (1$^1/_2$ M.) (*Rössli, R. 1$^1/_2$, B. 1, Sup. 2$^1/_2$ fr.), traces of the terrible landslip of the Rossberg, which completely buried this large and opulent village, may be observed. Two tablets of black marble, on the exterior of the church, erected in 1849, almost on the same spot where the old one stood, record the names of some of the ill-fated villagers, as well as some of the details of the catastrophe. The traveller who does not wish to proceed in the direction of Lowerz, will find, 5 min. walk from the

inn, an elevation to which a good path leads, whence a survey of the whole scene of the disaster can be made.

Goldau Landslip. The *Rufi* or *Rossberg* (4824 ft.), at whose base Goldau is situated, is, like the Rigi, composed of "Nagelfluе", a conglomerate consisting chiefly of rounded limestone and flint pebbles imbedded in a calcareous cement. The strata of this rock, in itself extremely hard, frequently interchange with other layers of sand, which are worn away by time, or by subterranean waters, so that the solid superincumbent strata, wanting foundation, are from time to time precipitated into the valley. The summer of 1806 had been very rainy. On the afternoon of Sept. 2nd, about 5 o'clock, one of these strata, 1000 ft. in length and 100 ft. in thickness, was precipitated from a height of 3000 ft. into the valley below, swallowing up the villages of *Goldau, Busingen, Röthen,* and *Huetoch,* as well as about 500 of their inhabitants. A few minutes sufficed to change the smiling landscape into a scene of desolation. The four principal courses of the landslip may still be distinguished; the second was only stopped by the Rigi, up whose side it rushed to a considerable height; the fourth plunged into the lake of Lowerz, and inflicted by the sudden rise of its waters new disasters extending their influence as far as the Lake of Lucerne. The ground lost amounted to about 7000 acres, and the total damage to 120,000 l. It is a remarkable fact that the cattle, which were feeding, took flight in time; and dense flocks of birds were seen to wing their way to the Rigi. The anniversary of this disaster is commemorated by a religious ceremony at Arth. Masses of rocks still occasionally detach themselves from the Rossberg; thus on July 26th, 1823, a large portion of one of these strata was precipitated into the valley and lake, but without doing any damage.

The high road traverses a part of this scene of devastation, which extends from the Rossberg to the Rigi. Time has covered the fragments of rock with moss and other vegetation, and between them in many places are formed pools of stagnant water. The track of the landslip is still plainly to be recognized on the side of the Rossberg, where all is yet barren and bare.

The village of **Lowerz** (1386 ft.) (*Adler*), on the lake of the same name, 4½ M. from Arth, lost in the same catastrophe its church and some of its houses. Driven violently from its bed, the water rose like a wall to the height of 70 ft., inundating the islands of *Lowerz* and *Schwanau*, and sweeping away everything from the opposite bank of the lake. The ruins of the fortress, destroyed in 1308 by Werner Stauffacher and the Swiss, may be still seen on the island of Schwanau.

The road skirts the rocks and precipices of the S. bank of the lake. Both at Lowerz and Seewen are to be found boatmen who will convey pedestrians at small cost across the lake. The boatman Fidèle Fuchs also acts as guide. The lake is 3 M. long and 1½ M. wide, and does not exceed 54 ft. in depth; it is entirely frozen in winter.

Near Lowerz a pathway ascends the Rigi (see p. 76). As Schwyz is approached, the country becomes more smiling.

Seewen (1419 ft.) (*Kreuz; *Rössli*, baths), at the eastern extremity of the lake, possesses a chalybeate spring which attracts a number of visitors (Pension 4½ fr., including baths

The path from Seewen to Brunnen (3 M.; 1¼ M. less than by the Schwyz road, and much pleasanter), follows the brook, at first as a carriage road on the r. bank, then on the l. as a foot-path, and at length crosses the Muotta on a long and narrow bridge of planks. At Ingenbohl (p. 73) it rejoins the high road.

Schwyz (1582 ft.) (**Hôtel Hediger*, R. 1, B. 1 fr.; **Rössli*, R. 1, B. 1, Sup. and wine, 1½ fr.; Telegr. stat.), a straggling town (5780 inhab., 53 Prot.), the capital of the canton, and justly called the cradle of Swiss liberty, is picturesquely situated at the foot and on the slopes of the Mythen (the *little*, which has two peaks, 5586 ft., and the *great*, 5858 ft.). During the great drought of August 1800, a fire broke out in the forests on the S. of the mountain, presenting a magnificent spectacle at night, and continued for a fortnight, baffling all attempts to extinguish it. Since this occurrence the red and stony sides of the mountains have remained bare. The ascent of the Great Mythen is extremely arduous. The view from the top excels even that from the Rigi. The Mythen mountains are, strictly speaking, points of the *Hacken;* but generally the latter name is only applied to that part of the mountain which slopes towards Steinen, and which is crossed by a footpath (in 4 hrs.) to Einsiedeln. At the highest point which this path attains (4679 ft.), after an arduous ascent of 2 hrs. from Schwyz, the pedestrian finds a tolerable inn not more than 30 min. walk from the summit of the Hacken, the **Hochstuckli* (4790 ft.), from whence a complete panorama of the surrounding country may be enjoyed (see R. 83).

Apart from its picturesque situation, Schwyz contains few objects of interest. The *Parish Church* of St. Martin, built in 1774, is accounted one of the most beautiful in Switzerland. The marble pulpit is supported by four figures erroneously said to represent Luther, Calvin, Zwingli, and Melancthon. Near the church is a little chapel called the *Kerker*, where service was performed when the church was under an interdict. According to tradition is was erected in three days. The crypt of the old *Burial-Chapel* contains a chest, inclosing many skulls with gilt inscriptions (see p. 59). In the churchyard rests *Aloys Reding*, who so bravely led his countrymen against the troops of the old French Republic (1798, see R. 83). His tomb, opposite the *Hôtel Rössli*, is a simple stone with a cross, bearing the inscription: *Aloys Reding de Biberegg, comes, cujus nomen summa laus. 1818.* The family of Reding has, since the 12th century, been one of the most celebrated in the annals of Switzerland. The *Town Hall* contains the portraits of 43 landammanns (sheriffs) from 1534, amongst *which the names of Reding, Abyberg, Auf der* Mauer, Schorno

are often repeated. The ceiling of the council-chamber is decorated with some good ancient carving; the antechamber contains an allegorical picture of 1632, referring to the confederation of the cantons, and a landscape representing the landslip of the Rossberg at Goldau. Notwithstanding the plainness and simplicity of the Town Hall, it is by no means the object least worthy of attention in Schwyz (fee 50 cent.).

A model of the valley of Muotta, with a representation of the battle (R. 84) between the French and Russians, is in the possession of M. Schindler, a dyer (fee ½ fr.). The large building and church on the height were intended for a Jesuits' Convent. This edifice, built by a company of shareholders, was completed, with the exception of the interior fitments, when the events of 1847 caused the expulsion of the Jesuits. Since 1856 the grammar-school has been established there.

Near it is the House of the Redings, an old mansion with two red towers, and ornamented with the family escutcheon.

Brunnen is 3 M. S. E. of Schwyz. The road passes by *Ibach*, at the entrance of the valley of Muotta (R. 84). Next is *Ingenbohl*, whose church with three altar-pieces is worthy of a visit; then the nunnery of *Mariahilf*, founded in 1855.

11⅜ M. **Brunnen,** see p. 89.

23. The Rigi.

See Map p. 86.

Distances to the Kulm: from Arth, Goldau, Tell's Chapel, Küsnacht, Wäggis, Fitznau 3½ hrs., from Immensee 3¾ hrs., from Lowerz 4 hrs., from Gersau 4¾ hrs. Pedestrians of ordinary powers will perform these distances in the time specified, walking slowly (60 steps per min.) but steadily, and without stopping. The descent occupies two thirds of the time (see p. 58). The ascent on the E. by Arth or Goldau, or by Lowerz, for those coming from the S., is to be preferred. The path is almost entirely in the shade in the afternoon, and there being no view from it, the effect is the more impressive when the summit is gained, whilst the routes from Immensee, Küsnacht, Wäggis, which wind round the mountain-sides, gradually prepare the traveller for the beauty of the scene.

The ascent from *Arth*, *Goldau*, or *Lowerz*, and the descent to *Wäggis* is the best route. The path from the Rigi to Wäggis (visit in passing the *Rothstock* and the *Känzli*, see p. 77, 79) allows the enjoyment of a most charming, uninterrupted prospect over the Lake of Lucerne and the Alps of Uri and Unterwald, which renders it far preferable to the descent on the E. or N. sides. The descent to Küsnacht has the advantage of being in the shade during the morning (the same by the road from Immensee), and allows a little longer stay on the summit, and yet enables Lucerne to be reached before noon, the steamboat leaving Küsnacht (1862 at 10. 45 a. m.) later than Wäggis.

Steamboats *between* Arth, Immensee and Zug, 3 times a day, in 1 hr (p. 57); *between* Küsnacht and Lucerne twice, in 1 hr. (p. 57); *between* Wäggis *and* Lucerne *5* times, in ¾ hr. (p. 84).

Horses and Guides. The principal paths are so minutely described in the following pages that they cannot be missed. The tracks of the horses' feet themselves sufficiently indicate the proper road, whilst the concourse of travellers who frequent the route during the summer months render the services of a guide superfluous; however a boy may be readily engaged for 1 fr., who will show the way to the summit, and carry any light luggage. Guides and those who let out horses, begin to importune travellers at Zürich, Horgen, Zug, &c. The ascent on horseback is not unpleasant, the descent is disagreeable and more fatiguing than on foot. The leader of the horse expects a fee. A government regulation of June 17th, 1858 (recently retracted), fixed the following prices for the canton of Schwyz: **Horses.** (1). From *Arth* or from *Goldau* to the Klösterli 7, Staffel or Kaltbad 9, Kulm or Scheideck 10 fr.: for return by the same route from the Klösterli 5, Staffel, Kaltbad or Kulm 6, Scheideck 10 fr.; for return by Immensee, Küsnacht, or Wäggis from the Staffel or Kaltbad 9, from the Kulm or Scheideck 10 fr. (2). From Gersau to the Scheideck 7, Klösterli 8, Kaltbad, Kulm, or Staffel 12 fr.; for return to Gersau from Scheideck 5, Klösterli, Staffel, or Kaltbad 6, Kulm 10 fr. (3). From Küsnacht or Immensee to the Staffel 8, Kulm, Klösterli, Kaltbad 10, Scheideck 12 fr.; for return to Küsnacht and Immensee from the Staffel 5, Kulm, Klösterli, Kaltbad 6, Scheideck 10 fr.; for return by Arth, Goldau or Wäggis from the Klösterli, Staffel, Kaltbad 9, from Kulm or Scheideck 10 fr. (4). For a horse ordered for the next day for the return, and not countermanded until then, 5 fr. must be paid.

Chairs (for the ascent 3 or 4 porters, according to the weight, are necessary, for the descent 2): (1). From Arth or from Goldau to the Klösterli, for each porter 4 fr. 30, Kaltbad or Staffel 5, Kulm or Scheideck 6 fr.; for return from Klösterli 3 fr. 60, Kaltbad or Staffel 4 fr. 30, Kulm or Scheideck 5 fr. 30 c. (2). From Gersau to Scheideck for each porter 4 fr. 50, Klösterli 5 fr. 50, Kaltbad or Staffel 6 fr. 50, Kulm 8 fr.; for return from Scheideck 3 fr. 80, Klösterli 4 fr. 80, Kaltbad or Staffel 5 fr. 80, Kulm 7 fr. 80 c. (3). From Küsnacht to the Staffel 4 fr. 50, Kulm, Kaltbad, Klöstlerli 6, Scheideck 8 fr.; for return from the Staffel 3 fr. 80, Kulm, Kaltbad, Klösterli 5 fr. 30, Scheideck 7 fr. 30 c.

Porters. (1). From Arth or from Goldau, according to weight (20, 40, 60, 80 or 100 lbs.), to the Klösterli 1½, 3, 3½, 4 or 5 fr.; Kaltbad or Staffel 2, 3½, 4½, 5 or 6 fr.; Kulm or Scheideck, 3, 4½, 5, 6 or 6½ fr. (2). From Gersau to Scheideck 1½, 3, 3½, 4 or 5; Klösterli 2, 3½, 4, 4½, 5½ fr.; Kaltbad or Staffel 2½, 4, 4½, 5, 6 fr.; Kulm 3, 4½, 5, 6, 6½ fr. (3). From Küsnacht to the Staffel 1½, 3, 3½, 4, 5 fr.; Kulm, Kaltbad, or Klösterli 2, 3½, 4½, 5, 6 fr.; Scheideck 3, 4½, 5, 6, 6½ fr.

For Wäggis (Canton of Lucerne) on the 20th of February and 5th of March 1860 the following tariff was fixed: *A horse* with conductor to Kaltbad 6, Staffel or Klösterli 8, Kulm 10 fr.; for return the same day 4, 5, or 6 fr.; *Chairs*, for each porter to Kaltbad 4, Staffel or Klösterli 5, Kulm 6 fr. (same price for the descent, if there has been no previous agreement for a reduced charge). *Porters*, by weight (20 to 40, 40 to 60, 60 to 80, 80 to 100 lbs.), to Kaltbad 2½, 3, 3½, 4½ fr., Staffel or Klösterli 3, 3½, 4½, 5 fr., Kulm 3½, 4½, 5, 6 fr.; *Guides* (with 20 lbs. of luggage), to Kaltbad 1 fr. 20, Staffel or Klösterli 1½, Kulm 2 fr.

The following are some of the Regulations: § 3. The horses for hire must be safe and strong, the gear in good order. § 8. The chief of the guides (Tourmeister), who holds office under the superintendence of the Mayor, is responsible for the observance of the regulations. His duty is to maintain order amongst the guides, to render assistance to travellers, and to inform against any infraction of the Regulations. § 11. Each horse must have a leader. § 12. The chief of the guides has the sole right of offering guides or horses to travellers, without, however, controlling their choice. § 14. The guides are forbidden to importune travellers. § 15. Civility and sobriety are strictly enjoined. They are personally responsible for the luggage entrusted to them. § 16. They are forbidden to ask for gratuities in excess of the tariff. § 19. The chief of the guides has to arrange any difference that may arise between the guides themselves or between tra-

vellers and their guides; if he cannot succeed in doing so, the matter must be brought before the mayor (Gemeindeamman), or the nearest magistrate.

For mountain excursions and especially in descents, an Alpenstock will prove a valuable companion, though at first somewhat of an incumbrance to the novice. They may be procured for ½—1 fr. in any inn at the foot of the Rigi. The ascent of the Rigi is attended with so little difficulty that an ordinary walking-stick or umbrella suffices. The tourist who feels fatigue at the commencement of the undertaking, never fails to recover as he nears the summit, and inhales the pure and invigorating mountain air. The Kulm should be reached at least one hour before sunset, in order to secure the evening view, the morning fogs too often producing much disappointment.

Hotels. On the Kulm: *Hôtel Rigi-Kulm (p. 79) R. in the old house 2, in the new 3 fr., L. ¾, B. 1½, table d'hôte at 12 or in the evening, exc. wine 4, the cheapest wine 3 fr. a bottle, tea in the evening with cold meat 2¼, A. 1 fr. For the site of the new house, built in 1856, the proprietor paid the sum of 57,000 fr. to the commune of Arth, and 30,000 more on condition, that for 10 years no rival establishment should be permitted on the Rigi. The rooms to the S. (generally with 2 beds) alone command a complete view of the Alps. The accommodation in the new house is good, but the same cannot be said of much of the old house. The tables are often ill-supplied when there is an unexpected influx. — *Staffel, ½ hr. below the Kulm (R. 1½, B. 1½, S. exc. wine 2½, A. ½ fr.; pension 4 to 5 fr., according to the rooms). — *Schwert, near the Klösterli (p. 77) ¾ hr. to the E. below the Staffel, cheaper, pension 3½ fr. The Hotel zur Sonne, near the former is also recommended. The Klösterli has no view, but is less exposed to wind and fog than the Staffel or Kulm; the sun often shines there, when the surrounding heights are enveloped in cloud; so that it is a more suitable place for persons in delicate health who contemplate any prolonged stay on the mountain. — The Kaltbad (p. 79), ½ hr. to the W. of the Staffel, newly built after the fire of 1849 (R. 2, B. 1½, A. ½, bottle of wine 3 fr.) is, in the height of summer, generally full of boarders; pension 5½ fr. not including R., baths, whey, wine and A., which cost 4—5 fr. additional per diem. Here is the Rigi Telegr.-station. — *Hotel and Pension Rigi-Scheideck (p. 83) deserves special recommendation for the civility of the proprietors, its good accommodation and its magnificent view, second only to that from the Kulm. R. 1½, B. 1, D. exc. wine 2½, A. ½ fr. Pension, according to the room, from 4½ to 6 fr. Whey, milk, or the chalybeate water of the Scheideck 2 fr. per week; ordinary bath ½ fr., whey-bath 3, shower-baths, billiards etc.

It often happens in the height of summer, that rooms cannot be obtained at the Kulm, necessitating a descent to one of the hotels lower down. This is no slight inconvenience, as, in order to see the sun-rise, the hotel must be left an hour earlier, and the traveller arriving heated, and unable to change his dress, not unfrequently suffers from exposure to cold. Travellers will therefore exercise a wise caution by employing the telegraph from Zürich, Lucerne, Horgen, Wädenswyl, Zug, Schwyz, Altorf or Stans, to bespeak the accommodation they may require at the Kulm (2 fr.). If the traveller arrives heated at the summit a change of linen is recommended, whilst the keen morning and evening air render warm clothing desirable. These precautions are too frequently overlooked by inexperienced travellers, who forget in the warmth of the valleys the great change of temperature at these altitudes.

The **Rigi (5541 ft., 4196 ft. above the Lake of Lucerne, a group of mountains, comprising a circuit of 24 to 30 M. lying between 3 lakes (Lucerne, Zug, Lowerz), is chiefly composed of strata of conglomerate (p. 71); the N. and W. sides belong to the meiocene formation. The N. side is precipitous, but on the S. it consists of wide terraces, and gentle slopes, covered with fig, chesnut, and almond trees, and green pasture lands, which support upwards of 4000 head of cattle.

The northern peak, usually called the Rigi, would hardly be mentioned in comparison with the giants of the Alps, but for its advantageous position which commands a panorama of at least 300 miles in circumference.

It was formerly termed by the inhabitants of the vicinity the Rigi-Weid (pasturage of the Rigi), at present, it is known, however, only as the Rigi. The cow-herds and frequenters of the Kaltbad were at one time the only persons who were aware of its existence. An inhabitant of Arth built in 1689 the Chapel of "our Lady of the Snow" (St. Maria zum Schnee) for the use of the cow-herds. The image of the Virgin which was placed there in 1700, soon acquired a reputation for the miraculous cures it was superstitiously believed to effect. Hence arose the custom of making pilgrimages to the spot, and by degrees inns were built, which in 1760 scarcely afforded sufficient accommodation for the pilgrims. The Kulm was frequented on fête-days by the inhabitants of the immediate vicinity, and afterwards by those of the neighbouring Cantons; it is only since 1760 that strangers began to resort there. Their numbers rapidly increased; in 1815 a hut was built, and in 1816, a very inconsiderable inn, erected by voluntary contributions. The Hotel of the Rigi-Kulm dates from 1848, the new part was built in 1856.

Ascent of the Rigi (p. 73). The path from Arth (p. 60) (1277 ft.), is a wide, well-trodden track, which cannot be mistaken. At the last house in Arth, near St. George's Chapel, it turns to the l.; in 12 min. the foot of the mountain is reached; 12 min. more, a cascade of several falls, over blocks of conglomerate, often dry in the height of summer; 8 min. meadow; 4 min. a large tract of fern; 12 min. Kasgatterli, a hut in which cheese is kept; here avoid the path to the r.; 20 min. waterfall; 4 min. **Unteres Dächli** (2894 ft.) inn ("Rigi Inn", R. 1, Bed 2 fr.; it is well to ask the prices of things here beforehand), which affords a survey of the whole of the valley of Goldau, the scene of the landslip, (p. 71), the lake of Lowerz, and the Mythen as far as the neighbourhood of Schwyz. The road from Goldau (p. 70) here joins that from Arth. At the cross near the inn begin the stations or halting-places of the pilgrims, 13 in number, which lead by a continual ascent to the chapel of "*Our Lady of the Snow*". The road which diverges at the 3d station to the l. leads to the Scheideck (p. 83), but it is difficult to find without a guide. At *Ober-Dächli* (20 min.; refreshments, beer); in the vicinity of which is a spring of good water, the forest is left and half the ascent is accomplished; the remaining portion is less arduous.

Two paths lead from Ober-Dächli to the Kulm, one for horses, the other for pedestrians only. The bridle-path (1¾ hrs.) to the l. from Ober-Dächli, leads in 10 min. to the eighth station, the *Chapel of St. Malchus*, where it unites with the path from Lowerz (p. 78). Between this station and the Klösterli, which is 30 min. walk farther, a cross in the rock indicates the place where another steep foot-path leads to the summit in 45 min. The little church of *Our Lady of the Snow* with the Hospice, inhabited by some Capuchins, and known by the name of **Klösterli** (4002 ft.) (inns see 75), was built in 1689; many pilgrimages are made to it, especially on August 5th and September 6th. On Sunday morning, there are two masses at break of day, and a third at 7. a. m.; at 9. a. m. a sermon and a fourth mass. All the mountain cow-herds come here for divine service, especially on July 22nd, the anniversary of the foundation of the church, when the day is farther celebrated by athletic sports &c. Near the hospice, the bridle-path from Scheideck (p. 83) unites with that from Arth. From this place, Kaltbad (p. 79) can be sooner reached than by going round by the Staffel. On reaching the **Staffel** (4888 ft.) 40 min. from Klösterli, a part of the magnificent panorama is unfolded. Travellers are recommended to make the ascent of the **Rigi-Rothstock* (5119 ft.) (12 min. to the S. W.), whence is obtained a picturesque view of the central part of the Lake of Lucerne, which is not visible from the Kulm. It very often happens that the Kulm is enveloped in thick clouds, whilst the Rothstock, below the clouds, has an entirely clear horizon. It is even said by some, that the sunset is more beautiful from the Rothstock than from the Kulm; but its rising is certainly much more imposing from the latter. All the paths of the Rigi with the exception of the foot-path (see below), are united at the Staffel. Lest all the rooms of the Kulm should be occupied, neither fatigue nor even rain should cause any delay, although the last half-hour of the ascent is somewhat arduous. Half-way, to the l., is a hole, the *Kessisbodenloch*, 12 ft. wide, and nearly 100 ft. deep. A stone thrown into it is seen to emerge on the N. western face of the cliff, then disappears in the abyss. Near the Staffel a person is stationed by the Schwyz government to collect for the poor; it is the only place on the Schwyz side of the Rigi (the paths from Küsnacht, Immensee, Arth, Goldau, Lowerz, Gersau) where contributions of this nature are solicited; unfortunately the same cannot be said of the Canton of Lucerne (*Wäggis*-path). The footpath (1½ hr.) mentioned *at p. 76 is not to* be recommended as it does not include *the view from* the Rothstock. Beyond Ober-Dächli it branch

off to the r. straight towards the Kulm, bounded on the l. by a forest of pines.

From Goldau (from Arth to Goldau ½ hr. p. 70, omnibus see p. 61), is the best and easiest of the Rigi paths, being almost as broad as a carriage-road; after 1 hour's ascent *Unter-Dachli* is gained (p. 76), where the paths from Arth and Goldau unite. To the l. are the steep declivities of the *Rothenfluh* (4910 ft.).

From Lowerz (p. 71). The traveller coming from *Arth*, who desires to form an accurate idea of the destruction caused by the Rossberg landslip (p. 71), should proceed to Lowerz (4½ M.). Travellers from Lucerne may avail themselves of the steamboat to *Brunnen* (p. 89), and thence proceed by carriage in 2 hrs. by Schwyz to Lowerz. Leaving Lowerz the road should be followed for about 15 min. as far as a direction-post, where the foot-path diverges, ascending gently through meadows, in front of some detached houses. After an ascent of 1 hr. a chalet with a cross is reached where the path divides into two; that to the r. leading to the Kulm, that to the l. to Rigi-Scheideck (see below). In 15 min. a shady wood is reached which it requires an hour to traverse before arriving at the valley of the Rigi which is crossed below the chapel of Malchus (p. 77). On the opposite (l.) slope of the valley, the road from Goldau is reached. The footpath from Lowerz is nowhere fatiguing; sometimes it ascends a little way, then is level, and then descends, which renders it less arduous than the other ascents. From Lowerz to *Rigi-Scheideck* (p. 83) 3 hrs., guide advisable. Near *Ober-Gschwänd* the Gersau-path is reached.

From Küsnacht (p. 70). The path diverges to the r. by the figure of a saint, almost at the end of the village, leading by the side of the brook which is crossed near a large new house; in 30 min. the ruins of a house destroyed by fire; at the direction-post "auf die Rigi", the path turns to the l.; in 20 min. *Rossweid* is reached, where a rock bears a cross in memory of a man killed by lightning in 1738 (a view over the N. part of the Lake of Zug; at the northern extremity the white church of Cham, p. 63); then through a wood for 20 min.; afterwards, a tract of fern is traversed (view to the l. over Lake Sempach, to the r. over the lake of Baldegg). In 15 min. the *Seeboden-Alp* is reached, where the paths from Immensee and from Tell's Chapel unite with the Küsnacht-path; in 18 min. the upper *Seeboden-Alp* is reached, with a chalet, where refreshments may be had. Then *after a steep zigzag* ascent of 1¼ hr. the Staffel is reached. *Thence to the Kulm* ½ hr. see p. 77.

From Immensee (p. 60). In 10 min. from Immensee, near the inn "*zur Eiche*", the high-road from Küsnacht to Arth is attained (p. 70); about 50 paces from thence, at the side of the inn "*zur Ilge*" the path which ascends to the r. must be taken; in 1¾ hr. the lower Seeboden-Alp (see p. 78), is attained, where the paths from Immensee, Tell's Chapel and Küsnacht unite.

From Wäggis (p. 87). This path cannot possibly be missed (5 min. to the rear of Wäggis turn to the r.); it winds through the midst of orchards, the produce of which the tourist has frequent opportunities of purchasing. The path crosses the spot inundated in 1795 by a thick bed of mud, which descended like a stream of lava from the Rigi, and, as it took 14 days to reach the lake, left the inhabitants ample time to save themselves and their property. A number of houses, and a large tract of fertile land were devastated. At the *Chapel of the Holy Cross* (Heiligkreuzcapelle) (1¼ hr.) good beer may be procured, at 50 cent. per bottle. A wall of rugged rocks is next skirted; (30 min.) the *Hochstein* or *Felsenthor*, an arch formed of two enormous masses of conglomerate, on which rests a third block surmounted by a cross. The nature of the stone proves that occurrences, similar to the landslip of Goldau (p. 71) and the mud-torrent mentioned above, have here also taken place.

The **Kaltbad** (4436 ft.), 45 min. from the Hochstein, is mentioned at p. 75; on the l. of the hotel (near which is the Telegr.-station), through a cutting in the rock, the tourist reaches the *Chapel of St. Michel*, where mass is daily celebrated for the herdsmen. The walls are covered with votive tablets, one of which extols the virtues of the cold spring (41° Fahr.) which issues from the adjacent rock. By the chapel, a footpath leads to the (10 min.) *Känzli (4476 ft.), an open rotunda on a projecting rock, from which a magnificent view is obtained, similar to that from the Staffel, but with a more picturesque foreground. From this point a footpath (above the Känzli to the r.) leads to the Staffel, in the same time (40 min.), as the path from the Kaltbad. Those who visit the Känzli, therefore, need not retrace their steps. The direct path from the Kaltbad presents but few attractions; it reaches the Staffel in 40 min.; from the Staffel to the Kulm is an ascent of 30 min. more, see p. 77.

Rigi-Kulm (5541 ft.) is the loftiest and most northerly summit of the Rigi group, the entire circumference of which is 25—30 M. Covered with verdure even to the summit, its *N. side makes* a precipitous descent into the Lake of Zug, *whilst on the S. side* it is connected with the other heigh

of the Rigi. The large hotel (p. 75), and the adjacent building of an earlier date, is situated about 130 ft. below the summit, sheltered from the N. and W. winds.

View. The first object which absorbs the attention of the traveller, is the immense chain (120 M. in length) of the snow-clad Alps (comp. the accompanying panorama; the new buildings unfortunately prevent an uninterrupted view, the best point is either a little to the r. or the l. of the house). The chain commences in the far E. with the Sentis in the Canton of Appenzell, over or near which the first rays of the rising sun appear in summer. Somewhat nearer the Rigi, the huge snowy crest of the Glärnisch rises above the ridge; then the Tödi, in front of which the Clariden, to the r. the double peak of the Scheerhorn; next the Windgelle, the sharp pyramid of the Bristenstock, at the foot of which the St. Gotthard road begins to rise near Amsteg in the valley of the Reuss; the Blackenstock and the Uri-Rothstock, side by side, both so near that the ice of their glaciers can be distinguished; more to the right the Titlis, the highest of the Unterwald range, easily distinguished by its immense covering of snow. The eye next travels to the Bernese Alps, crowning the landscape with their heights of perpetual snow. To the extreme l. the Finsteraarhorn, the loftiest of all (13,160 ft.), adjacent to it the Schreckhorn, the three white peaks of the Wetterhorn, the Mönch, the Eiger with its perpendicular walls of dark rock on the N. side, and the Jungfrau. To the W., rise the rugged summits of the sombre Pilatus (p. 68), the extreme end of the Alps on this side. — Towards the north the whole of the Lake of Zug is visible, and the houses of Arth, Zug and Cham. To the l. of the Lake of Zug, at the foot of the Rigi, Tell's Chapel (p. 61), midway between Immensee and Küsnacht, a little to the l. of the white house; separated from the lake of Zug by a narrow strip of land, the Küsnacht arm of the Lake of Lucerne; more to the W. Lucerne with its crown of battlements and towers, at the head of its bay. Beyond Lucerne is seen almost the entire canton of the same name, with the Emme meandering through it like a thread of silver; the Reuss also occasionally appears. More distant are the Lake of Sempach, the western side of which is skirted by the railway to Bâle, and the lakes of Baldegg and Hallwyl. The western and north-western horizon is bounded by the Jura chain, above which peep some of the crests of the Vosges. — To the N., but to the l. of the Lake of Zug, the handsome buildings of the ancient Abbey of Muri (p. 43) are visible, beyond which rises the castle of Habsburg (p. 21); in the distance, the Black Forest with its highest summits, the Feldberg (to the r.) and the Belchen (to the l.). Beyond the Lake of Zug is seen the ridge of the Albis with the Uetliberg, which hide almost the entire lake of Zürich; the extensive cantonal Hospital and the Cathedral in the town of Zürich can, however, be distinctly seen. In the extreme distance rise the basalt cones of Hohenhöwen and Hohenstoffeln (close together) and the Hohentwiel in Suabia. Towards the east, behind the northern slope of the Rossberg, a glimpse of the Lake of Egeri, on the south bank of which was fought the famous battle of Morgarten (R. 83). Beyond Arth, opposite the Kulm, is the Rossberg, the scene of the terrible Goldau landslip (p. 71). Between the Rossberg and the eastern ramifications of the Rigi, the lake of Lowerz with its two little islands; above it, the town of Schwyz, at the foot of the barren heights of the Mythen (p. 72), overtopped by the magnificent Glärnisch (see above). To the r., the valley of the Muotta, celebrated in military annals (R. 84). To the S. E. and S., the different summits of the Rigi form the foreground; Hochfluh (below it the Rothenfluh), Scheideck (p. 83), Dossen and Schilt, at the foot of which lies the Klösterli (p. 77). To the l. of the Schilt the Lake of Lucerne in the vicinity of Beckenried, to the r. that part of the lake known as the Lake of Buochs, the Buochser Horn above it; a little more to the r. the Stanser-Horn with Stans at its base; nearer, the less elevated Bürgenstock and the Rigi-Rothstock. Beyond these heights, to the l., the lake of Sarnen, *embosomed in forest, to the* r. the bay of Alpnach, connected with the Lake *of Lucerne by a narrow* strait formed by the Lopperberg, a spur of Pilatus.

From the middle of July to the middle of September,

when the weather is fine, the hotel is very much frequented; (precautions about securing accommodation see p. 75). The concourse of strangers, composed of such various elements, is of itself a source of no little amusement to the observant spectator. Every grade of society is here represented; all the languages of Europe combine to produce a very Babel of incongruous sounds. At sunset all are attracted to the summit by one common object. Loiterers arrive breathless at the point for which they have been toiling so many hours. An indifferent performer on the Alpine horn awakens the echoes and sorely tries the temper by his ill-timed exertions. When the sun has at length disappeared, the counter-attractions of the supper table become predominant. Notwithtstanding the great number of rooms that the hotel contains, it is not a very uncommon occurrence for late comers to be consigned to the salle-à-manger for the questionable night's repose such an apartment is likely to furnish.

Half an hour before sun-rise, the Alpine horn sounds the reveille. All is again noise, bustle, and confusion. The sun, it is well known, will wait for no man, so impromptu toilettes of the most startling description are indulged in. A red Indian in his blanket would on these occasions be thought extremely well and appropriately dressed and have many imitators, for though the custom is interdicted under the penalty of a fine, a blanket is too ready and tempting a garment to be disregarded. The sleepy eye soon brightens, the limb stiffened by the exertions of the preceding day is lithe again in that exciting moment; the huge hotel is for the nonce without a tenant, and if the eager crowd are not, like the disciples of Zoroaster, ready with one accord to prostrate themselves before the great source of light and life in which they see the fitting emblem of all good, it may be safely premised there are few whose thoughts do not turn in silent adoration towards that mighty hand which created "the great light which rules the day", and whose first beams are now being so anxiously expected.

A faint streak in the E., which pales by degrees the brightness of the stars, is the precursor of the birth of day. This insensibly changes to a band of gold in the extreme horizon; each lofty peak is in succession tinged with a roseate blush; the shadows between the Rigi and the horizon gradually melt away; forests, lakes, hills, towns and villages reveal themselves; all is at first grey and cold, until at length, the sun suddenly *bursts* from behind the mountains, in all his majesty, *flooding the* whole of the superb landscape with light and *warmth* (*comp.* Panorama).

Among the most picturesque points of this magnificent scene, which embraces a circuit of nearly 300 miles, are the Lakes of Zug and Lucerne, which last branches off in so many directions, as almost to bewilder the eye. They approach so close to the foot of the Rigi that it seems as if a stone might be thrown into them. Eleven other small lakes are also visible.

It is for a quarter of an hour before and after sun-rise that the view is most clear; at a later hour the mists rise and condense into clouds, frequently concealing a great part of the landscape. The chamois-hunter in Schiller's Tell justly observes:

Through the parting clouds only
The earth can be seen,
Far down 'neath the vapour
The meadows of green.

But the mists themselves have a certain charm, rising suddenly from the depths of the valleys, veiling the Kulm and struggling against the powerful rays of the sun. The different effects of light and shade, varying so often in the course of the day, are productive of constant admiration to the spectator. At a very early hour the Bernese Alps are seen to the best advantage; and in the evening those to the E. of the Bristenstock. Those who have sufficient leisure will not repent devoting a whole day to the Rigi. In the evening and morning the vast concourse of visitors is a great hindrance to the pensive study of the scene, whilst during the day the lover of nature can without interruption contemplate the mighty prospect around him. When the view has been sufficiently surveyed, any leisure time may be advantageously devoted to visiting the Staffel (p. 77), the Rothstock (p. 77), the Kaltbad (p. 79), the Klösterli (p. 77), or even the Scheideck (see p. 83).

The temperature often varies as much as 45° within the 24 hrs.; cloaks and shawls therefore should not be forgotten, see p. —. During the prevalence of the S. wind (Föhn) the mountains seem to draw nearer, their jagged outlines become more definite, their tints warmer. The same effect is produced by the west wind on the Jura, but both are generally the precursors of rain.

A singular atmospheric Phenomenon frequently observed on high mountains, is sometimes witnessed on the Rigi. When the vapours rise perpendicularly from the valleys, on the side opposite the sun, without enveloping the mountain itself, a kind of screen is formed, capable of exhibiting the outline of the mountain and any objects on it. In such a case persons standing on the summit of the Rigi have their shadows cast upon this misty screen in greatly enlarged proportions, encircled by a prismatic halo which is sometimes double if the mist is thick.

Accidents are rare though not unknown on the Rigi. On the 22nd of *June 1826, a Prussian official, Herr von Bornstedt*, who had just arrived on

the Kulm with his wife and niece, having ventured too near the brink of the precipice, lost his footing, and was precipitated into the abyss. His body was interred at Lucerne. — Sanguine travellers are reminded that descriptions of scenes like these are always drawn "couleur de rose", and that all are not destined to enjoy that favourable weather which alone can make an ascent of the Rigi a perfect success. Fog, rain and snow cause numberless disappointments, the subjects of many "vapourish" outpourings in the strangers' book.

On the ridge of the Rigi which runs to the S. E. towards the Lake of Lowerz, on the ***Rigi-Scheideck** (5073 ft.) stands the hotel mentioned at p. 75; the view from it is less extensive than that from the Kulm, but also embraces the entire chain of mountains, and some points of view not visible from the Kulm. To the spirited proprietor of the hotel the visitor is indebted for a beautiful lithographed panorama of the Scheideck; the most conspicuous objects in the foreground are the Kulm, the Rossberg, the Hochfluh and the Fitznauer Stock. Of all the sanitary establishments in Switzerland, the Scheideck is perhaps the most frequented. It is a charming retreat, quiet and peaceful, forming a great contrast to the incessant bustle of the Kulm. The brow of the Rigi, here forming a plain upwards of a mile in length, affords an agreeable promenade; the Dossen (see below) is about ¾ hr. distant.

A good path, which begins at the platform of the hotel "Zum Schwert", near the *Klösterli* (p. 77) leads in 2 hrs. to the Scheideck, passing at the foot of the *Dossen* (5175 ft.) (15 min. suffice for the ascent of the Dossen; charming view over the Lake of Lucerne and the Unterwald district). The way is easily found. The same may be said of that from *Gersau* to the Scheideck (ascent in 3¼ hrs., descent in 2 hrs.; a very slippery path in rainy weather, and not to be recommended, especially for ladies); on leaving the village a brook is passed, the r. bank of which must be kept; near the *Saw-mill* (1½ hr.), the path crosses to the l. bank, with the house on the Scheideck in sight; 20 min. from the top, on a narrow ridge, a superb view suddenly opens over the lakes of Lowerz and Zug, the Rossberg, Lowerz, Goldau and Arth. For the Lowerz path, see p. 78 Those who wish to proceed from the Scheideck to the Kulm, need not descend to the Klösterli, but follow the newly-repaired path, to the l. on the summit, in the direction of the Staffel hotel. Should the tourist have leisure, and the weather be favourable, he may cross the meadows and ascend the Dossen descending thence to the chalets and by the Rothstock to the Staffel. The view *is beautiful all* the way. Horses and guides (entirely unnecessary) *see p. 73.*

24. From Lucerne to Como [Camerlata] by the St. Gotthard. Lake of Lucerne.

144 M. Two direct Services daily in summer: Steamboat from Lucerne (1862, 5¼, 8¼, 10½ a. m., 2½, 4¼ p. m.) to Flüelen in 2¾ hrs.; Diligence (see below) from Flüelen to Camerlata in 22¾ hrs. Through tickets for the entire route to be procured at the Post-office, Lucerne (places in the coupé may be secured by taking through tickets), and also at the office of the steamboats. The luggage is weighed and charged for on board the steamers.

Steamboats 4 to 5 times a day from Lucerne to Flüelen and back, to Wäggis in ½, Beckenried in 1, Gersau 1¼, Brunnen (by some services passengers for the Treib are disembarked in small boats) 1½, Flüelen 2¾ hrs.; 3 times a day to Alpnach-Gestad (p. 110), 2 to 3 times a day to Küsnacht (p. 62). First place to Flüelen 4 fr. 60 cent., second about one half (a better view is obtained from the second than from the first); Return-tickets, available for three days, are issued at one half more than the single fare, but the journey cannot be broken. Breakfast on board not to be recommended. — Most of the steamboats to and from Wäggis and Flüelen stop opposite the Railway-station at Lucerne (comp. pp. 19, 64). Rowing-boats (p. 64) are now seldom used; the charges may be ascertained at the inns on the lake.

On the lake the wind changes with such extraordinary suddenness, that the boatmen maintain it blows from a different quarter as each promontory is rounded. The most violent is the Föhn (the S. wind) which sometimes renders the navigation of the southern bay of the lake (Lake of Uri, p. —) impracticable for sailing or rowing-boats, and dangerous even for steamboats.

In fine weather the Bise (N. wind) usually prevails on the lake of Uri from 10 a. m. to 4 p. m. During the rest of the day a gentle S. wind. The boatmen from Lucerne therefore endeavour to reach Flüelen early in the afternoon. Travellers are frequently assailed during their progress by guides, voituriers, valets de place, and even by landlords of hotels, loud in the praises of their own establishments. They are recommended therefore on arriving at Flüelen to drive at once to an hotel which has been previously selected, this being the only way of escaping the troublesome importunities of a class whose information is never disinterested and therefore seldom to be relied upon.

Diligence. From Flüelen to Andermatt in 5 hrs., 7 fr. 10 cent., Airolo 9 hrs., 13 fr. 10 cent., Faido 11½ hrs., 16½ fr., Bellinzona 14½ hrs., 23 fr. 20 cent., Lugano 18¼ hrs., 27 fr. 40 cent., Camerlata 22¾ hrs., 31 fr. 90 cent. The diligences over the St. Gotthard have three seats in the coupé (very comfortable, Booking, see above), and six in the interior (the two middle seats inside are of course to be avoided as affording little or nothing of the passing view); in addition to these there are two other seats beside the conductor and driver, in reference to which see Introduction IX.

Posting, see Introduction IX.

Carriages. Conveyances may be obtained for which the landlords of the hotels, at Flüelen, Andermatt and Hospenthal, Airolo, Faido, Bellinzona, Magadino, Lugano (Hôtel du Parc) and Como provide a change of horses. The proprietors of these, or their agents, generally present themselves on board the steamboat, and are provided with printed tariffs of the fares; a handsome two-horse carriage, accommodating 4 to 5 persons, from Flüelen to Andermatt or Hospenthal 30 fr.; from Andermatt or Hospenthal to Airolo 30 fr.; Airolo-Faido 15, Faido-Bellinzona 25, Bellinzona-Lugano 25 (Bellinzona-Magadino 15), Lugano-Como 25 fr., altogether 150 fr., and a fee of about 24 fr. to the driver in addition (for each station 2 fr. at least); this mode of travelling is, for 4 persons, little dearer than the coupé of the diligence. A written agreement (including fees) should be made with the proprietor of the carriage at Flüelen, Como, Lugano, or Magadino, for the entire journey. In order to procure fresh horses it is only necessary to show this agreement at each stage. Payment is made at the end of the journey. — One-horse *carriage (not always to be had)* from Flüelen to Andermatt or Hospenthal *18 fr. and driver's fee (*there and back 24 fr., for this an arrangement must *be made beforehand at* Flüelen). Two-horse carriage from Flüelen to

Amstäg about 10, to Wasen or Göschenen about 24 fr. and driver's fee. — Omnibus from Flüelen to Altorf 1 fr.

Horses, Guides and **Porters** (over the Furca, Oberalp &c.). Official tariff for the canton of Uri since June 28th, 1858: Horse with guide 11 fr. per day, two or more horses 10 per day each; 20 lb. of luggage may be fastened upon the horse. Porters 5 fr. per day; these undertake to carry 60 lb. of luggage. "For extraordinary excursions additional pay may be demanded." In these charges, however, the cost of the return-journey is not included, and if the horse or guide cannot regain the place at which they were hired on the same day, two days must be paid for. Fees are also extra. — The following are some of the clauses from the regulations: §. 1. The transport of travellers and their luggage across the Furca and the Oberalp is effected by companies of proprietors of horses, and porters. §. 3. Each locality has its own company and its own service; in case of necessity each company can rely upon the neighbouring one for assistance. §. 5. Every traveller can employ his own horses or servants, or horses or servants previously hired by him; he can also hire horses or porters for the return-journey (single charges). §. 6. The members of the companies shall enjoin their servants to behave with civility towards travellers, to perform their duty to the utmost of their ability, and to give no cause for complaint. §. 7. The guides are strictly forbidden to annoy travellers by importunities of any kind; travellers may, moreover, refuse to accept the horse or porter whose turn it is to be hired, if they have any just cause of complaint against them; in such case they shall take the horse or porter next on the list. §. 10. The chief-guide (Tourmeister) appointed to each locality is charged to see that these rules are carried out, to inquire into and redress grievances, to receive complaints, to arbitrate between disputants, or, if the dispute cannot be so adjusted, to bring the parties before the magistrate (Bezirksammann).

Those whose **walking powers** are **limited**, but who nevertheless wish to cross the Furca and the Grimsel (R. 34), can drive as far as Klus (p. 94) or Amstäg, where the St. Gotthard road properly speaking commences. They will still find their energies sufficiently taxed the following day (from Amstäg to Andermatt 5½ hrs., road easy). If the traveller arrive at Andermatt too late to get accommodation for the night, he will find a good bed at the Rössli at Göschenen. The following nights he can pass at the Furca (R. 34) and the Handeck (R. 33). But if he only wishes to see that part of the Pass of St. Gotthard which is on the N. side of the Alps, he need not proceed beyond Andermatt.

Minerals from the St. Gotthard are exposed for sale at most of the hotels, viz: at Amstäg, Wasen, Andermatt, Hospenthal and Airolo. They may be purchased of women and children by the road-side at more moderate prices. The Pastor Meyer of Andermatt has the finest collection, but his prices are somewhat high.

The **Pass of St. Gotthard** was the most frequented of all the routes across the Alps until the commencement of the present century, but as it was not practicable for vehicles, it was gradually deserted after the construction of the roads over the Simplon (R. 66), the Splügen (R. 96 and 97) and the Bernardino. In 1820 the governments of the cantons of Uri and Tessin commenced the present road which is 18½ ft. in width. It was completed in 1832. In convenience and utility it is second to none of the Alpine passes; the 46 curves which it describes in the valley of Tremola are well worthy of the notice of the scientific, being among the most remarkable of their kind. In magnificence of scenery the St. Gotthard is far superior to any of the other passes. The St. Gotthard and Bernardino routes are usually practicable for carriages during 4 or 5 months, from the early part of June (the Splügen, R. 97 generally a week earlier), but as late as June large quantities of snow are not unfrequently met with. In winter travellers are conveyed across the mountain on small one-horse sledges. After a heavy snow-storm communication is often intercepted for a whole week.

Military History. The canton of Uri and the valley of the Reuss were *the theatre in which* the bloodiest scenes of the campaign of the French *against the Austrians* and Russians were enacted in 1799. Marches were ma *and skirmishes fought* on heights previously untrodden except by herdsr

and hunters (comp. R. 84). In May 1799 the French under Soult retreated into the valley of the Reuss, after having been twice prevented from effecting a landing at Flüelen by the men of Uri. From the 16th to the 18th of May they contended with the Austrians in the Livinen-Thal, and on the 19th they retired to the Grisons by the valley of Ursern (R. 86). On the 28th of May the Austrian General St. Julien obtained possession of the Teufelsbrücke; contests were engaged in without cessation until the first decisive battle of Zürich (6th June), when the Archduke Charles was victorious, and the French were compelled to evacuate the country. The Austrians instead of following up their success, remained two months inactive, thereby enabling their opponents to recover from the blow and procure reinforcements. Thus recruited, the French once more made their appearance in the field. Lecourbe crossed the Surenen (p. 108), Loison the Susten (R. 32), and Gudin forced a passage over the Grimsel and the Furca (R. 33, 34). The Austrians, attacked on all sides, retreated leisurely to Andermatt (August 14th to 19th), and retired into the Grisons over the Oberalp (R. 86). — About a month after these events, information was brought to the French general Lecourbe, that a considerable army had appeared at the southern base of the St. Gotthard. This intelligence surprised him, as no hostile manifestation had been expected in that quarter. It was believed that the Russians had retired from the plains of Lombardy across the Splügen, but the veteran Suwarow had returned at the head of 18,000 infantry and 5000 Cossacks, whom he dismounted, using their horses as a means of transport for his artillery. He forced the passage of the St. Gotthard on the 24th September, and drove the French before him as far as the Lake of Lucerne, where Lecourbe occupied a strong position on the l. bank of the Reuss at Seedorf, having previously removed all boats and destroyed the bridge. Suwarow's purpose was to effect a junction with the Russian forces who had been stationed under Korsakow near Zürich, not having heard of their defeat at the second battle of Zürich (Sept 25th). But when he found himself unable to procure means of transport, he was compelled to retire through the Schächenthal across the Kinzigkulm, through the Muottathal over the Prägel and through the Sernftthal over the steep and difficult Panixer Pass to Ilanz (RR. 80, 84, 85), a masterly retreat without parallel in military annals. Constantly pursued by the French, he led his army successfully to the valley of the Rhine (October 9th, 1799), with a loss of 3000 men, more of whom were killed by the fatigues and dangers of the journey than by the bullets of the enemy. After his retreat the French once more occupied the canton of Uri as far as the Hospice of the St. Gotthard, which they demolished, using its fragments as fuel. In May 1800, 15,000 French under Moncey passed over the St. Gotthard into Italy, at the same time as Napoleon effected the passage of the Great St. Bernard (R. 62).

The ****Lake of Lucerne** (1345 ft.) (*Vierwaldstätter-See*), bounded by the four cantons of *Uri*, *Schwyz*, *Unterwalden* and *Lucerne*, is surpassed by no lake in Switzerland, or even in Europe, in the grandeur and magnificence of its scenery. Its beautiful banks are also intimately connected with many historical associations, of which *Schiller* has given us an animated picture in his *William Tell*. The lake is nearly cruciform in shape, the bay of Lucerne forming the head, the bays of Küsnacht and Alpnach the northern and southern arms, and the bay of Buochs and Lake of Uri the foot. Length from Lucerne to Flüelen 25 M.; width about 3 M.; between the extremities of the two arms 15 M. Soon after leaving Lucerne the view of the town, as seen from the steamboat, with its towers and walls becomes highly picturesque (Comp. *p. 62). To the l., rises* the Rigi, to the r. Pilatus, in front *the Bürgenstock and* the Blumalpe or Stanser Horn; behind

Zug
Vierwaldstätter See
Urner See
Zuger See
Aegeri See
Arth
Goldau
Rossberg
Steinerberg
Schwyz
Brunnen
Gersau
Stans
Beckenried
Küssnacht
Immensee
Walchwyl
St. Adrian
Ob. Aegeri
Unt. Aegeri
Morgarten
Rothenthurm
Sattel
Seewen
Ibach
Ingebohl
Morschach
Seelisberg
Emmatten
Flüelen
Altdorf
Weggis
Vitznau
Stanzstad
Buochs
Alpnach
Meggen
Kriens
Horw
Hergiswyl
Udligenschwyl
Root
Dierikon
Ebikon
Root
Greppen
Lowerz
Steinen
Dossen
Scheideck
Rothenfluh
Bürgenstock
Seelisberg
Sonnenberg
Treib
Rigi
Kaltbad
Ob. Arth
Fallenboden
English Miles

Pilatus to the l. are the Bernese Alps, the **Jungfrau**, the Mönch, the Eiger, the Wetterhorn and the Schreckhorn; the Finster-Aarhorn only is invisible. The little promontory to the l. is the *Meggenhorn*. In front of it lies *Altstad* (old shore, so named because the shore of the lake formerly extended only to this point, both banks of the Reuss from this to Lucerne being merely marshes), a small island planted with poplars. Immediately after passing Meggenhorn, the Lake of Küsnacht opens out to the l., the bay of Stansstad to the r., and the central point of the cross which the lake forms, is attained. In the distance to the E. Küsnacht (p. 62) is visible; adjacent is the ruined tower of *Neu-Habsburg* (p. 62). To the S. the frowning, forest-clad *Bürgenberg* or *Bürgenstock* (3442 ft.) rises abruptly out of the lake; its summit commands a singularly beautiful view of the four arms of the lake. From this part of the lake the appearance of Pilatus (p. 67) is very striking. Its barren and rugged peaks, seldom entirely free from cloud or mist (p. 69), frown grimly over the cheerful landscape, in marked contrast to the Rigi on the opposite side of the lake, the lower slopes of which abound in gardens, fruit-trees and houses, while above, forests and green turf clothe it to its very summit.

Behind the projecting spur of the *Tanzenburg*, on a tongue of land to the l., are the ruins of the castle of *Hertenstein* (in the distance the *Scheerhorn* [R. 80] in front, with its two horns and glaciers is a conspicuous object).

The picturesque village of **Wäggis** (*Concordia*, R. 2, B. 1½, D. 3 fr.; **Löwe*, R. 1½, B. 1¼, A. 1½; also some boarding-houses), surrounded by fruit-trees (chestnuts, almonds, figs), the garden of Lucerne, is the usual landing-place for those who intend to ascend the Rigi which rises in the rear. (Rowing-boat to Lucerne in 2 hrs. 4½ fr., Alpnach-Gestad in 2½ hrs. 6½ fr., see p. 64; charming walks through *Greppen* to *Küsnacht* [p. 62], and to Fitznau). Beyond is **Fitznau** with its high wall of red rock, the *Rothenfluh*, in which is the *Waldisbalm*, a stalactite-grotto 960 ft. long, difficult of access. Two promontories here extend far into the lake, and seem to enclose it, the one a spur of the Rigi, the other of the Bürgenberg (see above). These bear the name of the *Noses* (*Nasen*), and may possibly have been once united. Near the eastern Nase the snow-clad pyramid of the *Tödi* (R. 79) and the two peaks of the Pragel (R. 84) become visible. Beyond this strait the lake takes the name of the Lake of Buochs, from the village of **Buochs** (*Rössli*), above which rise the Buochser Horn (5570 ft.) and the *Stanser-Horn* (5847 ft.). This village was burnt by the French in 1798.

Beckenried (**Sonne*, R. 1½, B. 1 fr.; **Mond*, pension, good, at both these hotels 4 to 5 fr.; *Stern*), on the lake, formerly the place of assembly for the delegates from the Four Forest Cantons. Diligence to Stans twice a day, see p. 105; two-horse carriage to Brienz about 50 fr., one-horse carriage 30 fr.; one-horse carriage to Engelberg (p. 107) and back in one day 15 fr., and 2 fr. for the driver. Road to Seelisberg see p. —

On the opposite bank, on a narrow but fertile strip of land, lies the village of **Gersau** (*Hôtel and Pension Müller* with gardens and lake-baths; the landlord is also proprietor of the Rigi-Scheideck; it is therefore a convenient resting-place for those who intend visiting that establishment, as means of conveyance are provided; **Sonne*), belonging to the canton of Schwyz. This village is completely enclosed by rocks. Its picturesque houses ranged in a wide crescent on the slope of the hill-side, together with its numerous fruit-trees and chestnuts, give it a very charming appearance. In the ravine behind it is a silk-mill, and above, on the ridge of the mountain, the inn on the *Rigi-Scheideck* (p. 75). During four centuries this diminutive corner of land, scarcely 9 sq. M. in extent and with a population of about 1000 (Gersau has now 1727), enclosed between the *Fitznauerstock* and the *Hochfluh*, boasted of its rights as an independent state, the smallest in the world. The French deprived it of its independence in 1798. The town-hall bears the following inscription: "*Received into the Confederacy 1315, purchased its freedom 1390, assigned to the canton of Schwyz 1817*". The manners and customs of Gersau are still in many respects peculiar. Not many years ago it was the rendez-vous, on the anniversary of the consecration of the church, of all the beggars of the surrounding country who during the space of three days indulged in fare to which for the rest of the year they were entire strangers; the three festive days expired, this choice assembly dispersed to their accustomed haunts and occupations. (Path to the Rigi Scheideck and Kulm see p. 83.)

The chapel on the bank to the E. of Gersau derives the appellation of *Kindlismord* (infanticide), from the story, it is hoped unfounded, that a poor fiddler, returning from a wedding at Treib, dashed out the brains of his starving infant against the rocks here. The spot is indicated by a black cross. A pretty footpath leads from Gersau to Brunnen by Kindlismord 4½ M.

To the E. rise the barren peaks of the two *Mythen* (5858 ft. *and 5586 ft.), and* at their foot, 3 M. inland, lies Schwyz, *p. 72); nearer is* situated the church of Ingenbohl, in the

distance to the r. the *Achselberg* or *Achslenstock* (6622 ft.) with its crown of bare crags, resembling a ruined castle. On the bank of the lake, at the mouth of the *Muotta*, lies the considerable village of **Brunnen** (**Hôtel et Pension de l'Aigle d'or*, R. 1½, B. 1¼, Pension 5 fr., on the lake, lake-baths near the hotel; **Rössli*, Pension (4½ fr.) much recommended; **Hirsch*), the port of the canton of Schwyz, perhaps the most beautifully-situated place on the Lake of Lucerne, of late years much frequented, and suitable for a stay of some duration. The exterior of the handsome store-house (*Sustenhaus*) is ornamented with two rudely-executed frescoes; on one side are the three confederates, in memorial of the 19th Dec. 1315, on which day, after the battle of Morgarten (R. 83), the three cantons here took the first oath of eternal alliance; on the other two combatants, with the inscription: *Switer conquers Swen and founds Schwyz.*

The shore of the lake swarms with boats, the proprietors of which throng round the traveller the instant he lands. The boatmen and carriage-drivers of Brunnen are noted for the exorbitance of their charges. A large boat, capable of holding a carriage, to Flüelen 14 fr., a smaller one 9 fr., ferry to Treib 1½ fr. *Johannes Baumann*, boatman and guide, gives information on the subject of the natural wonders and historical associations of the neighbourhood. — From Brunnen to the Rigi see p. 78.

A fine view from the **Gütsch**, a small eminence behind Brunnen, as well as from the Pavilion opposite the Aigle d'or, embracing the two arms of the lake and the lovely valley of Schwyz. — A beautiful walk to Morschach (3 M. to the S. E., gentle ascent), charmingly situated among green meadows and trees, with a splendid view of the lake by the way. On returning, take the road to the r. by the wooden chalet, through *Ingenbohl* (p. 72). Other excursions: by Wylen to the Lake of Lowerz (p. 71), returning by Schwyz (p. 72); into the Muottathal (R. 84) as far as the waterfall near Ried; to the Kindlismord chapel (p. 88) and Gersau (p. 88); to the Rütli (p. 90); to Seelisberg, Bauen &c. (see below); to the Tellsplatte (platform, see p. 91).

The ascent of the **Stoss** (3971 ft.), 2½ hrs. to the S. E., is usually undertaken from Brunnen (a boy should be engaged to act as guide; the route by Morschach, see above, is rather circuitous, but more beautiful), a sanitary-establishment, accommodating about 36 persons, now the property of the landlord of the Rigi-Klösterli (p. 77); the season usually commences about the middle of June. From the summit of the **Frohnalp** (5882 ft.), 1½ hr. S. of the Stoss, a magnificent view (Panorama 1½ fr.; the foreground more beautiful than that of the view from the Rigi), embracing the entire Lake of Lucerne. At the last chalet, ½ hr. from the summit, refreshments may be procured.

Opposite Brunnen lies **Treib** (steamboat-station, see p. 84), also possessing a harbour and quay. It belongs to the canton of Uri, and is mentioned in Schiller's Tell.

Treib is in the parish of **Seelisberg** (2336 ft.), a village 3 M. above. The *two *Sanitary Establishments near the Chapel of Maria-Sonnenberg (2587, ft.) 20 min. above* Seelisberg, and especially that of M. Truttmann (

commodating 150 persons), which has been lately considerably enlarged, are now much frequented, especially by the Swiss. Passing travellers can rarely find accommodation. Pension 4 to 6 fr. A beautiful view from the *Känzli*, ¾ hr. (in the forest to the r.) over the lake and the plain as far as the Weissenstein. The ascent of the Niederbauen or Seelisberger Kulm (5993 ft.) is a very delightful excursion (3 hrs. from the hotel, a guide necessary); the prospect embraces the entire lake from Flüelen to Lucerne and Küsnacht, and the mountains are seen to greater advantage than from the Rigi, so that this view is preferred by many. There is unfortunately at present no building to afford shelter in case of bad weather: if this defect were supplied, the number of visitors would, without doubt, speedily increase. The proprietors of the hotels should take this into consideration. Descent by Emmatten (see below). From *Beckenried* (p. 88) to Seelisberg 2½ hrs., road very pleasant as far as *Emmatten*, the lake being visible up to this point. If the traveller intend to go to *Bauen* (charmingly situated on a bay of the Lake of Uri), to be ferried from thence to Flüelen, he should select the path towards the lake, ¾ M. beyond Seelisberg, where the precipitous walls of rock (the *Schwändifluh*, the *Teufelsmünster*, see Schiller's Tell, act IV, scene I), rise from the lake, and thence proceed to *Bauen*, passing the small castle of *Beroldingen*. This is a very delightful walk.

Near Brunnen, the southern arm of the lake, called the **Lake of Uri,** commences. The banks approach each other and the precipices become almost perpendicular. Steep snow-clad mountains, their summits capped with clouds, are visible through the gorges which open at intervals.

At the extremity of the sharp angle which the lake here forms, a short distance from the western bank, a pyramid of rock, 80 ft. in height, rises from the lake, the *Wytenstein*, or *Mytenstein*, which since 1860 has borne the following inscription in colossal gilt letters, said to weigh 50 lbs. each: "*Dem Sänger Tell's, Friedrich Schiller. Die Ur-Cantone, 1859.*" (*To Frederick Schiller, the bard of Tell. The Swiss Cantons. 1859*).

This rock bears another inscription in memory of a young Swiss officer who, whilst returning from a fête, incautiously placed himself before the mouth of a cannon on board the steamboat, at the moment it was about to be discharged; though loaded only with powder, it blew him into the lake, where he perished.

A few hundred paces farther, below Seelisberg (p. 89), 640 ft. above the lake, is the **Rütli,** a green meadow, with a few small houses. The spot is thus described by Walter Fürst in *Schiller's Tell:*

"On the lake's left bank,
As we sail hence to Brunnen, right against
The Mythenstein, deep hidden in the wood
A meadow lies, by shepherds called the Rootli,
Because the wood has been uprooted there.
'Tis where our canton bound'ries verge on yours;
Thither by lonely by-paths let us wend
At midnight, and deliberate o'er our plans.

At this romantic spot, on the memorable night of the 7th November, 1307, 33 men, from Uri, Schwyz, and Unterwalden, assembled and bound themselves by an oath to be faithful to each other and not to rest until they had ejected their oppressors from the soil. Tradition relates that on the spot where the three confederates, *Werner Stauffacher* of Steinen in Schwyz, *Erni (Arnold) of Melchthal* in Unterwalden, and *Walter Fürst* of Attinghausen in Uri, stood when the oath was taken, three fountains sprang up, over which a hut was subsequently erected. The traveller who visits the

Rütli is invited to drink of this water to the memory of the three founders of Swiss liberty. The "trink-geld" which is demanded for the libation is unfortunately somewhat out of character with the occasion. A new road has been constructed. Above the Rütli, 3 M. from Treib, is the sanitary-establishment of M. Truttmann (mentioned at p. —), with its exquisite view.

On the eastern bank the steamboat, 25 min. later, passes *Sissigen*. The rugged *Achslenstock* (p. 89) is visible through the gorge. A ledge of rock on the slope of the *Axenfluh* or *Axenberg* (3146 ft.) is now reached: this is **Tells-Platte**, on which, hidden by trees and almost washed by the waters of the lake, stands a small *Chapel*, visible from the lake. It has a few rudely executed pictures representing scenes from the history of Tell, and was erected by the Canton of Uri on the spot where the Swiss liberator sprang out of Gessler's boat. It was consecrated in 1388 (31 years after the death of Tell), in the presence of 114 of those who had been personally acquainted with the hero. On the Sunday after Ascension day, mass is performed here, and a patriotic sermon preached: this service is attended by the inhabitants of the neighbouring shores in large numbers, their boats being all gaily decorated for the occasion. Near the chapel the lake is 800 ft. in depth. The telegraph-wires which here skirt the hills, often at a considerable elevation, have a singular effect. The peculiar, contorted formation of the calcareous strata of the Axenfluh invariably attracts the attention even of the unscientific. A carriage-road from Brunnen to Flüelen along the eastern bank is about to be constructed.

As soon as the chapel is passed, *Flüelen* becomes visible. The scenery of this portion of the lake (from the chapel to Flüelen 20 min.) is truly magnificent. Opposite the "Platte" on the western shore lies *Isleten*, at the mouth of the charming valley of *Isenthal* (well worthy of a visit), which branches off in two directions near the village of the same name (small but comfortable inn): one branch (to the S.) is the great Isenthal, bounded by the *Engelberger Rothstock* (8680 ft.), the other the little Isenthal, terminated by the *Uri-Rothstock* (9027 ft.).

Through the first of these two valleys (the Grossthal), the traveller can either proceed to *Wolfenschiess* (p. 106), passing (to the W.) between the *Hohenbriesen* (7407 ft.) and the *Kaiserstuhl* over the *Schönegg-Pass* (6405 ft., very steep on the farther side), and by *Ober-Rickenbach* (2745 ft.); or he may take the route to *Engelberg* (p. 107), to the S. W., by the Rothgrätli. Through the other valley (Kleinthal) a difficult path leads to the rocky terrace "im Kessel" passing the *Musenalp* (2 hrs.), ascending steep strata of slate, then crossing a glacier with a gentle slope on the S. side of the mountain to the summit of the ***Uri-Rothstock** (9027 ft.), in 5 to 6 hrs. An easier but considerably longer path leads by the *Schlossfelsen* in the Grossthal over the *Schwarzfirn-glacier* by the *Hangbaum* Alp to the *Blümlisalp*, and across the rocks (disintegrated by exposure to the weather) to the summit. If the traveller wishes to reach this point early in the morning, he must spend the night in the chalet on the Hangbaum Alp. From Engelberg the summit may

also be attained in 5-6 hrs. Good guides (comp. p. 107) are indispensable. The Uri-Rothstock is, like the Titlis (p. 107), almost perpendicular on the eastern and S. eastern sides, and is composed of gigantic and contorted limestone rocks, torn asunder and piled one on another in fantastic but magnificent confusion. The view from the summit is grand beyond description: to the S. is the chain of the Alps, with Sentis at their eastern extremity; immediately below lies the Lake of Lucerne at a depth of nearly 8000 ft.; to the N. E. and N. the view extends over the Rigi, Pilatus, and the Entlebucher mountains to the N. of Switzerland and the plains of Germany.

On the ridge between the two peaks of the Uri-Rothstock lies a glacier clearly visible; on the l. is the *Gitschen* (7560 ft.), rising abruptly from the lake, with its summits resembling a castle. Between Flüelen and *Seedorf* (1358 ft., the village to the r. with the convent), the Reuss (see below) flows into the lake. The valley of the Reuss is bounded by the huge pyramid of the *Bristenstock* (9464 ft.). Above Flüelen rise the *Great* and *Little Windgelle* (9818 ft.).

25 1/8 M. **Flüelen** (1345 ft.), Ital. *Fiora* (**Adler*, R. 1 1/2, B. 1 1/2, D. at 12. 30, 3, A. and L. 1 fr., terrace in front of the house with fine view; **Kreuz*, R. 1 1/2, B. 1, D. with W. 2 1/2, A. 1/2 fr., both at the landing place of the steamboats), the port of Uri. Behind the church is the small castle of *Rudenz*, which formerly belonged to the family of Attinghausen. Carriages see p. 84. The manner in which the Reuss has been here converted into a canal (1/2 hr. walk, or 1/4 hr. by rowing-boat) merits the notice of engineers. The route of the St. Gotthard, as far as Andermatt, is most interesting ground for the botanist.

Altorf (1410 ft.) or **Uri** (**Adler*, R. 1, B. 1 fr.; **Schlüssel* or *Post*, R. 1, B. 1 fr.; *Löwe;* **Bär;* **Krone*, good beer, and accommodation for those of moderatere quirements; Telegr. stat.), 2 M. from Flüelen, situated in a fertile valley surrounded by mountains, is the capital of the Canton of Uri, with a pop. of 2430 (30 Prot.). The church contains (on the wall of the choir) a "Nativity" by *Vandyck;* in the northern chapel is an "Entombment" by *Caracci;* in the northern porch a marble Madonna in relief, by *H. Imhof* of Rome, placed here in 1848. The talented landscape-painter *Muheim* resides in Altorf.

This pleasant little town (rebuilt after the great fire in 1799) would have little interest for travellers, if tradition did not point it out as the scene of the exploits of Tell, which resulted in the liberation of Switzerland from the Austrian yoke (comp. Introduction XI). A fountain with a statue of Tell (erected in 1786) formerly occupied the spot from whence the intrepid archer aimed at the apple placed on the head of *his son at the command* of the tyrant Gessler; this was *removed in 1861, and a Colossal statue* of Tell, presented to

Altorf by the riflemen of Zürich, was erected in its stead. It is in plaster from a model by Siegfried, and although carefully varnished, is ill calculated for exposure to the weather. At the base is an inscription from Schiller's Tell. About 150 paces from this stands another fountain, with a statue of *Besler,* the bailiff of the village (on one side of the banner are the arms of the canton, the head of a bull, on the other the arms of the village), erected at his own expense. Tradition identifies this spot with that of the lime-tree at whose base Tell's child stood during the agonizing moment when he awaited the arrow of his father, and which is said to have flourished here till 1567. It is maintained by some that the lime-tree stood thirty paces beyond, where the tower now stands; the latter is, however, known to have existed in the 14th century. On its sides are frescoes representing Tell's celebrated feat with his bow, his leap from the boat, and the death of Gessler, and below "The battle with Prince Leopold at Morgarten, on the 15th Nov. 1315" (see R. 83).

The *Capuchin Monastery* on the eminence claims to be the most ancient in Switzerland. It commands a beautiful view, as does also the neighbouring *Pavilion Waldeck.* The visitor is hospitably entertained at the convent, in return for which it is usual to deposit an equivalent in the alms-box. Above the convent lies the *Bannwald,* a "sacred forest," in which the woodman's axe is never lifted, as it protects Altorf from the falling rocks (see Schiller's Tell, act III, scene 3).

On leaving the town, to the r., stands a *Convent,* on the l. the *Arsenal;* farther on to the l. **Bürglen** (1693 ft.) (**Tell,* moderate), a village, romantically situated on an eminence at the entrance of the Schächenthal, birth-place and home of Tell. The site of his house is now occupied by a *Chapel,* erected in 1522, the walls of which are painted with scenes from his life. Close behind this stands an ancient ivy-clad *Tower,* one of the four custom-houses which the abbey of Notre-Dame at Zürich (p. 42) possessed in the canton of Uri. The inhabitants of the Schächenthal (through which a bridle-path leads to the Stachelberger Bad, [R. 80,] in the Linththal, over the Klausen-Pass) are said to be the handsomest race in Switzerland. The road here crosses the rapid *Schächenbach* in its artificial bed near its junction with the Reuss. The large meadow on the r. near the bridge is used as a place of assembly by the cantonal authorities.

The Constitution of the Canton of Uri (pop. 14,800, Rom. Cath.) is purely *democratic.* The supreme power is vested in the people, who *assemble on the first* Sunday in May in the before-mentioned meadow *(Landsgemeinde-Platz)* to consult on the affairs of the canton. Every male *inhabitant who has attained* his twentieth year, the clergy excepted, ?

a right to speak. The dignitaries on horseback, with the landammann at their head, march in grand procession to the place of assembly; in front is a small detachment of military, next a band, then the banner of the canton borne by ushers in yellow and black uniforms, followed by two men in ancient costume of the same colours, bearing the two horns of the "Bull of Uri." The subjects to be taken into consideration are proclaimed to the assembled multitude from a semi-circular scaffold erected for the purpose. Each orator is heard in turn, then the voting (by show of hands) begins. At the close of the proceedings, the Landammann and other dignitaries resign their powers; they are either re-elected, or others are chosen in their stead.

The handsome building to the l., among the fruit-trees, is the church of **Schadorf.** Where the rocky wall (the *Rhinachtfluh*) approaches the road, there is an echo. On the opposite side of the Reuss the church-tower of *Attinghausen*, and the ruins of the castle of the same name are visible on the r. In this castle *Werner von Attinghausen*, one of the last of his race, mentioned by Schiller in his William Tell, died in 1307. *Walter Fürst*, one of the three confederates of the Rütli (p. —), was also a native of Attinghausen. The house now tenanted by Herr Engstler is said to have been his dwelling.

The road next passes through the village (1½ M.) of **Bötzlingen.** Near (3¾ M.) **Klus** (**Weisses Kreuz*, R. 1, B. 1 fr., beer, civil people), opposite to the village of *Erstfelden*, the road approaches the Reuss. (Road from Erstfelden to the Surenen-Pass see p. 108). To the l. rise the rugged peaks of the *Little Windgelle* or *Sewelistock* (9240 ft.) and the adjacent *Great Windgelle* or *Kalkstock* (9818 ft.).

The Valley of Erstfelden, on the l. bank of the Reuss (which the lovers of mountain scenery are strongly recommended to visit), opens near the parish church, and extends to the *Schlossberg Glacier* (over which a somewhat dangerous path leads to Engelberg), a distance of 12 M., between steep and lofty mountains. In it are two Alpine lakes, the gloomy *Faulensee* (1½ M. from the glacier) and the *Obersee* (2¼ M. beyond). The *Faulenbach*, which flows out of the latter of these lakes, forms a beautiful cascade. The whole excursion occupies 10 to 11 hrs.; guide, *Jos. Püntener* at Klus.

On the road to (3 M.) **Silinen** (1662 ft.) a beautiful view is obtained of the *Bristenstock* (9464 ft.), which, in the form of a pyramid, occupies the entire background, and is visible from base to summit. Near the chapel of the fourteen champions stands the tower of the castle which was formerly the residence of the noble family of Silinen, a race famed in the annals of ancient Switzerland. On a slight eminence farther on, are the fragments of walls, said to be the remains of Gessler's castle of Zwing-Uri.

Amstäg (2¼ M.) (1557 ft.) (**Kreuz*, R. 1½, B. 1; **Hirsch*, R. 1, B. 1, A. ½ fr.; beer; **Stern* near the post office, R. 1, B. 1, D. exc. W. 2 fr.; *Löwe*), a small village with handsome houses, 10½ M. from Flüelen, at the foot of the Bristenstock and the Windgelle, near the confluence of *the Kärstelenbach* and the Reuss, at the mouth of the Maderaner Thal, through which the Kärstelenbach flows.

The **Maderaner Thal** (11¼ M. long, to the glacier of Hüfi), enclosed by steep precipices, and the scene of frequent avalanches, is rich in the picturesque beauty of its scenery. A brook (the *Kärstelenbach*) occupies the whole bed of the valley, issuing from it with rapidity near Amstäg, and as the mouth of the valley is above the level of the valley of the Reuss, it is only accessible by crossing the mountain. A zigzag path on the l. bank runs through the forest to (½ hr.) the *Chapel of St. Antony;* thence (almost level) to Bristen (¼ hr. to the house of the curé, where beds may be procured, good beer). From Bristen the path descends into the valley, crossing by the first bridge to the r. bank, and afterwards recrossing to the l. bank by the third bridge. The path keeps on this side until the glacier of Hüfi is almost reached. One hour's walk from Bristen (path very steep) brings the pedestrian to the long Alp of *Ruppleten*. On both sides of the valley are numerous waterfalls, among which the finest are those of the *Stäuberbach (on the S. side), which emerges from the valley of *Brunnithal*, precipitating itself down a rocky gorge. Four of these falls are visible from a green hillock rising (10 min. ascent) from the bottom of the valley (½ hr. from the glacier. The Glacier of Hüfi, from which the Kärstelenbach flows, descends from the *Hüfistock*, and extends downwards to a distance of 6 M., the upper portion of it being very precipitous. The beauty of its crystals and the clearness and purity of its ice render it one of the most attractive of the Swiss glaciers. In order to obtain a good view of it, it is advisable to ascend by the *Höltenbalm* (in 1 hr.) to *Alpnov* (5855 ft.), which commands a striking view of the mountains which encompass the valley. The traveller should return from Alpnov (3½ hrs.) by the *Golzernalpen;* the path at first winds along the mountains, at a great altitude, and passing the solitary Lake of *Golzern* (rich in trout), surrounded by meadows and sombre firwoods, leads to the villages of *Golzern* and *Bristen*. Guide unnecessary as far as the glacier, but if the traveller returns by the Golzernalpen, he should engage one at Bristen. A difficult pass leads from the Maderanerthal to the S. through the Etzlithal, which opens from the Maderanerthal just as the latter from the valley of the Reuss (see above), by the Kreuzli-pass to *Sedrun* in the valley of the Vorder-Rhein, see R. 86; another dangerous path runs to the N. E. over the glacier of Hüfi and the Claridengrat to the valley of the Linth, see R. 79.

At the new bridge over the Reuss, beyond Amstäg, the route of the St. Gotthard (p. 85), which here rises from the level bed of the valley, strictly speaking, commences; on the l. is the mighty pyramid of the Bristenstock, while the foaming Reuss rushes through the ravine below, forming a succession of waterfalls. In the early part of summer, huge masses of avalanche snow, presenting the appearance of earth or stone detritus, lie in some of the gorges; these do not melt until the height of summer. Before reaching

10⅞ M. **Intschi** (2035 ft.) (2¼ M. from Amstäg, Post station and village), is a fall of the *Leutschächbach*, and beyond the village another of the *Intschialpbach;* the road passes over both of these falls. A second bridge in a picturesque situation carries the road again to the r. bank of the Reuss. About ½ M. beyond a chapel, with portico, is the *Fellibach*, near which the violet moss (a reddish lichen, with a scent like the violet) grows plentifully on the rocks. On an eminence on the opposite bank stands the little village of *Gurtnellen. The* church of Wasen is visible on a hill higher up in the Reuss valley, although still 3 M. distant. Beyon

the village of *Wyler* is a third bridge, the *Pfaffensprung* (Priest's leap) (2460 ft.), (so named from the tradition that a monk, bearing a young girl in his arms, here leapt over the Reuss at one spring), over which the road recrosses to the l. bank. Far below, the river is precipitated through its narrow gorge. View beautiful in both directions.

Before (6 M.) **Wasen** (2891 ft.) (**Ochs*, R. 1, B. 1 fr., good beds), a considerable village, 8¼ M. from Amstäg, is attained, the road passes the impetuous *Mayenbach* (*Mayen-Reuss*) which flows from the Susten (R. 32). The footpath ascending to the r. 80 paces beyond the bridge cuts off the windings of the road.

Near (¾ M.) **Wattingen** is the fourth bridge over the Reuss; just before it is a beautiful fall of the *Rohralpbach* to the r. Wattingen consists of a few roadside houses, one of which, bearing a representation of the Rütli conspiracy, is said to have been the original dwelling of the Barons of Wattingen.

By the next (¾ M.) bridge (*Schönibrück*) the l. bank of the Reuss is reached. Near (2¼ M.) **Göschenen** (3391 ft.) (**Rössli*, 14 beds, R. 1, B. 1, D. 1½ fr.), on the l. of the road, is the *Teufelsstein* an enormous rock. From a side-valley emerges the *Göschenen-Reuss*; a beautiful peep into this valley bounded by the *Sandballen* or *Dammafirn* glacier, a ridge of ice between the Steinberg and Galenstock (R. 34).

By the *Häderlibrück* (3580 ft.), the sixth bridge, the r. bank of the Reuss is regained. Here, a few min. walk beyond Göschenen, the dark and rocky defile of the **Schöllenen* (3 M. long) begins, bounded by immense perpendicular walls of solid granite-rocks, at whose base dashes the impetuous Reuss. The road ascends the mountain by numerous windings, most of which may, however, be avoided by selecting the footpaths or the old bridle-path. After a few of these windings the now disused *Long Bridge* is passed (pedestrians save time by crossing this bridge). Then (1½ M.) by the *Sprengibrück*, the seventh bridge, the road returns to the l. bank. The road in the Schöllenen is much exposed to the fall of avalanches, and is, at one of the most dangerous spots, protected by a gallery, 88 feet in length. At the two extremities of this gallery are the arms of Uri.

The next bridge, the eighth, is the (1½ M.) ***Teufelsbrücke** (4344 ft.). Here is presented a scene of wild and savage desolation, relieved by the wondrous evidences of art and perseverance which the road displays. The Reuss forms *a beautiful fall* which plunges headlong into the black abyss *100 ft. below,* while its spray continually bedews the bridge

above. The wind (facetiously called the "Hutschelm", or hat-rogue, by the natives) sometimes comes down the gorge in sudden gusts of great violence and endangers the hats of unwary travellers.

The new granite bridge, built in 1830, has a single arch of 25 ft. The old bridge is still in existence, 20 ft. below; it is, however, now disused, as is testified by the abundant crop of moss with which it is overgrown.

A battle between the Austrians and French took place here on Aug. 14th 1799. The former had taken up a strong position near the bridge, but were unable to withstand the impetuous attack of the French. They therefore blew up the small side-arch, by which hundreds of soldiers were precipitated into the abyss, and communication was destroyed. The French then scaled the r. bank of the Reuss and compelled the Austrians to retire in the night. This advantage, however, was not long maintained, a month later, Suwarow marched over the St. Gotthard and pressed hard upon the French, who had filled the Urner Loch (a tunnel constructed in 1707) with masses of rock. The obstacles were, however, removed and the road re-opened. Near the ruins of the Teufelsbrücke the Russians found themselves exposed to a murderous fire, in spite of which they forced a passage and drove the French back as far as the Lake of Lucerne (p. 86).

Immediately beyond the Teufelsbrücke the road winds upwards past a chapel to the (5 min.) **Urner Loch** † a tunnel 88 paces long, 14 ft. high and 16 ft. wide, cut through the solid rock in 1707; until the construction of the new road this gallery was only broad enough for pedestrians and horses; now it will admit two carriages abreast. At the time of its construction it was regarded as a triumph of engineering skill, but will, of course, bear no comparison with the gigantic undertakings of modern times. Previously to 1707 a hanging chain-bridge, the *stäubende Brücke*, conducted the traveller round the *Teufelsstein*, through the shower of spray which constantly bedews it.

The **Valley of Uri** or **Urseren** (4700 ft.), which is entered immediately after emerging from the gloomy Urner-Loch, forms a striking contrast to the wild and savage region we have just traversed. This peaceful valley (R. 34), consisting entirely of meadows clothed with the richest verdure, is watered by the Reuss and surrounded by lofty barren mountains partially covered with snow. Before the Reuss had forced a way for itself by the Schöllenen (p. 96), this valley was in all probability a lake. Corn flourishes poorly here, and trees are very scarce. Winter lasts nearly 8 months, and during the brief period of summer fires are often necessary. The 1400 inhab. of the valley gain their livelihood by feed-

† "Black yawning a portal, thy soul to affright,
. . . . . .
Yet beyond it there smiles but a land of delight,
Where the autumn in marriage is met with the spring."
Schiller.

ing cattle and the conveyance of travellers and their luggage across the St. Gotthard, for which purpose upwards of 300 horses are employed.

13⅞ M. **Andermatt** (4438 ft.) or **Urseren**, Ital. *Orsera* (**St. Gotthard*, property of Dr. Christen, physician of the place, attentive landlady, R. 1½, B. 1, D. exc. W. 3, "petit diner" 2 fr. [not recommended], A. ¾ fr., Tavätsch honey and Uri cheese good, horses and carriages; **Drei Könige* or *Post*, R. 1½, B. 1, Diligence-dinner 3 fr. very hurried, A. ½ fr.; Telegr. station), 1½ M. from the Teufelsbrücke, is the chief village (657 inhab.) of the valley. In 1799, this unfortunate locality, besides being pillaged several times, had to find provision and quarters for 681,700 men, French, Russians and Austrians. The two handsomest houses in the village are said to be haunted and have not been inhabited during the last 50 years. Near the church, which is believed to date from the time of the Lombards, stands a charnel-house, the cornicing of which is ornamented with sculls bearing inscriptions (comp. pp. 99, 101). From the **Mariahilf* chapel, above the St. Gotthard inn, a good survey of the valley may be obtained, in the background the Furca with the inn and to the l. the Mutthorn (p. 99); a few paces behind the chapel the Six-Madun or Badus (see below) is visible.

The little pine-copse at the foot of the *Annuberg* and its glacier, was much thinned by the French, Austrians and Russians in 1799. It protects the village from avalanches, and is therefore sacred from the visits of the woodman. The copse is in the form of an inverted wedge, and the masses of snow, falling against this point, divide and precipitate themselves downwards to the r. and l.

The old chaplain Meyer, who resides near the St. Gotthard inn, has a collection of the most beautiful *Minerals of the St. Gotthard*, especially of rock-crystals. The prices are, however, high (p. 85). *Tariff* for *horses* and *porters* p. 85.

From Andermatt to Disentis in the valley of the Vorder-Rhein (Grisons) by the Oberalp, see R. 86. The *Six-Madun* or *Badus* (9023 ft.), which lies S. of this route, can also be ascended (in 4½ hrs.) from Andermatt, a long day's walk there and back; from the summit a beautiful view of the valley of the Vorder-Rhein, and the Alps of the Grisons Berne and Vaud. — A carriage-road over the Oberalp is about to be constructed.

From Andermatt over the Furca and Grimsel see R. 34, horses and guides at Andermatt, Hospenthal and Realp. The ascent from Andermatt to the Furca is monotonous and wearisome. — A carriage-road over the Furca is to be constructed (comp. R. 34).

On the way from Andermatt to Hospenthal the *Glacier of St. Annaberg* is a conspicuous object, high above the mountain-ridge.

Hospenthal (4492 ft.) (**Meyerhof*, below the village, at the commencement of the road to the Furca, R. 2, B. 1½, Table d'hôte at 7 o'clock 4, Pension 5 to 6 fr.; **Löwe*, R. 1½, L. ½, B. 1¼, D. 3, A ½ fr.), 1½ M. from Andermatt, has its name from a hospice long since suppressed. The tower on the hill is said to be the remains of a castle built by the Lombards (comp. p. 101). The magazine (*Sust*) at the end of the village is now disused.

The *St. Gotthard-road* (p. 85) now ascends the mountain in numerous windings through a desolate valley on the l. bank of the branch of the Reuss which flows from the *Lake of Lucendro*, and below Hospenthal unites with the other branch which descends from the Furca (R. 34). From its source to Andermatt the Reuss has a fall of 2000 ft., and from Andermatt to Flüelen 3000 ft. more. It is crossed for the last time in the canton of Tessin, not far from its source, the *Lake of Lucendro* (6412 ft.; to the r., but not visible), by the *Rodunt-Bridge* (5866 ft.), 1¼ M. from the highest level of the pass. At the summit of the Pass of **St. Gotthard** (6507 ft.) the road passes between several lakes.

At length we attained the summit of the mountain which you must imagine to yourself as a bald poll encircled by a coronet. We stand on a platform surrounded by peaks, and the prospect, far and near, is bounded by rugged crags, mostly covered with snow. — The St. Gotthard is, it is true, not the highest mountain in Switzerland; in Savoy Mont Blanc far overtops it; and yet it is more entitled to be called the Monarch of mountains than any other, because the chief Alpine chains radiate towards it and recline against it. — The mountains of Schweiz and Unterwalden, with those of Uri as a dependent chain, rise to the N., those of the Grisons to the E., those of the Italian cantons (p. 101) to the S., and the Furca and the double chain of the Alps of the Valais on the W. All these seem to concentrate towards the St. Gotthard. Not far from the Hospice are two small lakes, from one of which the Tessin flows through ravines and valleys into Italy, from the other the Reuss through similar scenery towards the Lake of Lucerne. Not far from this, the Rhine takes its origin and flows towards the E. If we include the Rhone, which rises at the foot of the Furca and flows westwards through the Valais, we find ourselves on a central point from which mountain-chains and rivers radiate towards the four quarters of the globe.

Goethe. November 1779.

The remark is frequently made, that we often hear of the St. Gotthard but never see it. This is to a certain extent true, inasmuch as it is no distinct peak which bears this name, but an extensive ridge of elevated ground. The peaks to the W. are the *Fibia* (8441 ft.), the *Fieudo* (9490 ft.), the *Pizzo di Vinei* or *Lucendro* (9109 ft.), the *Orsino* or *Ursern-Spitz* (8209 ft.); to the E. *Prosa* (9241 ft.), the *Tritthorn* (8760 ft.), the *Mutthorn* (9551 ft.), the *Leckihorn* (9389 ft.), the *Stella* (8330 ft.), the *Schipsius* (8240 ft.), and the *Petersberg*. From the Fibia the traveller may form an accurate idea of his exact position. It can be reached in 2 hrs. from the Pass, and was ascended by a lady in 1854.

9¾ M. **Albergo del S. Gottardo** (6443 ft.), post-house, 1¼ M. S. of the top of the Pass, a large gloomy inn in the Italian style, with a few beds. Close by stands the *Hospice* (the proprietor is also the landlord of the Albergo), a spacious and massive building, erected at the expense of the canton of Tessin, with 15 beds for travellers; the poor pay nothing (12,294 from 1st Oct. 1859 to 1st Oct. 1860); the landlady particularly attentive. The government has installed a priest here, instead of the Capuchin monks who formerly tenanted the place. Dogs of the Newfoundland and St. Bernard breeds are for sale at the hospice, price 50 to 75 fr. each. When 6 weeks old and upwards they may be forwarded through the medium of the post. Minerals of the St. Gotthard at a fixed tariff. From the hospice to Airolo 5 M., ascent 3 hrs.; the diligence takes the same time. The passage of the St. Gotthard is not entirely unattended with danger during winter and spring; the snow is often piled up in heaps 40 ft. high and remains unmelted on each side of the road through the entire summer (comp. p. 85). On the S. side snow-storms and avalanches are particularly prevalent, and seldom a year passes without some lives being lost.

About 10 min. S. E. below the hospice the road crosses the *Tessin* (*Ticino*), which flows from the *Sella-See*, a lake lying to the E., not visible. A few min. farther on, near a large mass of rock lying in the road, an inscription near the *old bridle-path* preserves a memorial of the events of 1799 (p. 86). Only the words "*Suwarow victor*" are now legible.

General Gudin, who was posted at Airolo with a detachment of Lecourbe's division, was compelled to retire before the superior force of the Russians, though gallantly contesting every inch of the ground. At one moment the well-sustained fire of the French became so murderous that the Russian grenadiers wavered; upon this the veteran Suwarow caused a grave to be dug in which he lay down and declared that he would be buried at the spot where "his children" had retreated for the first time. Humiliated by this spectacle the Russians were stimulated to new efforts, and on 25th Sept. 1799, drove back the French and became masters of the Pass of St. Gotthard. General Schweikowsky forced a passage through the Soraccia or Canaria valley by a hitherto untraversed route, and attacked the French on the left flank and in the rear.

Near the first house of refuge, *Cantoniera S. Antonio*, the road enters the **Val Tremola** (*Trümmelnthal*), a dismal and solitary valley 1½ M. long, into which avalanches are frequently precipitated, and descends in numerous windings (p. 85), which the pedestrian may cut off by taking the old bridle-path at the bottom of the valley, following the course of the telegraph the whole way. Near the second house of refuge, *Cantoniera S. Giuseppe* (Refreshments), the Val Tremola ends; an extensive *view into the green valley of Airolo (visible as far as *Quinto*) is here obtained. To the r. is the mouth of the *Val*

Bedretto (p. 88), from which flows the western branch of the Tessin, afterwards uniting with the St. Gotthard branch.

8¼ M. **Airolo** (3629 ft.), Germ. *Eriels* (**Post* near *Motta*, German landlord and German accommodation, R. 1½ to 2, B. 1⅓ fr.; Telegr. stat.), the first village on the route in which Italian is spoken, on the Ticino, convenient as head-quarters for making excursions on the southern slopes of the St. Gotthard.

Bridle-path through the Bedretto-Thal over the *Nüfenen-Pass* in 8 hrs. to Obergestelen in the Valais, see R. 37, or from *All' Acquà* over the *S. Giacomo-Pass* (7105 ft.) and through the *Valle Toggia* into the Formassa-Thal in 7 hrs. to the Falls of the Tosa, see R. 36. Or, passing the *Lake of Ritom* (5630 ft.), through the *Piora-Thal* over the *Uomo Pass* (6809 ft.), and through the *Val Termine* to S. Maria and (10 hrs.) Disentis (R. 37). — Through the *Canaria-Thal* over the *Nera-Pass* and the *Unteralp* to Andermatt (7 hrs.), arduous, and on the southern side not devoid of danger.

Below Airolo the *Canaria-Thal* opens. It possesses great attractions for the geologist, as masses of rock frequently occur containing large garnets and asbestos. The road enters the *Stretto* (defile) *di Stalvedro*, which in the year 1799 was held by 600 French against 3000 Russians for 12 hrs. (comp. p. 86). The French afterwards retired over the Nüfenen into the Valais. The ruins of a marble tower of Lombard origin (*Casa dei Pagani*) command the mouth of this picturesque ravine on the r. On the l. bank of the Ticino four parallel rocks run down to the river, through which four openings have been cut for the road. About 1 M. beyond this ravine, on the r. bank, is the beautiful cascade of the *Calcaccia*, whose waters rebound gracefully from its rocky bed.

The road now descends a gently sloping valley, 1½ M. in width, to (8¼ M.) **Dazio grande** (2918 ft.). Immediately after passing the inn (very unpretending) the mouth of a second *ravine is reached. The Ticino has forced a passage for itself through the *Platifer* (*Monte Piottino*), and precipitates itself down *cataract after cataract through the gloomy ravine. The road descends the gully close to the waterfalls, and crosses the river three times.

It is not easy to find a more perfect specimen of a foaming, headlong mountain torrent than the Tessin at the point where it forces its way through the gigantic Platifer. Close to the custom-house a wide arch spans the river and on the l. of this a narrow path, often vaulted over, runs down the deep-cleft glen under projecting cliffs. During unnumbered centuries, the upper Livina has ceased to be what it undoubtedly formerly was — a lake — in consequence of the outlet which the Ticino has made for itself, the rushing waters have made very little impression on the rocks, insomuch that in some places they run together in sharp angles and leave no bed for the stream, if the rugged ravine, in which the agitated and broken torrent is never allowed to *rest* for a moment, can anywhere properly merit the name of *bed*.

At the point where the ravine is left, precipitous rocks rise into the clouds, *those on the* l. bank being perfectly bare, while those on the r. are

clothed with variegated mosses and luxuriant vegetation, and bristle with firs. Behind tower the forest-clad mountains of the upper valley. In spite of the wildness of the scenery, nature here possesses an indescribable charm and attraction which is utterly wanting on the northern slopes of the mountain. We seem now to have taken one step into the sunny garden of the south. Groups of chesnut trees shade the entrance of the valley, and farther down towards Lago Maggiore the fig, the vine and the almond, and other southern productions flourish, though the climate is subject to considerable extremes of cold and heat. A. W. v. Schlegel (Alpenrosen 1812).

From Airolo to Dazio the road declines very gradually, but it now becomes steeper; for a distance of 50 paces it runs beneath an overhanging rock, and, 1½ M. from Faïdo, once more crosses the river. To the r. before Faïdo is reached, the *Piumegna* precipitates itself by a picturesque fall into the Ticino.

10½ M. **Faïdo** (2219 ft.), Germ. *Pfaid* (**Angelo*, R. 1½, L. ½, B. 1, S. 2, A. ¾ fr., a view of the foaming cascades of the Piumegna from the windows at the back; *Sole;* near the post office a Café; Telegr. stat.), capital of the Leventina, a village quite in the Italian style, where, on summer evenings, the young people assemble in the market before the café to play at ball.

The whole valley of the Ticino, named the **Livinenthal** or **Leventina**, formerly belonged to the canton of Uri, and was governed in the most despotic and tyrannical manner by bailiffs, who purchased their situations from the Landsgemeinde (p. 93), as was the custom in almost all the democratic cantons, as well as in the republics of antiquity. A revolt broke out in 1755, which by the aid of the Swiss troops, was suppressed, the leaders executed and their heads suspended from the chestnut trees. The French effected a change in the mode of government in 1798. The canton of Uri endeavoured to reestablish the original constitution in 1814, but the Congress of Vienna decided that the Livinenthal and the other seven Italian bailiwicks belonging to the twelve Swiss cantons should together constitute the new canton of Tessin.

The road passes through beautiful scenery; the numerous church-towers in the Italian style, each standing on the summit of a hill, have a picturesque effect. To the r. and l. cascades precipitate themselves over the cliffs, that of *Cribiaschina,* resembling a veil in form. Mighty masses of rock lie scattered about, on which handsome chestnut trees have taken root; on the hill to the r. is a wood entirely of chestnuts. Vines and mulberry trees begin to appear. At the point where the road descends in numerous windings to the bottom of the valley, the Tessin forms another beautiful fall, which is spanned by a bridge over which the road passes.

Giornico (1158 ft.), Germ. *Irnis (Cervo; Corona),* 6 M. from Faïdo, the capital of the district, is worthy of notice on account of its antiquities and picturesque situation. The former consist of a lofty and ancient tower, remains of a Gallic or Lombard fortification (near the church of *S. Maria di Castello*), and the church of *S. Niccolo da Mira*, said to be built on the

site of a heathen temple. Both these churches date from the earliest period of Christianity. In the latter no service is performed, though the building is in good preservation. Its style is the early Romanesque. Beyond Giornico to the r. is another picturesque waterfall, *la Cremusina*. Near Giornico a memorable battle was fought on Dec. 28th, 1470, between 600 Swiss and 15,000 Milanese, in which the former gained a glorious victory. The cause of the contest was insignificant in the highest degree, but, after their victories over the Burgundians, the Swiss had become accustomed to assert their rights with energy on all occasions. The cannon captured in this battle were carried off by the Austrians in 1799.

9⅜ M. **Bodio** (1019 ft.) (**Adler* or *Post*). Beyond **Polleggio** (917 ft.) the *Brenno* emerges from the *Val Blegno* and falls into the Ticino. Through the Val Blegno the projected railway of the Lucmanier (R. 87) and of the valley of the Vorder-Rhein (R. 86) to Coire will pass. The valley of the Ticino now becomes wider, and takes the name of the *Riviera* or River-valley as far as the mouth of the Moësa (see below). Luxuriant vines, chestnuts, walnuts, mulberries, and fig-trees now remind the tourist of his proximity to "the garden of the Earth, fair Italy". The vines spread out their dense green foliage over wooden framework supported on stone pillars, from 10 ft. to 12 ft. high. Many of the inhabitants of this valley live almost entirely upon the produce of the chestnut-trees. Frequent inundations render the district unhealthy. The next village, 3 M. from Bodio, is **Biasca** (*Unione*, tolerable), with its old church on an eminence (1043 ft.) A row of chapels, the *via crucis*, leads to the *Petronella-Chapel*, whence the view is fine. The cellars in the neighbouring rocks serve as storehouses in which the wine-merchants of Bellinzona keep their wines. It is not necessary to pass through Biasca; a bye-road, in a straight direction, passes it and rejoins the high-road beyond. Diligence from Biasca to Olivone, and bridle-path to Disentis by the Lucmanier see R. 87.

6¾ M. **Osogna** (905 ft.), at the foot of a steep hill with a rounded summit. The next villages on the road are *Cresciano* (830 ft.), where are some picturesque waterfalls; *Claro* (963 ft.) at the foot of a mountain (8370 ft.) of the same name, one of the most beautiful and fertile in Switzerland, on which the convent of *S. Maria* is situated. Then over the *Moësa*, which descends from the Bernardino (R. 99), to *Arbedo* (748 ft.), celebrated as the scene of the bloody and unequal struggle of June 30th, 1422, when 3000 Confederates were defeated by 24,000 Milanese (R. 99).

From a distance, the view of Bellinzona with its lofty

walls, its turreted battlements (which formerly extended down into the valley), its three castles and extensive barracks at the northern gate (completed in 1855) is striking and imposing. The castle still seems the symbol of feudal power over the vale. The luxuriance of the vegetation and the beautiful forms of the neighbouring mountains increase the charm of the picture.

9⅜ M. **Bellinzona** (714 ft.), Germ. *Bellenz* (**Hôtel de Ville*, at the southern gate, German landlord; *Angelo*, near the southern gate, in the town, Italian inn; Telegr. stat.), one of the three capitals of the canton of Tessin, with 2361 inhab., on the *Ticino*, seat of government alternately with Lugano (R. 101) and Locarno (R. 102), has entirely the aspect of an Italian town. Being situated at the point where the roads from the Bernardino, the St. Gotthard, and Lugano, and from Magadino and Locarno to the Lago Maggiore intersect, it is of considerable commercial importance. In a strategical point of view it commands the route from Lombardy to Germany and must once have been a place of great strength (it has been lately again partly fortified). It was the frequent scene of conflicts between the Swiss and the Milanese, but from the beginning of the 16th to the end of the 18th century, the former remained in undisturbed possession of it; their bailiffs, however, exhibited little less arrogance and tyranny, than the Milanese dukes, their former rulers (comp. p. 102).

The three picturesque **Castles** were the residences of the three Swiss Bailiffs (Landvögte), in whom the judicial and executive authority was vested. Each of these castles possessed a small garrison and a few cannons. The largest, *il Castello grande*, on an isolated eminence to the W., belonged to Uri; it is now used as a prison and arsenal; visitors are admitted without difficulty (the guide expects a gratuity). Of the other two, on the E., the lower one, *il Castello di mezzo*, belonged to Schwyz; the upper, *il Castello Corbario* or *Corbé* (1410 ft.), now in ruins, to Unterwalden. The view from the Castello grande is striking and beautiful; that from the elevated Chapel of *S. Maria della salute* not less so.

A bridge 300 paces long, with 14 arches (restored in 1856), here crosses the Ticino, which in summer has so little water that 9 or 10 of the arches are dry. The banks are protected from inundations by a strong dike 2142 ft. long (*riparo tondo*).

Besides these, Bellinzona contains few curiosities. The *Collegiate church* in the Piazza S. Pedro, near the post-office, is a handsome building in the Italian style of the 16th century; the pulpit is ornamented with reliefs in marble, representing scriptural subjects. *S. Biaggio* (St. Blasius) at the Lugano gate, in the suburb of *Ravecchia*, lays claim to great antiquity.

From Bellinzona to **Como** and **Camerlata**, see R. 100; to **Magadino**, see R. 102.

25. From Lucerne to Altorf by Stansstad and Engelberg. Surĕnen.

Steamboat three times a day, between Lucerne and Stansstad in ½ hr., see p. 109; omnibus from Stansstad to Stans five times a day in 20 min., fare 1½ fr., in connection with the steamboats. Diligence from Lucerne to Stans (by Hergiswyl, see p. 109) in 186? 6. 50 a. m. in 2½ hrs., fare 1 fr. 55 cent. (ret. 5 p. m.). Diligence from Beckenried (p. 88) to Stans (186?) 8. 30 a. m. and 5. 30 p. m. in 1 hr., fare 95 cent. (ret. 5. 15 a. m. and 2. 15 p. m.). From Stans to Altorf 13 hrs., a carriage road as far as Engelberg, thence by a footpath to Altorf. The tourist should arrange to sleep at Engelberg 4½ hrs. from Stans. A guide is required for the passage of the Surĕnen to Altorf, a walk of 8 hrs.

From *Lucerne* to *Stansstad* see pp. 109, 110.

Stansstad (see p. 110) is nearly 3 M. from Stans. One-horse carriage from Stansstad to Engelberg 12 fr., two-horse 20 fr. Travellers are recommended to dismiss their vehicle at Grafenort (9 M. distant, a drive of 1¾ hr., one-horse carriage 6 fr.), beyond which the road becomes so steep that it can only be ascended on foot for the greater part of the way (one-horse carriage from Beckenried [p. 88] to Engelberg 15 fr., and 2 fr. for the driver).

Stans or **Stanz** (**Krone*, R. 1 fr., B. 1 fr.; **Engel*; Telegraph office) is the principal place in Nidwalden, the eastern portion of the canton of Unterwalden, with 2032 (Rom. cath.) inhabitants, and lies in a rich and fruitful valley, though illuminated by the sun from Nov. 11th to Febr. 2nd only one hour in the morning; the mountains which enclose it are the *Hohen-Briesen* (7407 ft.) and the *Stanserhorn* (5847 ft.). *Paul Deschwanden* an eminent painter of Madonnas and figures of saints, and *H. Kaiser* the well known historical painter reside here. The sculptor *Franz Kaiser* is a skilful modeller of groups in clay, representing principally rural scenes.

Stans has gained a melancholy celebrity in the history of modern warfare. When all the Swiss cantons were summoned by the French to swear allegiance to the new Helvetian republic (1798), this town in connection with the whole of Unterwalden refused to appear. The French general *Schauenburg* advanced from Lucerne Sep. 3d, 1798, with 16,000 men, and endeavoured to effect an entrance into Stansstad under cover of artillery placed by him at the foot of Pilatus. The inhabitants of Unterwalden threw up intrenchments along the banks of the lake, which they strongly fortified, and completely frustrated the efforts of the enemy from the 3d to the 8th Sept. The French then forced a passage by land through Alpnach, took the intrenchments after an obstinate resistance, and advanced with a formidable army to Stans where a frightful butchery ensued; the numbers were fearfully disproportionate — 16,000 to 2000; women and children took part in the conflict, animated by the Capuchin monk Paul Styger, who represented the new constitution to be a work of the devil. Whole families perished; 18 women were found lying dead beside their husbands, fathers and brothers; 63 old men, women and children who were praying in the chapel of Winkelried for the success of their arms were massacred together with the officiating priests. Resistance was useless. Those who escaped the balls and bayonets of the French fled to the mountains. Six hundred houses in Stans and its environs were burnt to the ground, and the town itself only escaped through

the intercession of a French general. The loss of the French was never known for certain, but it is supposed to have been about 3—4000 men. Numerous contributions were sent from Switzerland, Germany and even from England for the unfortunates, who had thus lost their all. The noble-minded Pestalozzi adopted the orphan children (80 in number), educating and providing for them with the tenderness of a father (see p. 21).

A tablet near the chapel in the churchyard, on the N. side of the church, bears this inscription:

In memory of the priests, pious fathers, mothers, sons and daughters who, to the number of 414, nobly sacrificed their lives for their God and country, on the memorable 9th Sep., 1798, erected by their relations and friends 1807.

The charnel-house in the vicinity contains the miniature portraits of priests. A number of the skulls here preserved are inscribed with the names of the deceased (see p. 59), while others are indicated by some distinguishing mark.

On the northern wall of the handsome *Parish Church* are placed some tablets to the memory of natives of Stans who had taken arms in the Spanish service. In the chancel of this church are two coloured statues, "*B. Nicolaus de rupe*" and "*B. Conrad Schaiber*", i. e., St. Nikolaus von der Flüe (p. 112) and his grandson (see below).

The *Town Hall* contains portraits of all the bailiffs from the year 1521; beneath is a collection of Unterwalden flags; also two French banners of the year 1798; a "Christ on the Cross" by the blind artist Würsch, who was killed in the year 1798; a picture by Volmar representing Brother Klaus taking leave of his family (p. 112). Besides these are models for a monument to Winkelried, for which collections are now being made.

On the fountain in front of the church is the *Statue of Arnold von Winkelried* (p. 19) whose coat of mail is kept in the *Arsenal;* on the road to Sarnen is a *Chapel* consecrated to his memory (see above). A beautiful view from the *Knieri*, above the *Capuchin monastery.*

The road to Engelberg (15 M. from Stans) first traverses fruitful meadows. To the l. the *Wallenstöcke* (8080 ft.), and in the background *Titlis* (p. 107) stands forth with its glaciers and fields of snow. At *Wolfenschiess* (4½ M.) the road crosses the Engelberger Aa. In the vestibule of the church are two large tablets, each in 14 compartments, portraying scenes from the life of the holy brother Conrad Scheuber (d. 1559) (of no value as a work of art), the "highly blessed servant of God and worthy grandson of the wonder-working St. Nikolaus von der Flüe", according to the inscription on the sarcophagus in the church. No trace now remains of the castle of "Junker Wolfenschiessen", put to death by Conrad Baumgarten in 1307.

The next village is (3 M.) *Grafenort* (1751 ft.), which consists of a chapel, an inn, and a farm belonging to the Abbey of Engelberg (6¾ M. from Engelberg). About 1 M. beyond Grafenort the road ascends 4½ M. through a wood, on emerging from which the impetuous Aa is approached. The Titlis, with its coating of ice, 170 ft. in thickness, stands forth majestically; farther on to the l. the *Grosse* and *Kleine Spannörter* (9968 ft.) whose rocky peaks rise from amidst glaciers and snowfields. The green Alpine valley of Engelberg, 6 M. in length and ¾ M. in width, surrounded on three sides by steep lofty mountains, is next disclosed to the view.

At the entrance of the valley, above the buildings of the much frequented sanitary establishment of **Engelberg** (3180 ft.) (**Engel*, inn and pension, R. 1 fr., B. 1 fr., Pension 4½ to 5 fr.; adjacent to it is **Muller's Pension*, R. 1 fr., B. 1 fr., D. 2 fr., Pension 4 — 5 fr.; both of these houses are often fully occupied by patients in the summer; *Hôtel Engelberg*) rises the stately Benedictine Abbey of the same name, founded in the 12th century, and termed by Pope Calixtus XI. *Mons Angelorum*. After the last fire of 1729 it was erected anew.

The *Church contains: in the vestibule two altar pieces, to the l. "The sacrifice of Abraham" by *P. Deschwanden*, to the r. "The sacrifice of Melchisedek" by *H. Kaiser* (p. 105); in the third N. and S. chapel paintings by *Würsch* (p. 106). "The death of St. Benedict", and "Christ appearing to St. Antony"; in the adjoining N. chapel is "The raising of the widow's son" (after Overbeck) by *P. Deschwanden;* over the font, "Christ's Baptism" by *P. Deschwanden;* opposite to the latter, "Christ's Temptation" by *H. Kaiser;* in the neighbouring chapel is the "Raising of Lazarus" by *H. Kaiser*, all modern pictures. The "Ascension of the Virgin", over the High Altar, was painted by *Spiegler* in the year 1734. In the chapter-house are two transparent pictures by Kaiser, "The Conception" and "The Nativity". The Library, although robbed of many of its greatest treasures by the French (comp. p. 105) in 1798, still boasts of several manuscripts of value (among others, a Mamotrectus of 1470). A well-executed relief of the Engelberger valley may also be inspected. The librarian, Father Ignatius, is civil and obliging.

The educational institution connected with the Abbey is in great repute. The farm-buildings with the dwellings for the labourers are extensive; upwards of 1000 cheeses are frequently stored in the large cellar (see Introd. XIII. "Alpine Farming"). The revenues of the abbey, to which the whole of the neighbouring country formerly was compelled to contribute, were considerably impaired by the French in 1798.

At Engelberg lives the talented wood-carver *Nicodemus Custer* (figures of saints as large as life, as well as smaller articles). Engelberg is well-suited for a stay of some duration.

From Engelberg the *Titlis (9970 ft.) situated to the S. E., can be ascended (with guides; *Infanger* and his cousin of the same name, and Jos. *Amrein and his two brothers* are recommended; each guide 10 fr. and a gratuity) *in 8 hrs.* (*or from* the Engstlen-Alp, R. 31, in 5½ hrs). The traveller *may pass the night* at the chalet on the Trübsee-Alp (2½ hrs. walk S. W. of Engelberg), *previous* to the ascent, but as the accommodation is bad, the

vantage gained is very doubtful. Above the Trübsee-Alp on the *Stand*, the paths from Engelberg and the Engstlen-Alp unite. Beyond this point the path ascends a steep slate acclivity in zig-zags, and leads over rugged limestone rocks to the glacier, the first portion of which is covered with soft snow, into which the traveller sinks at every step; farther up it is hard enough to admit of steps being cut, and still higher a broad gently-sloping field of snow is traversed. The large crevice or cleft which it crosses, presents no difficulty; slate-rocks and snow are next encountered, and after an ascent of 2 hrs. over fields of ice and snow (veils should not be forgotten, see Introd. V.), the summit is attained. The highest rounded point (room for 20 persons) is called the *Nollen*. The view, which is highly picturesque and imposing, extends over the whole of the Alpine chain from Savoy to the Tyrol, northern Switzerland and southern Germany. The ascent of the Titlis is perhaps the least arduous of all glacier excursions, but under any circumstance a steady head and sturdy limbs are requisite.

Over the Joch Pass to Meiringen in 10 hrs., see R. 31; two other paths lead to the Melchthal, see p. 111.

On the road to Altorf is the picturesque waterfall of the *Tätschbach* (2½ M.), which flows from the Hahnen or Engelberg; 1¼ M. farther the chalet *Herrenreuti* (breakfast can be obtained here) belonging to the Abbey of Engelberg is reached. From this point a view is obtained of the glaciers of the *Grassen* (8577 ft.) and *Faulblatten*. The *Stierenbach* forms a beautiful cascade about 3 M. farther. Near some chalets, 5 hrs. walk from Engelberg and ½ hr. from the Surĕnen Pass, snowfields are to be met with in the spring, which however disappear as the season advances, beyond the pass they however remain the whole year. The traveller must traverse these snowfields for a considerable distance. The Surĕnen Pass, also called the **Surĕnen Eck** (7076 ft.) divides the *Blackenstock* (9088 ft.) and *Uri Rothstock* (9027 ft.), to the l., from the *Schlossberg* (9649 ft.) on the r.

The Titlis increases in grandeur as the tourist ascends, and a long unbroken range of summits and glaciers stretch as far as the Surĕnen. On the other side the prospect embraces the summits of the two mountain ranges which enclose the Schächen valley, which opens on the opp. side of the Reuss; the Windgelle is one of the most conspicuous; in the extreme distance the horizon is bounded by the snowy crest of the Glärnisch. On the eastern side of the Surĕnen the snowfield is of greater extent and the path more precipitous; it next leads over loose stones to *Waldnacht-Alp*, where the road divides, r. over the bridge to *Erstfelden* (p. 94), from which route the beautiful Fall of the *Waldnachtbach* or *Langebach* is visible; the path to the l. leads to *Attinghausen* and *Altorf* (p. 92).

A French division under Lecourbe advanced 1799 across the Surĕnen into the Reuss valley and attacked the Austrians, but were soon obliged to retreat as Suwarow pressed forward with his troops from the St. Gotthard (p. 86).

26. From Lucerne over the Brünig to Brienz (and Meiringen).

The annexed table shows the direct routes between Zürich and Interlaken, and between Lucerne and Berne to be accomplished in one day. (S. signifies steamboat, D. diligence, O. omnibus, R. Railway.)

	A. M.	A. M.		A. M.	A. M.
Zürich } see p. 57 { S. dep.	—	5. 30	*Bern* . . . . . R. dep.	—	6. 32
Lucerne } see p. 57 { S. arr.	—	11. 30	*Thun* . . . . . S. dep.	—	8. 15
Lucerne . . . . . S. dep.	7. 30	11. 45	*Neuhaus* . . . . . O. dep.	—	9. 30
Stans . . . . . O. dep.	7. 30	11. 50	*Interlaken* . . . . S. dep.	6. 15	10. 40
		P. M.	*Giessbach* S. arr. and dep.	7. 5	11. 20
Stansstad S. arr. and dep.	8. —	12. 15	*Brienz* . . . . . S. arr.	7. 15	11. 30
Alpnach-Gestad D. dep.	8. 40	12. 50	*Meiringen* . . . . D. dep.	5. 50	10. —
	P. M.		*Brienz* . . . . . D. dep.	7. 25	12. —
Brienz . . . . . D. arr.	2. 30	6. 15	*Alpnach-Gestad* S. dep.	12. 45	5. —
Meiringen . . . . D. arr.	—	9. —	*Stansstad* S. arr. and dep.	1. 5	5. 25
Brienz . . . . . S. dep.	2. 45	7. —	*Stans* . . . . . O. arr.	1. 35	5. 50
Giessbach S. arr. and dep.	2. 55	7. 10	*Lucerne* . . . . . S. arr.	1. 45	6. —
Interlaken . . . . S. arr.	3. 45	8. —	*Lucerne* . . . . . S. dep.	2. —	—
Interlaken . . . . O. dep.	3. 55	—	*Zürich* . . . . . S. arr.	8. 25	—
Neuhaus . . . . . S. dep.	4. 45	—			
Thun . . . . . S. arr.	6. —	—			
Bern . . . . . R. arr.	8. 20	—			

(Besides these, a third steamboat leaves *Lucerne* at 4 p. m. for *Alpnach-Gestad*, returning at 5.)

Tickets for the whole journey may be obtained at the post-office in Lucerne (in which case the coupé may be secured) or on board of the steamboats, from Lucerne to Brienz 7 fr. 60 cent., to Interlaken 9 fr. 60 cent., to Thun 12 fr. 60 cent., 40 lbs. luggage free. "The communication to and from Meiringen will be viâ Brienz, until farther notice", according to the postal regulations of June 25th, 1861. The diligence between Alpnach-Gestad and Brienz has 3 seats in the coupé and two outside with covers in case of rain, one of which belongs to the guard, who however is willing to cede it on payment of 5 fr., or sometimes less. Diligence from Beckenried (p. 88) to Stans 9. 30 a. m. and 5. 30 p. m. in 1 hr. for 95 cent.; from Stans to Stansstad a post-omnibus (50 cent.) 5 times daily in connection with the steamboats. From Lucerne to Stansstad and Stans by land see p. 105 and below.

Carriages. Two-horse from *Lucerne* to Brienz or Meiringen 70—80 fr. From *Stansstad* to Sachseln one-horse 8 fr., two-horse 15 fr., to Lungern 15—25 fr. From *Alpnach-Gestad* to Lungern one-horse 12 fr., two-horse 20 fr. From *Beckenried* to Lungern two-horse 25—30 fr.

Rowing-boats (comp. p. 64) from Lucerne to *Stansstad* in 2 hrs. with 2 rowers 4½ fr.; to *Alpnach-Gestad* in 3 hrs. 5½ fr.

Pedestrians who propose to proceed direct from the Rigi to the Brünig, will find the following directions useful. Breakfast on the Rigi, descend to Wäggis (in 2½ hrs.), thence by small boat (two men 6 fr., three 8 fr., four 10 fr., and gratuity of ¼ fr. for each rower) to Alpnach-Gestad, in 2½—3 hrs. (luncheon in boat); from Alpnach-Gestad by carriage to Sachseln (6 M.), and thence on foot, or the whole distance to Meiringen (25½ M.) may be performed on foot.

The Road from Lucerne to Alpnach-Gestad (diligence in 1862, 6. 50 a. m. only as far as Stansstad, in 1½ hr., and Stans see p. 105) leads first along the wild *Kriensbach*, then by *Horw* (1570 ft.), with its beautifully situated church, to *Winkel* (*Stern, unpretending) a village on the lake of Lucerne, on whose bank the new road ascends to *Hergiswyl* (*Rössli, R. 1 fr., B. 1 fr., good beer) whence the bridle-path leads to the Pilatus (p. 67). The road now skirts the base of the *Lopper* (see p. 110), on the bank of the lake, and at the *Achenbrücke* (where the roads to Stansstad and Stans cross; see p. 110) reaches the *Lake of Alpnach*, at the extremity of which Alpnach-Gestad (p. 110) is situated.

When the central point of the lake is reached (see p. 86), the steamboat enters the bay of Stansstad; at the foot of the steep Bürgenstock, to the l., lies the little village of *Kirsiten*; farther back, to the r., at the foot of Pilatus, is *Hergiswyl* (see 109). The bay extends northward as far as *Winkel* (see 109), near which is the bold promontory of *Spitzen-Eck*. The steamboat steers in a southerly direction to **Stansstad** (1345 ft.) (**Zum Winkelried*; **Rössli*; *Schlüssel*). Stad, Staad, or Gestade signifies a landing-place or harbour; Stansstad is therefore the harbour of Stans. A square tower, termed the *Schnitz-Thurm*, rises on the shore, and was erected by the Swiss in 1308, as a protection against the assaults of the Austrians. From this, in 1315 before the battle of Morgarten, a millstone was precipitated into the vessel of those inhabitants of Lucerne who were disposed to favour the Austrian cause, and who thus perished.

The eastern spur of Pilatus, the *Lopper*, stretches far out into the lake. At its base is the above described road between Lucerne and Alpnach. The brook on the opposite bank, which falls into the lake at Stansstad, has deposited so many loose stones that the connection between the Alpnacher lake and the lake of Lucerne has become very narrow. This arm of the lake is now crossed by an embankment and a bridge (*Achenbrücke*); the latter is raised to permit the passage of the steamboats. Within the Lake of Alpnach rises the *Rozbery* (2064 ft.) with the ruins of the castle of the Austrian Governor *Landenberg*, destroyed on New Year's night, 1308. A narrow gully, the *Rozloch*, separates it from the *Plattibery*. In this ravine the *Mehlbach* forms several waterfalls, and turns the water-wheels belonging to the paper manufactory. The pleasant **Pension Blättler* (p. 64) is situated on this lake, amidst flower gardens and orchards; adjacent are sulphur-baths.

The Footpath from Stansstad to Sachseln skirts the lake for a short distance, and then enters this narrow pass. At *Allweg* (2¼ M. from Stansstad), where there is a chapel in memory of Winkelried (p. 109, 116) and a good Pension and whey-cure estab., which also accommodates travellers, the path joins the high road to Sarnen (no diligence). At the village of *Kerns* (*Krone) (wrestling matches on the 1st of August), 2¼ M. from Sarnen, the scenery becomes more picturesque. The direct road from Kerns to Sachseln, effecting a saving of 1½ M., does not pass through Sarnen, but traverses the entrance of the Melchthal (see below).

At **Alpnach-Gestad** (*Hôtel Pilate*) the diligence as well as other conveyances, waits at the landing place for the arrival of travellers by the steamboat. Alpnach-Gestad is the harbour *for the village* of **Alpnach**, (1437 ft.) (*Schlüssel*), 1½ M. *distant. The pretty* village church with its slender spire, a *modern structure*, was erected with the aid of funds derived

from the sale of timber from the formerly inaccessible forests of Pilatus, which however between the years 1811 and 1819 were rendered available by means of a wooden slide, 14000 ft. long, upon which the wood is placed, requiring only 6 min. to reach the lake. Ascent of Pilatus, see p. 68.

The road from Alpnach Gestad to Sarnen continues along the l. bank of the Aa, which emerges from the lake of Sarnen, and enters into the lake of Alpnach; near Alpnach, *Kägiswyl* and Sarnen the banks of the stream are connected by covered wooden bridges.

4½ M. **Sarnen** (1462 ft.) (*Adler* R. 1 fr. B. 1 fr.; *Schlüssel, Sarner Hof*; Telegr. stat.), the chief town in *Obwalden*, the western portion of the canton of Unterwalden and the seat of Government, is situated at the junction of the *Melch-Aa* and the *Sarner-Aa*. It contains 3300 inhab. (15 Prot.) and possesses a nunnery and Capuchin monastery. The *Town Hall* contains portraits of all the magistrates of Obwalden from the year 1381 to 1824, also one of St. Nikolaus von der Flüe (see below), and a relief map of Unterwalden and Hasli. The **church**, on an eminence, and the arsenal on the *Landenberg* (1564 ft.) are conspicuous objects in the landscape. On the latter stood formerly the castle of the Austrian governor. On New Year's day 1308 20 peasants approached the castle with their usual presents of wild game and poultry, but at the same time were armed with sticks and lances, and, together with their confederates, attacked the castle of which now not a trace is left. At the S. E. extremity of the village is the large cantonal hospital, erected in 1859 (superscription "*Christo in pauperibus*".) The peasant women of Unterwalden interlace the plaits of their hair with white riband, fastening it up with a peculiar spoon-shaped silver buckle.

The **Lake of Sarnen** (1456 ft.) 4½ M. long, 1½ M. broad, is well stocked with fish. The pedestrian will effect a saving of ½ hr. if he rows across (2 frs.). The *valley of Sarnen*, although pleasing, is destitute of any pretensions to the grandeur of Alpine scenery. Beautiful view to the W. from the *Schwendiberg*.

E. of Sarnen is the **Melchthal**, a romantic valley, 15 M. in length, studded with countless rustic dwellings and situated between high mountains; at the upper end is the *Melchsee* (6030 ft.) (R. 31) whose waters are lost in a cleft of the rock, and 3 M. below reappear as the Melch Aa. From the village of the same name a pass leads over the *Jochli* or *Jauchli* (6691 ft.) to Engelberg (p. 107), another over the *Storregg* (6290 ft.) and a third over the *Melchalp* to Meiringen and the Engstlen-Alp (R. 31).

At the entrance of the valley stands *St. Nikolausen* (2460 ft.) or St. Klaus, the first christian church in this country; adjacent is an ancient tower, called *by the people Heidenthurm* (Heathens' Tower). Nearly opposite, 3 M. from *Sarnen, is the Ranft* (i. e. brow of the mountain), formerly a wilderness *with the hermitage of* St. Nikolaus von der Flüe, much of the wor

work of which, as well as fragments of the stone which served him for a pillow are carried away by relic hunters, a class of selfish depredators deserving the severest reprehension. According to Joh. von Müller the family name of the Saint was *Löwenbrugger*, but living near a precipice (Flüe) in the vicinity of Sachseln, he acquired the name of *Nikolaus von der Flüe*. Here he lived for the first 50 years of his life with his parents and ten children, tilling his farm, and attending to his worldly affairs. In his youth he was industrious, and bore an irreproachable character, as a soldier he was brave and humane, and as a provincial counseller he manifested unusual ability. He possessed at the same time strong religious predilections and an insatiable thirst after knowledge, united to a deep sense of charity and humility. In his fiftieth year he retired altogether from public life. Tradition says that for the first 20 years of his seclusion he subsisted entirely upon the sacramental elements, of which he partook once a month. All who were in trouble or in need of advice came to this holy man and derived comfort from his sagacious counsels. After the successful termination of the war against Charles the Bold of Burgundy, the Federal deputies assembled at Stans, but not agreeing concerning the division of the spoil and the incorporation of Solothurn and Freiburg in the Confederation, were about to separate on no friendly terms, when Brother Klaus entered the chamber. At the appearance of this venerable man, the sanctity of whose character was widely known, the deputies arose and greeted him with respectful salutations; (according to the chronicle) his pacific efforts were signally blessed, for in one hour every thing was amicably arranged. At his death he was canonized; his memory is still revered by the populace, and there is scarcely a hut in Unterwalden that does not possess a portrait of Brother Klaus.

The handsome *Church (1663) of the village of **Sachseln** (**Kreuz;* **Engel*, moderate, *Löwe*), with a portal of marble pillars, contains the bones of St. Nikolaus. In the closed shrine in front of the high altar is preserved the skeleton, placed in a kneeling posture and robed in costly garments, rich with gold and precious stones. The sacristan, who lives on the E. side of the church, exhibits these relics (fee ½ fr.). In the mortuary chapel is a tombstone, bearing a figure in relief which formerly marked the resting place of the saint. Crowds of pilgrims flock annually to his shrine as is testified by the numerous votive tablets and thank-offerings, suspended against the richly adorned walls of the church. A modern picture near the entrance, represents the sudden appearance of Brother Klaus in the Confederation chamber at Stans. His posterity, some of whom still exist, have distinguished themselves in the service of their country.

The village of (3¾ M.) **Giswyl** (1569 ft.) (*Krone*), situated between the lakes of Sarnen and Lungern, was partially destroyed in the year 1629 by inundations of the *Lanibach*. A lake was thus formed, which for the last 130 years has been artificially conducted into the Lake of Sarnen. On the brow of the mountain to the l. the ruins of a castle which belonged to the family *von Rudenz* are seen. (The summit of the *Brienzer Rothhorn*, R. 30, can be reached from Giswyl in *6 hrs.; the path* for the first 3 hrs. is good, but farther on *it becomes more* arduous).

The road ascends (2 M.) the somewhat declivitous Kaiser-

stuhl (2183 ft.) and reaches on the height by *Bürglen* the **Lake of Lungern** (2030 ft.) (the three peaks of the Wetterhorn stand out to the S.), the eastern bank of which it (1½ M.) skirts; 1½ M. farther the large village of Lungern, situated in a hollow, with its numerous wooden houses, is attained.

Lungern (2141 ft.) (**Hôtel Brünig* [Post], R. 1—2 fr., B. 1 fr., D. or S. 2 fr., A. ½ fr.; *Löwe*, at the southern extremity of the village, R. 2 fr., L. ½ fr., B. 1½ fr., A. ¾ fr.) is situated at the foot of the Brünig and the southern end of the lake, but at some distance from its bank, as the drainage has considerably diminished its size. In the vicinity of Lungern the former level of the lake may still be recognized, and many houses now stand upon the reclaimed land. At the lower (N.) extremity of the lake, the shaft is visible, by which the water is drawn off. A picturesque waterfall, formed by the *Dundelsbach*, precipitates itself over the rocks on the W. side.

On leaving the village, the new road ascends to the l. in a southerly direction, whilst the old bridle-path leads to the r.

A footpath diverges to the l. from the old bridle-path (now seldom used) through a gate, and ascends to (40 min.) a *Chapel*, which commands a fine view of Lungern, the lake, and Pilatus in the background. The path soon (20 min.) rejoins the bridle-path, and in 10 min. leads through the rich meadows of the *Siberi-Alp*. In the rocks which bound the path to the r. is a small aperture, close to the ground. If a current of cold air issue from it, the weather will be propitious; if not, rain may be expected.

The recently completed post-road over the Brünig ascends by numerous windings through the wood, till it reaches the highest point of the **Brünig** pass (3152 ft.), near which the canton of Berne is entered. (*Hôtel du Brünig*, opened in 1862). From the *Wylerhorn* (5895 ft.), 3 M. S. W. of Brünig, 9 M. from Brienz, a beautiful prospect may be enjoyed.

The Bridle-path, descending to the l. of the custom-house, leads to (5¼ M.) *Meiringen* (the carriage road commences at the Brienzwyler bridge see below). In descending the new road to Brienz, the Engelhörner (p. 150) are visible. The hamlet of *Brünig*, a short distance below the pass, lies to the l. amidst beautiful green meadows. To the l. opens the view of the valley from Meiringen to Imhof (p. 161) and of Meiringen itself; at the foot of the chain of mountains to the S., the lower fall of the Reichenbach (p. 151), in a straight direction the fall of the Oltschibach (p. 152), in the valley the river Aare, and to the r. a portion of the lake of Brienz are visible. The new road gradually descends, occasionally steep, past *Brienzwyler* (Bär, moderate) to the Bridge of Brienzwyler, *where it unites* with the high road from Meiringen to Brienz. *From this point* to **Brienz**, as well as to **Meiringen** see p. 151

27. From Lucerne to Bern. Entlebuch. Emmenthal.

57¾ M. Diligence (1862) at 3 p. m. from Lucerne; arrival at Escholzmatt 8½ p. m. (4 fr. 75 cent.); 3⅜ a. m. from Escholzmatt, arrival at Berne 8½ a. m. (4 fr. 90 cent.). — The Railway from Berne to Langnau rapidly approaches its completion.

The road passes through *Littau*, *St. Jost*, *Malters* and *Schachen*.

The old road here ascends a steep incline with frequent windings, passing the *Baths of Farnbühl* to the *Bramegg* (3390 ft.). A view of Pilatus, the Rigi and the Alps of Schwyz and Uri from the inn. From this point the road descends to Entlebuch.

The high-road, which the diligence follows, skirts the base of the *Bramegg*, passing the handsome convent of *Werthenstein*.

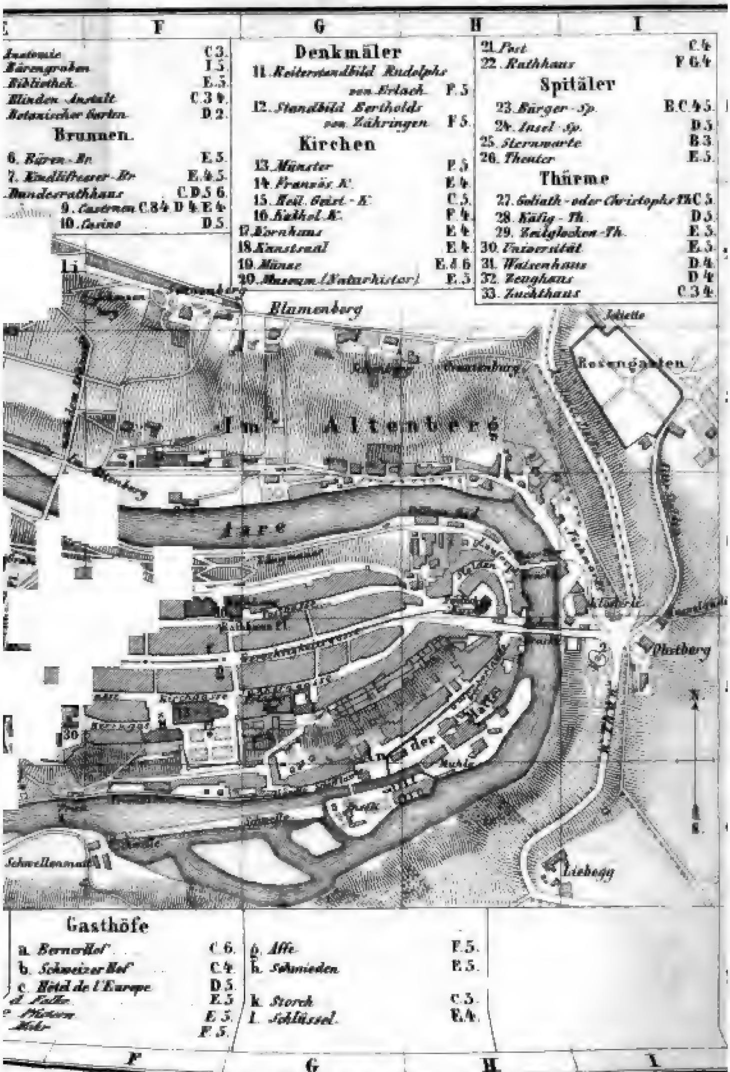
12⅜ M. **Wohlhausen** (1775 ft.), on the *Menzbery*, is a sanitary establishment in great repute. The road then following the course of the *Emme*, passes through **Entlebuch** (2255 ft.) (**Hôtel du Port*; **Drei Könige*), where the *Entlenbach* unites with the *Little Emme* which flows through the *Entlebuch*, a valley about 30 M. long. On both sides are lofty mountains, whose summits do not, however, reach the limit of eternal snow. The inhabitants are employed in feeding cattle and making cheese; they are distinguished by their intelligence and physical activity. Wrestling-matches see Introduction XV.

The **Napf** (4335 ft.), W. of Entlebuch, is often ascended, as its summit commands a magnificent view. The ascent, which takes 3 hrs., is made from Entlebuch or Trubschachen, see below; the latter is the more convenient route, passing the village of *Trub* (*inn good and moderate), 40 min. to the N. E. of Trubschachen. On the top are only a few chalets. Carriage-road as far as Trub.

Beyond **Schüpfheim** (2163 ft.), the principal village of the valley (rebuilt in 1829 after its destruction by fire), the road issues from the valley of the *Wald-Emme* (road to *Sorenberg* [11¼ M.] to the l., thence to the *Rothhorn of Brienz*, an ascent of 5½ hrs., p. 153), and ascends the valley of the *Weisse Emme* to

13⅞ M. **Escholzmatt** (2690 ft.) (**Löwe*; *Krone*), a scattered village, the last in the Entlebuch. *Wyssenbach* is a village on the Lucerne frontier, with an *inn. The road now enters the canton of Bern and follows the course of the *Ilfis*, passing *Kröschenbrunn*, *Trubschachen*, and the handsome *Hospital* (for 100 orphans and 300 paupers), an edifice highly creditable to the skill of the Emmenthal carpenters.

10⅛ M. **Langnau** (2068 ft.) (**Hôtel Emmenthal*; **Hirsch*, R. 2, L. ½, B. 1½ fr.; *Löwe*), an opulent village with 5886 inhab., capital of the **Emmenthal**, a valley from 24 M. to 30 M. long and from 12 M. to 15 M. wide. The Emmenthal is watered by the *Ilfis* and the *Great Emme*, and is one of the richest and most fertile valleys in Switzerland. Its wooden



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Anatomie C.3.
Bärengraben I.5.
Bibliothek E.5.
Blinden-Anstalt C.3.4.
Botanischer Garten D.2.
Brunnen.
6. Bären-Br. E.5.
7. Kindlifresser-Br. E.4.5.
Bundesrathhaus C.D.5.6.
9. Casernen C.8.4. D.4. E.4.
10. Casino D.5.
Denkmäler
11. Reiterstandbild Rudolphs von Erlach F.5.
12. Standbild Bertholds von Zähringen F.5.
Kirchen
13. Münster F.5.
14. Französ. K. E.4.
15. Heil. Geist-K. C.5.
16. Kathol. K. F.4.
17. Kornhaus E.4.
18. Kunstsaal E.4.
19. Münze E.5.6.
20. Museum (Naturhistor.) E.5.
21. Post C.4.
22. Rathhaus F.G.4.
Spitäler
23. Bürger-Sp. B.C.4.5.
24. Insel-Sp. D.5.
25. Sternwarte B.3.
26. Theater E.5.
Thürme
27. Goliath- oder Christophs-Th. C.5.
28. Käfig-Th. D.5.
29. Zeitglocken-Th. E.5.
30. Universität E.5.
31. Waisenhaus D.4.
32. Zeughaus D.4.
33. Zuchthaus C.3.4.
Blumenberg
Rosengarten
Im Altenberg
Aare
Klösterle
Muristalden
Rathhaus
Kirchgasse
An der Matte
Schwelle
Schwellenmatt
Liebegg
Gasthöfe
a. Berner Hof C.6.
b. Schweizer Hof C.4.
c. Hôtel de l'Europe D.5.
d. Falke E.5.
e. Pfistern E.5.
Mohr F.5.
g. Affe F.5.
h. Schmieden E.5.
k. Storch C.5.
l. Schlüssel E.4.
F
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houses are also in great repute among the neighbouring cantons, and are sometimes exported ready constructed. The cheese here produced is much esteemed. Luxuriant meadows cultivated with the greatest care, thriving cattle scattered over rich and verdant pastures, comfortable houses with well kept gardens attached, all give evidence that the Emmenthal is inhabited by an industrious and prosperous race. They are said greatly to resemble the inhabitants of the Entlebuch (see p. 114) in character. A monument at Langnau (erected in 1849) serves as a memorial of the men of Bern who fell during the war of the Separate League in 1847. The road approaches the *Great Emme* near *Signau* (Bär).

$7^7/_8$ M. **Gross-Höchstetten** (2299 ft.) (Diligence to *Kiesen*, station on the railway from Bern to Thun, in 1862 at 9, 35 a. m. in 1 hr. 50 min.), then *Worb* (Sonne; Löwe), an industrious village with an old castle. A beautiful view of the Stockhorn chain and the Higher Alps from the road beyond the village. Beyond *Gümlingen* (1762 ft.) the road crosses the railway from Bern to Thun. Gümlingen is a station on this line (p. 125). The diligence soon after leaves the high-road and turns to the l. towards *Muri* on the road from Thun to Bern. Following this road it passes the Bärengraben (Bears' den, see p. 121) and crosses the bridge of Nydeck (p. 121).

$10^1/_2$ M. **Bern** see below.

28. From Lucerne to Bern by Aarburg and Herzogenbuchsee.

Central Swiss Railway. In 4 to $5^1/_2$ hrs. Fares 12 fr. 5, 8 fr. 50, 6 fr. 10 cent. Comp. Introduction X.

From Lucerne to *Aarburg*, see R. 6; from Aarburg to *Herzogenbuchsee*, see p. 10; from Herzogenbuchsee to *Bern*, see R. 5.

29. Bern.

Hotels. *Berner Hof (Pl. a), near the Federal Council Hall (Bundes-Rathhaus), not far from the station, a large first-class hotel, commanding the entire view of the Alps, very good, but expensive; R. with view from $2^1/_2$ fr. upwards, L. 1, B. $1^1/_2$, D. without W. at 1 o'clock 4 fr., at 5 o'clock $4^1/_2$ fr., A. 1 fr., Pension from July 1st to Sept. 30th, 65 fr., from Oct. 1st to June 30th 50 fr. per week (newspapers, baths in the hotel). — Opposite the station: *Schweizerhof (Pl. l.) (now united with the neighbouring Zähringer Hof), R. $1^1/_2$ to 2 fr., B. $1^1/_2$, D. at $12^1/_2$, 3, at 5, $3^1/_2$ fr., A. $^3/_4$ fr.; *Boulevard, in the new Post-office buildings near the station, also a Restaurant. — In the upper part of the town: *Hôtel de l'Europe (Pl. c), a new and elegant hotel of the first class, terrace on the roof with view of the Alps, R. $1^1/_2$—$2^1/_2$, L. $^1/_2$, B. $1^1/_2$, D. at $12^1/_2$, 3, at 5, 4, A. $^3/_4$ fr. — Lower down in the town: *Faucon (Pl. d), first-class (adjoining premises with view of the Alps), R. and L. $2^1/_2$, B. $1^1/_2$, D. 3, A. 1 fr. Pfistern (Abbaye des Boulangers, Pl. e), near the clock-tower; Mohr (Pl. f.); Affe (Pension Herter, Pl. g). Schmieden (Marechaux, Pl. h); these four last hotels are all good second-class houses. More moderate: Storch (Pl. k); Schlüssel (Pl

Cafés and **Restaurants**. At the station Refreshment-rooms to the l. Near the station the *Restaurant du Boulevard, see p. 115, dining-room for strangers on the r., also for ladies, in the summer-establishment in the open air, Bavarian beer 50 cent. per bottle; *Café restaurant at the Schweizerhof, see p. 115, beer; Café Casino near the Townhall, with a terrace commanding a complete view of the Alps, an agreeable place to breakfast; Café du Théâtre near the clock-tower; Café Bären in the Bärenplatz. At the pavilion on the Münster-Terrasse (p. 119) coffee, tea, ices (1/4 and 1/2 fr.), may be obtained after 1 p. m. (Sundays after 4 p. m.), occasional concerts in the evening. — Outside the town: *Café Schänzli (Pl. E. 2 "Rabenthalschänzli", p. 122), beyond the Railway bridge (10 min), on the lofty r. bank of the Aare, to the E. near the new Botanic garden, magnificent view, refreshments, beer, a very agreeable place for breakfast or supper; also *Café in der Enge (p. 122), 1 M. beyond the Aarberg gate, good coffee, other refreshments inferior.

Beer at the Café Boulevard and Schweizerhof, see p. 115; at the Zimmermannia, in the Brunnengasse; at Frau Roth's (first floor), and at the Hahnen, both in the Bärenplatz; at the Café Schänzli, see p. —.

Confectioners in the German style: Spiegelberg, Marktgasse; ices at Inder's, opp. to the station.

Cigars at Frey and Affolter's in the Bärenplatz, in bundles of 25. In the centre of the town: Gerber, Marktgasse, near the Falcon; Schärer at the Bärenplatz; the latter has also a shop in the *lower* town, opposite the passage from the Kramgasse to the Münsterplatz.

Newspapers at the Museum Society, in the *Abbaye des Tisserands* (Weavers) near the Falcon, not far from the clock-tower; strangers must be introduced by a member. Good refreshments at mod. prices on the first floor.

Maps in relief (see Introduction VI.), very good, at E. Beck's 141 Spitalgasse.

Carvings in wood, dearer and of inferior execution at Bern than in the Oberland.

Baths. *Swimming-bath* at the Holzplatz, below the Bernerhof. Private *River-baths* below the Unter-Thor bridge near the Pelikan. The water of the Aare is very cold.

Vehicles. Fly (Droschke) with one horse, direct course within the town 1 or 2 persons 40 cent., 3 or 4 pers. 80 cent.; 1/4 hr. 1 or 2 pers. 80 cent., 3 or 4 pers. 1 fr. 20 cent.; every additional 1/4 hr. 40 or 60 cent. With two horses at the fares for 3 or 4 pers. as above. Trunk 20 cent., small luggage free. From 10 p. m. to 6 a. m. double fares. For the entire day, i. e. over 6 hrs., 1 or 2 pers. 12 fr., 3 or 4 pers. 18 fr.

Railway station near the church of the Holy Ghost, at the western end of the town.

Post Office (Pl. 21), near the station to the N., entrance in the centre (Restaurant du Boulevard, see above); a branch-office in the Kramgasse, above the hotel "zum Mohren".

Telegraph Office in the Post Office.

English Church Service at the chapel of the Bürgerspital (Pl. 23).

Passports (see Introduction IV) are viséd at the embassies from 10 to 12. The visa of the Austrian Embassy is obtained gratis.

If the traveller's sojourn is limited he should first visit the Münster-Terrasse (Zähringer monument), Münsterplatz (monument of Erlach), Münz-Terrasse (Pl. 19), Casino-terrace and Council Hall, the great and small bastion, the Falkenplätzli, and thence to the Café at the Enge; back by the Railway bridge (p. 122), past the newly laid out Botanic garden, to the "Schänzli" (Refreshments, see above). Up to this point the view becomes more and more beautiful. Returning by the Railway bridge, through the town eastwards as far as the Nydeck bridge (p. 121) and across this to the bears' den. — If the visitor finds this walk too fatiguing, he may proceed at once from the *great bastion across the* railway-bridge to the Schänzli, whence the most *magnificent view is obtained*. The attractions for the day are advertized in *the Berner Intelligenzblatt*, under the title of "Tourist's Chronicle" (*Chronik für Reisende*).

Berne (1656 ft.), capital of the canton, contains 29,364 inhab. (1547 Rom. cath.), including its extensive suburbs. Berne joined the Confederacy in 1353, and is still the most important of the Swiss cantons, though it has lost Argovie (Aargau) and Vaud, which became independent in 1798. The city is built on a peninsula of sandstone rocks, formed by the windings of the *Aare*, which flows 100 feet below it. The broad streets run mostly in one direction, from E. to W. The busiest and most frequented of these is nearly 1 M. in length, extending from the Upper gate to the Nydeck bridge. It is variously known as the Spitalgasse, Marktgasse, Kramgasse, and Gerechtigkeitsgasse. The houses in the principal parts of the old town are mostly built on arcades (*Lauben*), which afford shelter for foot-passengers on both sides of the street. They have a somewhat damp and gloomy appearance, especially on the S. side, where the sun rarely penetrates. These arcades are occupied by shops and manufacturing premises. Of all the towns of Switzerland Berne has best preserved its characteristic features. Streams of pure water flow through the streets in stone channels; fountains abound, surmounted for the most part by statues. The most singular is the ***Kindlifresser-Brunnen** (*Fountain of the Ogre*, Pl. 7), in the Corn-hall square, near the Clock-tower, above which stands a grotesque traditional figure in the act of devouring a child, while several others, destined to the same fate, protrude from his pocket and girdle; below is a troop of armed bears; the whole was restored in 1857. The bear, the heraldic emblem of Berne, is a constantly recurring object, for the men of Berne love to see their "*alten Mutz*," the symbol of the power of their city, on every prominent position. Bruin appears on the neighbouring *Bärenbrunnen*, equipped with shield, sword, banner, and helmet; two gigantic granite bears, of tolerable execution, keep guard over the pillars of the (W.) Upper gate; two others support a shield on the pediment of the *Corn Hall* (Pl. 17), a handsome building which till 1830 always contained a store of corn in case of a famine (under it is a large wine-cellar much visited by strangers). A whole troop of bears goes through a performance at the ***Clock-tower** (Pl. 29). At 3 min. before every hour a wooden cock gives the signal by clapping its wings and crowing; 1 min. after this the bears walk round a seated figure; 1 min. later the cock repeats his signal, and when the hour strikes, the seated figure, an old man with a beard, turns an hour-glass and counts the hour by raising *his sceptre and* opening his mouth, while the bear on his r *inclines his head*; a grotesque figure then strikes the ho

on a bell with a hammer, and the cock concludes the performance by crowing for the third time. This spectacle always attracts a number of admirers. The Clock-tower is now almost in the centre of the town, but at the time of its erection (inscription: "*Bertholdus V. dux Zaeringiae, rect. Burgund., urbis conditor turrim et portam fecit a. Chr. 1191, renov. 1770*") it was at the eastern extremity, and served as a watch-tower. Two other towers of similar construction stand in the same street, the *Käfigthurm* (Pl. 28), more to the W., which is used as a prison, and the *Tower of Goliath* or of *St. Christopher* (Pl. 27), on the eastern side of which is a gigantic wooden figure of St. Christopher, carved in high relief, and on the W. the "Conspiracy of the Rutli."

The ***Cathedral** (Pl. 13), a magnificent Gothic edifice, 263 ft. long, 108 ft. broad, 72 ft. high, commenced in 1421, completed in 1573, restored in 1850, is remarkable for its beautiful ornamental work and the open-work *balustrade* which encircles the whole roof, the design of which varies between each pair of pillars. The *Western Portal* is particularly beautiful; the carvings represent the Last Judgment; at the sides the upper figures are the Prophets, the lower the Apostles and the wise and foolish virgins. (The virgin on the l. is uttering the following complaint: "*Ach und Wee das wir nit öhle hend, gebt uns zu kauffen, das wir mit euch ine gehnd.*" Alas and woe that we have no oil, let us buy some, that we may go in with you). The unfinished *Tower*, 220 ft. high, is surmounted by an unsightly tiled roof. The entrance to the tower-stairs is by the side-door in the western portal. By ascending 223 steps, the visitor reaches the residence of the tower-keeper and a gallery commanding a beautiful view. The sacristan and tower-keeper each expect a gratuity of ½ fr.; the latter exhibits a diagram showing the relative sizes of all the largest bells in the world, a matter involving much research, but hardly of interest to the traveller.

Interior (sacristan ½ fr.). A window in the choir, which is separated from the nave by a wall, has some remarkable specimens of *stained glass*, dating from the 15th century and representing the dogma of Transubstantiation. The *Choir-stalls* (1512) are ornamented with carvings of the Apostles on one side, of Prophets on the other. The remainder of the church is almost destitute of ornament. The organ, said to rival the celebrated instrument at Freiburg (*performance almost every evening in summer, entrance 1 fr.), is supported by a vaulted loft, constructed in 1848. There are only two *Monuments* in the cathedral; one to *Berthold von Zähringen*, the founder of Berne (see above), erected by the city in 1600; and the other to the magistrate *Friedrich von Steiger* (knight of the Black Eagle of Prussia), surrounded by six slabs of black marble bearing the names of the 702 men of Berne who fell March 5th, 1798, at Grauholz, 6 M. N. of Berne near the *Zollikofen station (p. 17)*, in an encounter with the French.

The open space to the W. in front of the cathedral has been

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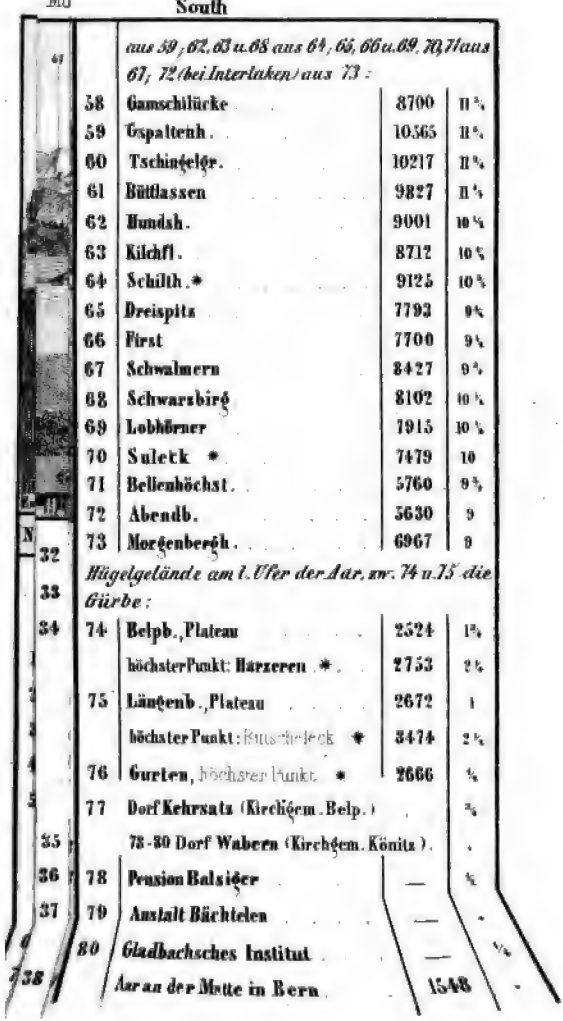

		aus 59; 62, 63 u. 68 aus 64; 65, 66 u. 69, 70, 71 aus 67; 72 (bei Interlaken) aus 73:		
	58	Gamschlücke	8700	11 ¾
	59	Gspaltenh.	10565	11 ¾
	60	Tschingelgr.	10217	11 ¾
	61	Büttlassen	9827	11 ¾
	62	Hundsh.	9001	10 ¾
	63	Kilchfl.	8712	10 ¾
	64	Schilth.*	9125	10 ¾
	65	Dreispitz	7793	9 ¾
	66	First	7700	9 ¾
	67	Schwalmern	8427	9 ¾
	68	Schwarzbirg	8102	10 ¾
	69	Lobhörner	7915	10 ¾
	70	Suletk *	7479	10
	71	Bellenhöchst.	5760	9 ¾
	72	Abendb.	5630	9
	73	Morgenbergh.	6967	9
32		*Hügelgelände am l. Ufer der Aar, zw. 74 u. 75 die Gürbe:*		
33				
34	74	Belpb., Plateau	2524	1 ¾
		höchster Punkt: Härzeren *	2753	2 ¼
	75	Längenb., Plateau	2672	1
		höchster Punkt: Gutschieleck *	3474	2 ¼
	76	Gurten, höchster Punkt *	2666	¼
	77	Dorf Kehrsatz (Kirchgem. Belp.)		¾
35		78-80 Dorf Wabern (Kirchgem. Könitz)		.
36	78	Pension Balsiger	—	¼
37	79	Anstalt Bächtelen	—	.
	80	Gladbachsches Institut	—	¼
38		Aar an der Matte in Bern	1548	.

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ornamented since 1848 with a bronze **Statue of Rudolf von Erlach* (Pl. 11), the conqueror at Laupen (R. 43); at the corners are four bears modelled by *Volmar* of Berne; on the pedestal are inscriptions.

The ***Cathedral Terrace** (*Münster Terrasse*), formerly the churchyard of the cathedral, is now converted into a shady walk, furnished with seats, and adorned with a bronze statue of *Berthold von Zähringen* (Pl. 12) ("*Bertholdo V. duci Zaeringiae conditori urbis Bernæ civitas, a. 1847*"); three sides of the pedestal are covered with bronze reliefs, illustrating the foundation of the city. By the side of the duke is a bronze bear carrying a helmet, modelled by *Tscharner*. The pavilions at the corners of the platform are used as a café (p. 116). The terrace itself is 115 paces long by 100 wide, 98 ft. above the river and 92 ft. above the street at its base. It is surrounded by a balustrade bearing an inscription which records that the curé Theobald Weinzapfli was precipitated from this elevation in 1654, without sustaining injury, and survived to discharge his sacred duties for thirty years. In August and September 1857, two visitors from Neuchâtel, less fortunate than the curé, were killed by a fall from the same spot.

***Views.**—The great attraction of Berne is undoubtedly the views it commands of the Alps and snow-clad peaks of the Bernese Oberland, which in clear weather are visible from every open space (the Cathedral and Cathedral-terrace, the Münz-Terrasse, Federal Hall, Bastion outside the Upper gate, Café Schänzli, Enge outside the Aarberg gate). By varying the point of view, the following mountains become visible in addition to those represented in the subjoined panorama: on the r. of the Doldenhorn, the *Balmhorn* (11,352 ft.) with the *Altels* (11,187 ft., 37½ M.), and, over the Gurten, the bell-shaped summit of the *Stockhorn* (6767 ft., 18 M.), or also to the l. of the Schratten the peaks of the *Spannörter* (9968 ft., 53 M. distant), the *Schlossberg* (9649 ft., 54 M.), both in the canton of Uri (p. 108), the ridge of the *Bäuchlen* near Escholzmatt (5454 ft., 24M.), and the *Feuerstein* above the Entlebuch (6700 ft., 30 M.). Nothing can exceed in sublimity the aspect of these mountains at sunset in fine weather, especially when the western horizon is partially veiled with thin clouds, and the phenomenon called the *Alpglühen* (*Glow of the Alps*), or *Nachglühen* (*After-glow*) is produced. Long after the shadows of evening have fallen upon the valleys, and the lingering rays of the evening sun have faded from the snowy peaks themselves, the mountains begin to glow from their bases upwards, as if illumined by a bright internal fire.

The ***Museum** (Pl. 20), entrance free on Tuesdays and Thursdays from 3 to 5, on Sundays from 10 to 12, may also be seen by strangers every day (1 fr. for 1 to 3 persons). In the *Museum of Natural History* (in the upper story) the bear naturally holds a very prominent position. The stuffed body of the St. Bernard dog "Barry", which is said to have saved the lives of 15 persons, is also exhibited. The collection is the largest in Switzerland, and contains specimens of all the *indigenous* animals, well worthy of the notice of zoologists. *Of foreign* animals only remarkable specimens are exhibit

Small portfolios of dried Alpine plants for sale, price from 6 fr. to 50 fr.

The *Museum of Antiquities*, in the lower story, contains objects from Japan and Canada, Roman and Pompeian antiquities, the field-altar of Charles the Bold, and other relics of the booty of Grandson and Morat, reliefs, etc. Adjacent to the museum, on the southern side, is the

University (200 students) founded in 1834 (Pl. 30), on the northern side the **Library** (Pl. 3), especially rich in histories of Switzer-land. The open court was formerly the site of the botanic garden, see p. 122.

On the northern side of the town stands the **Rom. Cath. Church** (Pl. 16), now approaching completion. It is built in the Gothic style after designs by Deperthes of Rheims, under the superintendence of the architect Müller of Freiburg. The walls are of sandstone, the substructure and the pillars in the interior of marble. The entire edifice is a simplified imitation on a reduced scale of the cathedral of Rheims. To the E. of this church stands the **Town Hall** (*Rathhaus*, Pl. 22), dating from 1406, with a large covered staircase in front, and the arms of the different districts of the canton on the façade.

The ***Picture Gallery** (Pl. 18) in the choir of the French church (entrance opposite the rear of the Kornhaus, admission free every day, except Saturday, in summer from 9 to 4, in winter from 9 to 3; from Sept. 15th to Oct. 15th a gratuity must be given), contains some good modern paintings. (The numbers are frequently changed, as the pictures are arranged in the alphabetical order of the initial letters of the painters' names).

82. *L. Robert*, sketch for a portrait; 113. *Volmar*, the Giessbach; 50. *Juillerat*, "On the Scheidegg"; 59. *Lory*, the Scheidegg; 60. *Lory*, the Jungfrau; 64. *Lory*, the Devil's bridge; 71. *Meyer*, the Matterhorn, and some paintings in water-colours; *13. *Calame*, Handeck; *14. *Calame*, water-fall near Meiringen; 1. *Aberli*, Scherzlingen near Thun; 42. *Girardet*, pastoral scene: 51. *Koller*, stray cow and calf; 76. *Prevost*, "On the Scheidegg"; 69. *A. de Meuron*, chamois-hunters; 23. 24. *Dietler*, children of the Oberhasli, children of the Iseltwald; 34. *Eberle*, pasture on the Benedictenwand; 93. *Steffan*, mountain-landscape in the canton of Glarus; 45. *Heinz*, portraits of the artist and his family; 20. *Diday*, landscape; 47. *Humbert*, herd crossing a stream; 40. 41. *Girardet*, alms-giving and going to school; 92. *Steffan*, scene in the environs of Meiringen; 19. *Diday*, chalet in the Bernese Oberland; 122. *Zelger*, environs of Emmatten; 124. *Reinhardt*, 30 Swiss costumes (1793-1795).

The **Arsenal** (Pl. 32) was despoiled of its greatest treasures by the French in 1798.

At the upper (S. western) end of the town stands the ***Federal Council Hall** (*Bundes-Rathhaus*) (Pl. 32), a magnificent edifice of carved stone, in the Florentine style, 174 *paces long, 75 wide,* erected under the direction of Studer *and completed in 1857.* (The door-keeper, on the r. of the

principal entrance, exhibits the building). The simple grandeur of the different chambers has a very striking effect. The sessions of the two great national Councils (see Introduction XII), usually held in July, are open to the public; this affords foreigners an excellent opportunity of studying the institutions of Switzerland. The debates are often very animated. The speakers use the German (often the Swiss dialect), French, and Italian languages. Speeches of the president, motions, resolutions, etc., are always translated into French and Italian by an official interpreter. The visitor should not fail to ascend to the platform on the roof, as it commands the most extensive *view in Bern, embracing the beautifully-situated town, its environs, and the Alps. In front of the Council Hall, on the side nearest the town, is a beautiful *Fountain* (erected in 1858) of light gray marble, with statues of the seasons, and four swans in bronze.

On the E. side of Bern is the ***Nydeckbrücke,** a handsome *bridge* of three arches, constructed in 1844. The centre arch has a span of 150 ft., and is 93 ft. above the Aare. The bridge, 180 paces long, is prolonged on the town side by a viaduct. The stone of which it is composed was brought chiefly from Kirchet (comp. p. 160). The approach to the city on this side was formerly very steep, on account of the low position of the old bridge. The latter is worth a visit, as it affords the best survey of the centre arch of the new bridge.

On the r. bank of the Aare, close to the bridge, is the new ***Bears' Den** (*Bärengraben*, Pl. 2) constructed in 1857; the old den near the Aarberg gate was removed to make room for the railway. The ancient Egyptians had not greater veneration for the Ibis than the modern Bernese have for the Bear. It would seem to be the tutelary deity as well as the heraldic emblem of the canton, and in addition to his effigy in bronze or stone, accosting the eye at every turn, Bruin in propriâ personâ is supported according to immemorial usage at the expense of the municipality, and great is the amusement he affords by his cumbrous gambols. He is under the especial protection of the law, which prohibits the public from making him any offerings except bread or fruit, so great is the solicitude for his health. On the night of March 3rd, 1861, an English officer fell into one of the dens, and was torn to pieces by the male bear after a long and desperate struggle.

Bern is famed for its Charitable Institutions; it possesses two *Orphan Asylums*, a *Lunatic Asylum*, two handsome and spacious hospitals, *the Inselspital* (Pl. 24) near the Casino, and the Bürgerspital (Pl. 25) near *the station*, with the inscription: "*Christo in pauperibus.*" The Bürg-

spital was once the largest edifice in the town, but now the *Penitentiary* (*Zuchthaus*) at the Aarberg Gate (capable of accommodating 400 inmates), and the Council Hall compete with it in dimensions. The extensive new Lunatic Asylum of *Waldau* near *Bolligen*, 2¼ M. N. E. of the town, was erected in 1854; it is capable of receiving 200 patients.

Crossing the ***Railway Bridge** (see p. 17), at the N. W. end of the town, the traveller passes the *Botanic Garden* (Pl. 5), newly laid out on the sunny slope of the r. bank of the Aare, and reaches (½ M.) the ***Schänzli** (Pl. "*Rabenthalschänzli*", refreshments, see p. 116), which commands a view perhaps superior to any in the environs of Bern. In the foreground the city lies extended, above it is the wooded Gurten (see below), to the l. of which rise the High Alps of the Bernese Oberland, and to the r. the Stockhorn chain with the mountains of Freiburg, and to the extreme W. the Moléson. About 1 M. from the Aarberg Gate, to the N., on the l. bank of the Aare, is situated the ***Enge**, a large peninsula, almost entirely surrounded by the Aare, several hundred feet above the river. This commands another charming view of the city and the Alps, especially from the café mentioned at p. 116 (a new restaurant is about to be erected). This café is surrounded by delightful walks and pleasure-grounds, shaded by fine old trees, and is a favourite resort of the inhabitants of Bern. Opposite the northern extremity of the Enge is the castle of *Reichenbach* (p. 17), 3¾ M. from Bern (near it a brewery).

The view from the **Gurten** (2666 ft.), the long ridge to the S. of Bern, is similar to that from the city, but more extensive. It embraces not only the mountains of the Oberland (p. 119), but also the entire Stockhorn chain, the Freiburg Alps, the Jura mountains for a distance of upwards of 100 M., with portions of the Lake of Neuchâtel; to the l. of the High Alps, the range of the mountains of Unterwald and Lucerne as far as Pilatus. (At the summit an inn of humble pretensions).

The road from Bern (practicable also for carriages), 4½ M. to the top, leads through the Aarzihl Gate to (1½ M.) **Wabern**, whence several paths ascend through a wood to the summit of the Gurten. The Villa Fellenberg at Wabern contains the *Microscopic Institution of Engell and Co.;* on the hill is the *Bächtelen Asylum for Foundlings*, and at *Klein-Wabern* the *Pension Balsiger*, highly recommended to those who contemplate a prolonged stay in the environs of Bern.

Longer excursion to (6 M.) *Zimmerwald* (inn) and (4½ M. farther) *Bütscheleck* (3261 ft.), with a superb view of the Alps. *Belpberg see p. 125.*

30. The Bernese Oberland.

The **Railway, Steamboats,** and **Diligences** corresponded, during the summer of 1862, between Bern, Thun, Interlaken (Grindelwald), Giessbach, Brienz, and Meiringen as follows. (R. signifies Railway, S. Steamboat, D. Diligence):

		a. m.	a. m.	a. m.	p. m.	p. m.
Bern . .	R. dep.	—	6. 30	10. 45	2. 20	8. 20
Thun . .	R. arr.	—	7. 27	11. 49	3. 18	9. 32
Thun . .	S. dep.	5. —	8. 15	1. —	3. 45	—
Neuhaus .	S. arr.	6. —	9. 45	2. 30	5. —	—
Interlaken	D. arr.	—	10. 20	—	5. 40	—
Interlaken	S. dep.	6. 15	10. 30	4. —	6. —	—
Giessbach	S. ar. & d.	7. 5	11. 20	4. 50	6. 50	—
Brienz . .	S. arr.	7. 15	11. 30	5. —	7. —	—
Brienz . .	D. dep.	—	1. 40	6. —	7. 15	—
Meiringen	D. arr.	—	3. 10	7. 45	9. —	—

till the 30th of June. — till the 1st of July. — from the 15th of Aug. — till the 15th of August.

		p. m.				
Meiringen	D. dep.	—	—	5. 50	—	—
Brienz . .	S. dep.	5. —	—	9. 15	2. 45	7. —
Giessbach	S. ar. & d.	5. 10	—	9. 25	2. 55	7. 10
Interlaken	S. arr.	6. —	—	10. 15	3. 45	8. —
Interlaken	D. dep.	—	5. 45	12. —	3. 50	—
Neuhaus .	S. dep.	—	6. —	1. —	4. 45	—
Thun . .	S. arr.	—	7. 30	2. 30	6. 15	—
		a. m.				
Thun . .	R. dep.	5. 20	8. 15	3. 23	7. 30	—
Bern . .	R. arr.	6. 32	9. 12	4. 27	8. 30	—

from the 15th of Aug. — till the 15th of Aug.

From *Interlaken* to *Grindelwald* at 7 a. m. in 3 hrs., return at 4½ p. m. in 2½ hrs., fare 3 fr. From the 1st of July daily (carriage with six seats), in winter 4 times a week (carriage with 2 seats). Although some trifling alterations may be made in the summer services, they will not be of sufficient importance to necessitate any material change in the general plan of a visit to the Bernese Oberland.

Time.—Three days is the shortest period in which even a glimpse can be obtained of the surpassing beauties of the Bernese Oberland, and it is unnecessary to say how much is sacrificed by so rapid a survey. (Favourable spots for passing the night are indicated by *italics*). First day: From Bern by railway in 1 hr. to Thun, steamboat to Neuhaus in 1¼ hrs., diligence to Interlaken ½ hr., steamboat to the Giessbach in ¾ hr., rowing-boat to Brienz in ½ hr., diligence or two-horse carriage to Meiringen in 1½ hrs., on foot to the baths of *Rosenlaui* (2½ hrs.), sufficient time after arrival to visit the glacier. Second day: On foot to the great Scheideck (2½ hrs.), Grindelwald (2 hrs.), the little Scheideck (4½ hrs.), the *Wengernalp* (½ hr.), in all 9½ hrs. Third day: On foot to Lauterbrunnen (2½ hrs.), Staubbach, Interlaken (2½ hrs.), Neuhaus (½ hr.), by steamboat to Thun and by railway to *Bern*. If the tourist has a fourth day at his disposal, he will do well to ascend the "Schynige Platte", or he may proceed on the third day to *Mürren*, and visit the upper part of the Lauterbrunnen valley and the Schmadri-Fall (or extend his walk to the upper Steinberg) on the fourth, and take a carriage from Lauterbrunnen to Neuhaus, etc.

If the traveller does not wish to return to Bern, he may proceed on the first day from Bern to the Giessbach by Thun, Neuhaus, and Interlaken, back to Interlaken, and thence to *Lauterbrunnen;* second day, the Wengernalp, *Grindelwald;* third day, the great Scheideck, *Meiringen;* fourth day, by the Brünig to Lucerne (R. 26), or to the Grimsel (R. 33) etc. A carriage may be taken to Grindelwald (p. 140), but from thence to Meiringen and to the Grimsel the traveller must proceed either on horseback or on foot.

Those who have only one day to spare, should travel to the Lake of Brienz (by railway, steamboat, and diligence), thence to the Giessbach (by steamboat), dine there, and return to Bern by the same route.

It would exceed the limits of this volume to give a detailed description of a prolonged tour of some weeks among the Bernese Alps. Those who intend making a protracted stay in this magnificent region should procure the "Panorama of Berne, a description of the mountains in its environs" by G. Studer. Berne 1850; at Walthard's, price 3 fr.

Carriages and Horses. According to the tariff of May 5th, 1857 (a copy of which must be kept by every driver and at every inn), 10 fr. "may be demanded" for a one-horse carriage per day, and 20 fr. for a two-horse carriage. From Neuhaus to Interlaken 1 fr. each; from Neuhaus or Interlaken to Lauterbrunnen and back with two hours' stay, one-horse carriage 8 fr., two-horse carriage 15 fr.; if a longer stay be made, the entire day is charged for; Grindelwald and back one-horse carriage 10 fr., two-horse carriage 20 fr.; Lauterbrunnen and Wengernalp, or Mürren, or Schmadribach, and back, one-horse carriage 15 fr., two-horse carriage 30 fr. (part of the way on horseback); Frutigen and back, one-horse carriage 13 fr., two-horse carriage 24 fr.; Kandersteg and back, one-horse carriage 20 fr., two-horse carriage 38 fr.

A horse 11 fr. per day (see Introduction VIII). From Lauterbrunnen by the Wengernalp to Grindelwald and back 16½ fr. From Grindelwald to the Faulhorn and back 15 fr.; to the lower glacier 3, to the upper 4, to both 7 fr.; Eismeer (sea of ice) 8 fr.; Meiringen 20 fr. From Meiringen to Rosenlaui and back 10 fr.; Scheideck 15, Grindelwald 20, Lauterbrunnen 30, by the Faulhorn to Lauterbrunnen 40 fr. "The men who lead the horses are not entitled to any thing in excess of this tariff."

Donkey, first hour 1½, each succeeding hour 1 fr., for the entire day not more than 6 fr.

Guides (see Introduction VIII) from 6 to 8 fr. per day of 8 hours, return 6 fr.; porter 6 fr., return 6 fr. For the usual route by Lauterbrunnen, Grindelwald, the Scheideck, Meiringen and Grimsel no guide is necessary. On fine days the road is much frequented by tourists and cannot be mistaken. Boys to show the way are contented with 2 fr. per day and no return-payment. They are to be met with at the principal places on the route, at the Grimsel Hospice, at Brienz, or at Grindelwald.

Patience and small coin are indispensable in the Bernese Oberland. Contributions are levied upon the traveller's purse under every possible pretence. Vendors of strawberries, flowers and crystals first assail him; he has no sooner escaped their importunities than he becomes the victim to the questionable attractions of a chamois or a marmot. His admiration must not be engrossed by a cascade ever so beautiful, or by a glacier ever so imposing and magnificent, the active urchin who persists in standing on his head or turning somersaults for his express enjoyment must have his share and something more substantial with it; mendicancy is reduced to a system and a trade; those who refuse to submit to such extortion are assailed too frequently by abuse, the coarseness of which is the best evidence of the character of these supplicants for alms. If the tourist is unfortunate enough to come within range of an echo, a pistol shot is made to reverberate in his ears, and he is then called upon to pay for the unpleasant shock to which he has been subjected. Swiss damsels next make their appearance on the scene and the fast ebbing patience of the traveller has another inroad made upon it by the national melodies with which he is indulged by these ruthless songsters — but there is still a crowning agony in store for him—there is the Alpine horn and the ranz des vaches—the associations they raise in his mind are sadly disturbed by his present experience. Surely that cannot be the air which, heard in distant climes, sets the stout heart of the mountaineer throbbing to return to his chalet and his herds! As performed under existing circumstances it is rather calculated to hasten the traveller's step out of a country in which the quiet enjoyment of Nature's glorious works is rendered by these odious intrusions almost an impossibility. The fact is, the simplicity and morality of the aboriginal character in these once lonely regions is sadly marred and corrupted by modern invasion. Still industrious and persevering, the enormous *influx of travellers of late* years, and the great temptation to impose upon *them, together with political* troubles and other causes have tended to de*moralize a people, once famous* for independence and honesty of character.

BERNESE OBERLAND.
North
Gstaig
Faulhorn
Wetterhorn
Schreckhorn
Finsteraarh.
Mönchh.
Jungfrau
Silberh.
Eigerh.
Lauterbrunnen
Grindelwald
Meiringen
Brienz
Thun
Interlaken
Brienzer See
Thuner See
Aare
Lütschine
Reichenbach
Rosenlauigl.
Engelh.
Wellhorn
Rosenlauiwd.
Grindelwald Gl.
Lauteraar Gl.
Finsteraar Gl.
Trift Gl.
Tschuggel
Burgh.
Hasli
Haslithal

N., on the road to Bern. — *Café Oberherren*, opposite the Freienhof, on the r. bank of the Aare, good beer and refreshments. — *Reading-room* and circulating library at *H. Blom's*, opposite the Bellevue: Times, Indépendance Belge, Allgemeine Zeitung etc.— Well executed *Wood carvings* at Wald's, near the Bellevue.— *Telegraph-office* at the Post-office. A *pleasure-boat* on the lake costs according to the tariff at the Bellevue, 1 hr. 3 fr., 2 hrs. 5, 3 hrs. 7, half a day 8, whole day 10 fr., but it is believed more moderate terms may be come to with the boatmen themselves.

Thun, with 3781 inhab. (82 Rom. cath.), charmingly situated on the *Aare*, ¾ M. from the point where it emerges from the lake, forms a worthy introduction to the beauties of the Oberland. The principal street presents some curious features; in front of the houses a row of stalls and cellars project, about 10 ft. in height, on the flat roofs of which another street is carried with shops etc. Thun is the centre of all the trade of the Oberland. Near the bridge a covered-way of 218 steps leads to the Parish Church, erected in 1738. Near the arched portal of the tower (said to have been built by Queen Bertha, see R. 44), a weather-worn tombstone on the wall of the church to the r. records the sad fate of a bridal party of 7 youths and girls who were drowned in the lake. The *view from the churchyard is very picturesque, embracing the old town, the two arms of the rapid river, the fruitful and well cultivated plain, and the Niesen, to the rear of which the snow-fields of the Blümlisalp are visible in all their extent.

On the same elevation stands the large square tower of the old *Castle of Zähringen-Kyburg* (1182) with a turret at each corner, and within its precincts the more modern Bailiffs' Residence erected in 1429. The descendants of the lords of Thun have emigrated. The Austrian counts of that name are said to descend from the same family. Thun is the seat of the *Federal Military School*, for the education of officers and sergeants, particularly for the Artillery and Engineers.

Walks: above the town on the r. bank of the Aare through the grounds of the *Bellevue* (free access given to those who are not staying at the hotel), to the rotunda on the **Jacobshübeli* (2240 ft.), which commands an extensive *view of the lake, the Alps, Thun, and the valley of the Aare; the "Pavilion of St. Jacques", the path to which is indicated at the rotunda, lies considerably higher, but the view from it only embraces Thun and the valley of the Aare; the Alps and the lake are not visible. — Another walk by the waterside along a shady path on the *Bächimatt* to the commencement of the (20 min.) *Bächigut* (1853 ft.), the park of which (the Bächihölzli), commands some lovely views. Admission only on application to the proprietor, M. de Parpart.

The handsomest of the villas on the lake is Schadau (the property of *M. de Rougemont*), a modern turreted building, belonging to no particular *style of architecture, but the* general effect of which is very picturesque. It *is charmingly situated and the* carved sandstone with which it is ornamented *is deserving of inspection.* On Sundays free admission to the garden.

Interesting Excursions: *Thierachern* (*Löwe, Pension 3½ to 5 fr., beautiful view) 3 M. to the W.; 3 M. farther W., Bad *Blumenstein* and the *Fallbach;* hence in 2½ hrs. to the *Gurnigel* mountain (4765 ft.), on whose N. western side, ¾ hr. below the summit, are the much frequented Baths of the same name (3554 ft.) (R. 1, B. 1 fr.). *Burgistein* (2524 ft.) village and castle with lovely view, 9 M. N. W. of Thun. *Amsoldingen* (Roman tombstones) 6 M. S. W., and the ancient tower of *Strättlingen* (p. –) 3¾ M. S. of Thun. The undulating district between the Stockenthal and Thun abounds with the most delightful walks and magnificent mountain landscapes.

To Freiburg (27 M.) a direct road leads through (9 M.) *Riggisberg* (2482 ft.) (*Hirsch), beyond which a fine view of the Stockhorn, the Niesen, and the snow-peaks of the Bernese Oberland; then crossing the *Schwarzwasser* to (7½ M.) *Schwarzenburg*, and crossing the *Sense*, which here separates the cantons of Bern and Freiburg, to (10½ M.) *Freiburg*.

To Vevey through the *Simmenthal* and the *Saanenthal* see R. 40.

b. The Niesen.

From Thun to Brothäusi 6¾ M., from Brothäusi to Wimmis 1 M.; one-horse carriage (in 1¼ hr.) to Wimmis 5—6 fr.: diligence from Thun by Brothäusi (to Weissenburg comp. p. —) twice a day (1862, 12¼ and 4 p. m.). The tourist may avail himself of the omnibus between Thun and the Heustrich-Bad at the eastern base of the Niesen, as far as Spiezwyler. Pedestrians can also take the steamboat to Spiez (comp. p. —), and walk thence to Spiezwyler and Wimmis in 1¼ hr. It requires 5 hrs. to ascend the Niesen from Wimmis (descent in 3 hrs.); horse from Brothäusi or Wimmis 15 fr., if kept on the mountain all night 20 fr., guides (unnecessary) 4 fr., if retained all night 6 fr.

Since the completion of the bridle-path (1858) the ascent of the Niesen is nearly always commenced at Wimmis, 7½ M. from Thun, and 1 M. walk from the post-station **Brothäusi** (**Hirsch*). (From Thun to Brothäusi see R. 40.)

The pedestrian must descend to the l., by the first house beyond Brothäusi, to the stony bed of the *Simmen*, cross the stream, and, ascending the r. bank, proceed across the meadows to *Wimmis*. The carriage road is 1 M. farther round, and crosses the Simmen a considerable distance above Brothäusi.

Wimmis (2196 ft.) (**Löwe;* the opposite Pension [4—5 fr.] belongs to the same landlord), is a pretty village situated in a fruitful district and overlooked by a small castle, formerly a baronial residence, now converted into a school-house. The church is said to have been founded by King Rudolph of Burgundy in the year 933.

The path to the Niesen ascends on the S. side of the *Burgfluh* (3690 ft.), on the eastern declivity of which stands the castle. At the village-fountain the traveller must proceed in a straight direction, neither to the r. nor to the l., after which the stony path may be avoided by crossing the meadows (the *Spissen*); in 25 min. the turning to the l. by the gate must be taken; the *Staldenbach* is finally crossed, where (12 min.) a direction-post indicates the route, which no longer presents any difficulties ("Niesen 3¾ hrs."). The new bridle-road is pleasant and shady, and ascends the N. side of the Bettfluh.

About half-way, by the chalets of *Unterstalden*, the path crosses to the r. bank of the Staldenbach, and by numerous windings ascends the shadeless slopes of the Niesen, passing the chalets of *Oberstalden*. The prospect first unfolds itself to the traveller after crossing the sharp ridge which connects the *Bettfluh* (7430 ft. also called *Fromberghorn* or *Hinter-Niesen*) with the Niesen, when the expansive snowfields of the Blümlisalp and Doldenhorn rise before him.

The *Inn (about a dozen bed-rooms; R. 2 fr., B. 1½ fr., D. inc. W. 3½ fr., A. ½ fr.) is situated five minutes' walk S.W. from the summit of the **Niesen (7280 ft., Rigi 5541 ft., Faulhorn 8261 ft.), the conspicuous northern spur of the chain of mountains running out from the Wildstrubel. Like Pilatus it is considered an infallible barometer (see p. 69). It has the form of a gently sloping pyramid; the rocks at the base are composed of clay-slate, those of the upper portion are sandstone-conglomerate. The summit of the Niesen consists of a narrow ridge, terminated by two small peaks, below one of which the inn is situated; the other, 300 paces from the inn, is more elevated and commands an unbounded prospect. The Alps are seen to greater advantage than from the Rigi; indeed, the view is scarcely inferior to that from the Faulhorn, of which the Jungfrau forms the foreground, whilst the Niesen commands an uninterrupted prospect of the broad snowfields of the Blümlisalp, rising at the extremity of the Kienthal; again from the Faulhorn the neighbouring Simeli and Röthihorn intercept the view of the snow-mountains, and the prospect to the E. is limited by the Schwarzhorn and Wildgerst. From the summit of the Niesen the entire extent of the lake of Thun is visible, as well as a portion of that of Brienz. The thickly populated vallies of the Simmen, the Engstligenbach and the Kander, together with the Kienthal may also be traced for a considerable distance. Towards the N. the course of the Aare, and the entire hilly country of Bern, as far as the Jura, complete the prospect. The most prominent of the snow-mountains are the following: in the distance to the E. the Titlis, nearer the Wetterhörner and Schreckhörner, the Eiger, Mönch, Jungfrau, Gletscherhorn, Ebnefluh, Mittaghorn, Grosshorn, Breithorn and Tschingelhorn; towards the S. the Frau or Blümlisalp, the Doldenhorn, Balmhorn and Altels; to the W. the two sharp peaks of the Wildhorn, and, to the l. of these, Mont Blanc, the entire group terminating with the two peaks of the Dent du Midi (comp. Dill's panorama in the inn). The most favourable light is usually a few hours before sunset. During the day the plains alone are seen to advantage.

In descending the Niesen to Frutigen (with guide) the path to

Wimmis must first be followed as far as the highest chalet, near the Bettfluh (p. 127); thence to the l. across pathless meadows, down to the Kanderthal, passing from one chalet to another, following the ridge of the declivity. On the last slope, a path leads through the wood, traverses meadows and fields in the plain, and finally unites with the road (2½ hrs.) about 50 paces below the bridge near *Wengi*. Thence to *Frutigen* 2 M.

c. From Thun to Interlaken. The Lake of Thun.

Steamer 3 times daily (p. 123) in 1¼ hr. from Thun to Neuhaus, 1st cl. 2 fr., 2nd cl. 1 fr.; to Gonten or Spiez 1 fr. 20, and 60 cent. Luggage is charged at the rate of 50 cent. for each box. Diligence from Neuhaus to Interlaken in ½ hr., 1 fr.

The **Lake of Thun** (1713 ft.) is 10½ M. long, and 3 M. broad. The banks in the environs of Thun are studded with picturesque villas and gardens, but further on, the northern bank becomes somewhat precipitous.

On the **Northern Bank**, 9 M. from Thun by the road, lies Merligen 6 M. further, Unterseen is reached. Part of this route may be performed by steamboat as far as Gonten, and thence on foot to Neuhaus. A road leads from Thun to Hilterfingen, Oberhofen *(Bär)*, and Gonten (3¾ M.), where Count Pourtalès possesses a picturesque château, once the residence of Walter v. Eschenbach (p. 22). From Gonten a paved bridle path, several hundred feet above the level of the lake, passes the rustic sanitary estab. of Sigriswyl (on the eminence to the l.), and descends to the castle of Ralligen (1½ hr.) and Merligen *(Löwe)* where, July 16th, 1856, a thunderstorm of great violence destroyed 17 houses. Beyond the waterfall, the path is so narrow and precipitous, that timid travellers are recommended to take a boat from Merligen to Neuhaus (1½—2 fr.). — The cavern of St. Beatus is near this path, and deserves a visit (see pp. 130, 133).

The **Southern Bank** (18 M. by the carriage road) scarcely repays the pedestrian, but affords a delightful drive.

The Steamboat starts from the Freienhof hotel (comp. p. 125), and ascending the Aare, stops near the Bellevue (p. 125). To the l. lies the picturesque *Bächigut* (p. 126), and to the r., where the Aare emerges from the lake, *Schloss Schadau* (p. 125). The *Stockhorn* (6767 ft.) with its rounded summit, and the pyramid of the Niesen (7280 ft.) rise to the r. and l. of the valleys of the Kander and Simmen (p. 175). To the l. of the Niesen the three peaks of the Blümlisalp; to the r., in the background of the valley of the Kander, the Freundhorn, Doldenhorn, Balmhorn with the Altels, and the Rinderhorn gradually become visible (from l. to r.). In the direction of Interlaken appear successively (from r. to l.) the Jungfrau, Mönch, Eiger, Schreckhorn, and Wetterhorn.

The boat skirts the N. eastern bank, the lower portion of which is covered with vineyards, the upper part with woods; it passes the pleasant village of *Hilterfingen*, and a new castle belonging to M. de Parpart, and halts at *Oberhofen* (with a castle of Count Pourtalès; see above), and at Gonten, above which is the church of *Sigriswyl*. The steamer now crosses the lake at the broadest part, and proceeds in a southerly direction to *Spiez*, a small village on a promontory on th

southern bank, with a picturesque old castle, for 300 years the property of the family von Erlach. (Pedestrians wishing to ascend the Niesen p.128, can avail themselves of the steamer as far as this place; diligence to Frutigen see R. 38). Near Spiez, towards the E., two black peaks (above the S. shore of the lake of Brienz) are visible for a short distance; the narrow one to the r. is the Faulhorn, the broader one to the l. is the Schwarzhorn.

Proceeding towards Neuhaus, the *Ralligstöcke* (4600 ft.) and the *Sigriswyler Rothhorn* (6326 ft.) are conspicuous above the northern bank. Beyond *Merligen* (see above) a rocky headland called the *Nase,* stretches into the lake. A little further, on the N. side, rises the Beatenberg, with the *Cavern of St. Beatus* (Beatenhöhle, 2610 ft., see p. 133), out of which flows a stream, frequently increasing rapidly, and filling the whole of the cavern, from which it bursts forth with a roar like thunder (p. 133). St. Beatus, the first promulgator of Christianity in this district, is said to have dwelt in this cave.

The steamer stops at **Neuhaus** (reasonable inn), where a crowd of carriages are always in readiness to convey travellers (see p. 124) to Interlaken (1 fr. each person). The best mode of conveyance to the starting-place of the steamers on the lake of Brienz is a private carriage, or the diligence (1 fr.) from Neuhaus. On the road from Neuhaus to (1¾ M.) Unterseen and Interlaken, views of the Jungfrau, Mönch, and Eiger are obtained. To the r., on an island at the influx of the *Aare,* are the ruins of *Weissenau.*

d. Interlaken and its Environs.

Hotels and Pensions. At *Interlaken* properly so called, going from Thun to the lake of Brienz: *Hotel Ritschard, table d'hôte at 2 o'clock, much frequented by Germans; Victoria; *Jungfrau; Schweizerhof; Belvéder, Hôtel des Alpes; Casino; Hotel Interlaken; Volz; *Fischer, with river and shower-baths, pension 6—7 fr., no waiters are employed, which some may consider a recommendation. These handsome hotels, situated on the so-called "Höheweg" (p.132), and erected within the last 20 or 30 years were originally fitted up as "Pensions" only, but now accommodate travellers at the usual hotel prices. Near the steamboat-wharf on the lake of Brienz is the *Hotel du Lac, new, and not expensive, R. 2 fr., L. ½ fr., B. 1 fr., service not reckoned, no waiters employed, highly spoken of. — Coming from the lake of Thun the tourist first reaches (1½ M.) *Hôtel et Pension Beau Site (pension 4¼ to 5 fr.; good whey), with a beautiful view of the Jungfrau etc., separated from the Höheweg by Unterseen, which may be a recommendation to many travellers as affording somewhat greater retirement. — Near Unterseen on the *Spielmatten*, a small island in the Aare, Hôtel du Pont (Pension 4 fr.); then in the village of *Aarmühle,* beyond the second bridge over the Aare, *Weisses Kreuz, of modest pretensions. — On the road from Aarmühle to *Matten* (Gsteig; Grindelwald, Lauterbrunnen etc.) are *the *Deutsches Haus* (formerly Pension Rubin), pension 5 fr., for 2 or 3 days 6 fr.; Hôtel et Pension Wyder; 5 min. farther, on the l. side of the road, Hôtel et Pension *Ober or the "Schlösschen" (frequented by English); before reaching the latter, a road diverges to the r., leading to the pension

*Jungfraublick (¾ M. from Unterseen), which is also a whey-cure estab., situated on a spur of the wooded *kleine Rugen* (p. 132), and commanding at the same time an unbroken view of the Jungfrau, and the lakes of Thun and Brienz. A more commodious building is about to be erected. — Farther from Interlaken: beyond the Zollbrücke which crosses the Aare near the Hôtel du Lac, not far from the point where the river flows out of the lake of Brienz, and near the road to Brienz, is situated (¾ M.) "Campagne Felsenegg" (pension 5½ fr.), (also a Café-restaurant, cup of coffee 40 cent., bottle of beer ½ fr.). — At *Bönigen* on the S. bank of the lake of Brienz, at the mouth of the Lütschine, 1½ M. E. of Interlaken, Pension Urfer and Pension *Friedr. Vogel (formerly Pension Schumacher), both well spoken of, also baths in the lake, and whey. — Pension at the *Giessbach see p 154.

The "Cursaal d'Interlaken" or "Maison de conversation dite Casino" is situated on the Höheweg between the Schweizerhof and the Belvéder. It was opened in 1859, but since the government has prohibited gambling, it has been used as a restaurant and whey-cure estab. — *Wrestling Matches* (fee charged for adm.) see Introd. XII; the tourist should witness one of these, if he has had no opportunity of being present at a genuine fête, in order to gain some idea of this national custom.

Reading Rooms. Urfer, near the Belvéder (daily 25 cent., weekly 1½ fr., monthly 4 fr.), Times, Galignani, and a liberal supply of French and German periodicals. *A. Visitor's List* is published every Sunday and Thursday. Christen near the Hôtel des Alpes, a similar estab. with the same charges.

Brewery at the rear of the pensions on the Höheweg, on a meadow by the Aare, entrance between the Victoria and Jungfrau.

Carriages (expensive) Horses, Guides see p. 124.

Post and Telegraph Office in Unterseen (Spielmatten).

English Church Service in the old Convent Church.

The low land between the lakes of Thun and Brienz, 2¼ M. in length, is called the "*Bödeli*". Formerly these two lakes probably formed one sheet of water only; the deposits formed by the *Lütschine* (p. 136) flowing into the lake of Brienz, and the *Lombach* into the lake of Thun have separated them. These accumulations, first from the S., out of the valley of Lauterbrunnen, and then from the N. out of the Habkëren valley, together serve to account for the curve, which the Aare has been compelled to take. On this piece of land, "between the lakes", lies **Interlaken** with the neighbouring villages of Aarmühle, and Unterseen, stretching in a connected line nearly as far as the lake of Brienz.

Coming from Neuhaus on the lake of Thun (p. 129), the tourist first reaches the *Pension Beau Site (p. 131), then **Unterseen** (1724 ft.), a small town containing 1580 inhab. The houses are mostly wooden, and many bear the traces of great age; there is a large square and a church built after the fall (1851) of the old one. There are large manufactories of parqueterie in Unterseen and Aarmühle.

The road to the small island of *Spielmatten* (Hotel see p. 130) leads over the Aare by a bridge (*Schaalbrücke*), which commands a picturesque view of the foaming river, its weirs, the *precipitous rocks on* the r. bank, various mills, bridges, old *wooden-houses and* dark pine woods (kleine Rugen see p. 132), *and towering above* all the glistening snowfields of the Jungfrau

By a second bridge (*Höhebrücke*) which crosses another arm of the Aare, the tourist arrives at the village of *Aarmühle* (Hotel see p. 130) which, together with Interlaken, has a pop. of 1313. At its termination, the "*Höheweg*", commences, a double avenue of walnut trees, which unfortunately were severely injured by the storm of Aug. 17th, 1861. Here are situated the various pensions and hotels mentioned at p. 130, as well as a number of those attractive emporiums which are the never-failing concomitants of fashionable watering-places. At the extremity of this avenue is the former monastery and nunnery of *Interlaken*, founded in 1130 and abolished in 1528. The eastern wing of the monastery has been used since the year 1836 as a hospital for the poor. The remainder of the building, together with the castle built in 1750, serves as government-offices; the nunnery is converted into a prison. The tower and chancel are the only parts remaining of the church, where *English Divine Service* is performed every Sunday during the season. The former English chapel is now a Rom. catholic place of worship.

Interlaken is deservedly a point of attraction to visitors from all parts of Europe; the whey-cure is an inducement to some, whilst many make it their head-quarters for excursions in the Oberland, or select it as a resting place for the leisure enjoyment of the magnificent scenery by which it is surrounded. Interlaken is particularly adapted for head-quarters to those tourists whose time and resources are ample, as it affords facilities for numerous excursions to the valleys and heights of the Oberland, in the intervals between which the strength may be recruited, and repose enjoyed, in the midst of scenes unrivalled for their grandeur and magnificence.

The immediate vicinity abounds in charming Walks: to the *Jungfraublick* see p. 131. To the *kleine Rugen* (2330 ft.) $^3/_4$ hr. The path (which quits the old road from Matten to the Lake of Thun behind the Jungfraublick, to the l. at the sign-post) was constructed in 1859, and is provided with seats. The principal path ascends gradually, affording ever-varying views of the Bödeli, the lakes of Thun and Brienz, the valley of Lauterbrunnen, the Jungfrau, and the Mönch. From this road numerous by-paths diverge, leading to different points of view and resting-places. About 50 years ago an attempt was made by the inspector of forests to form a collection of all the various species of Swiss trees on the kleine Rugen. These shady and delightful walks are unquestionably the *greatest charm of* the "Bödeli" (p. 131). The prospect from *the ruined castle of Unspunnen* (2 M.), embraces the valley of *Lauterbrunnen, the* Jungfrau and the Mönch; it may be reached

by a path in the rear of the kleine Rugen, which diverges to the l. from the Lauterbrunnen road between Matten and Wilderswyl, or through the Wagneren ravine, which opens out towards the road from Matten to Thun, a short distance beyond the Rugen path. The ruined castle of *Weissenau* (2 M.), on an island formed by the Aare where it enters the lake of Thun (p. 130), is reached by the old road from Matten, as well as by the road from Unterseen to Thun. — In the opp. direction, on the r. bank of the Aare the ascent of the *Hohbühl* (2110 ft., ½ hr.) is recommended; the path ascends to the l. by the first house beyond the Zollbrücke (p. 131), and (to the r.; the path to the l. leads to *Vogtsruhe* on the Aare, a resting place and fountain) traverses the woods to a pavilion which commands a beautiful view. The prospect is still more extensive from the grassy slopes of the *untere Bleicki*, a few hundred paces higher. (The footpath leads to the r., crossing the brook after 10 min. walk.) From the Hohbühl there is a descent by steps to the Vogtsruhe, and passing a shooting-ground, the tourist arrives on the narrow and stony plain of *Goldei*, between the Harder and the Aare, at the base of the *Falkenfluh*, the upper part of which, seen from a good point of view, bears a resemblance to an old man's face: the *Hardermannli*. Further on, some caverns, called the *Zwerglöcher*, are seen in the walls of the Harder. From the Goldei the tourist may return by Unterseen, or (by a footpath to the r.) ascend the hill *im Brand* formerly used as a place of execution: and thence to the l. in ¼ hr., crossing the Lombach, to the *Eck*, a hill at the base of the Beatenberg, all beautiful points of view. The *Thurmberg*, ascended from Golzwyl (½ hr.) past Felsenegg (p. 131) on the new road to Brienz (p. 153), also affords a beautiful panorama of the lakes of Thun and Brienz, the course of the Aare, and the small, gloomy lake of Golzwyl or *Faulensee*. — Another walk may be taken by the same road (3 M.) to the ruined castle of *Ringgenberg*, with beautiful view, and to the *Schadenburg* (1½ M. farther), situated on a spur of the Harder, an unfinished castle of the former barons of Ringgenberg. — The steamboat (pp. 123, 153) plies in the summer at least 3 times a day to the ***Giessbach* on the lake of Brienz. Footpath to the Giessbach see p. 156.

To the *Beatenhöhle* (p. 130) with its (in spring) beautiful waterfall, from Neuhaus by boat (5 fr.; 2 hrs. going and returning) passing the picturesque villa of *Leerau*, or by a footpath (to the r. before Neuhaus is reached), passing the *Kühlibad* and the hamlet of *Sundlauenen* (1½ hr.), and in some *places skirting* the verge of the precipice above the lake, but *not dangerous*.

To *Bönigen* (1 ½ M.), *Gsteig* (p. 136) with a beautiful view from the churchyard (3 M.) and *Gsteigwyler* (¾ M. farther) with the *hohen Steg* (bridge) over the Lütschine, are likewise pleasant walks. The only drawback is that the pedestrian by most of these routes is confined to the carriage roads, the dust and narrow dimensions of which subject him to no little inconvenience; good foot-paths are desiderata here not yet attained.

Longer Excursions. The "***Schynige Platte**" (5800 ft.) is one of the finest points of view in the Oberland. There is perhaps no other from which the valleys of Lauterbrunnen and Grindelwald are simultaneously visible. The path from *Gsteigwyler* (¾ M. from *Gsteig*, p. 136, which possesses a good rustic inn on the Lütschine, above the village) is somewhat precipitous, but well constructed and practicable for horses (horse to Gsteig 15 fr., carriage included). The path first leads for 1 ½ hr. through a wood (a footpath to the l. descends to Gsteig), then for 1 hr. across the slopes of the *Breitlauenen-Alp* (view of the lakes, refreshments at the chalet), and lastly by a steep zigzag path to the summit of the mountain ridge, whose western extremity is traversed (to the r. a jagged rock, termed the "Ameisenhaufen" [ants' hillock], recognisable from the valley). A few steps bring the traveller to a scene of striking magnificence: the Lauterbrunnen valley lies before him, to the l. towers the majestic Jungfrau, at his feet are dizzy precipices, descending almost perpendicularly to the Lütschine. After skirting the S. side of the ridge for ½ hr., the tourist arrives at the Chalet of the Schynige Platte, a small and, considering its remoteness, inexpensive inn (4 beds) (a more commodious building is about to be erected at the expense of the canton). In another ½ hr. the Platte itself is reached, a crumbling slate rock, glistening like metal in the sun's rays. The finest view is obtained a few paces before the summit is attained, at a bend in the path. The tourist should not neglect to visit the *Isělten* Alp, ¼ hr. to the N. E., a pasture which gives nourishment to a herd of 600 cattle, the tinkling of whose bells produces a harmony unknown to those who have not visited these Alpine regions. To enjoy a complete panorama the traveller must skirt (to the l.) the base of the *Gumihorn* (7030 ft.), to the N. of the Platte, and ascend the *Taubenhorn* ("Tubihorn") (a fatiguing walk of ½ hr. from the Platte), whence the prospect of both lakes, Interlaken, with its gay rows of houses, the Gumihorn and other peaks is singularly beautiful. Children to show the way or carry luggage *are to be found* in Gsteigwyler (1—2 fr.). A path to the *Faulhorn (3—4 hrs.)* is about to be constructed. The descent

may be made by *Gündlischwand* to *Zweilütschinen* in 3 hrs. — The ascent of the *Harder* (4340 ft., 2 hrs.) should not be undertaken without a guide, as numerous accidents have occurred from the dangerous nature of the path. The *Habkërnthal* between the *Harder* and *Beutenberg* may also be explored. Carriage-road to the village of (6 M.) *Habkërn* (3360 ft.; rustic inn), from which the tourist can reach the three following points of view: the *Gemmenalphorn* (6600 ft.) or *Güggisgrat* over the *Brändlisegg* or following the course of the *Bühlbach* in 4 hrs. (better still is the route from Unterseen directly to *Waldegg* [3740 ft., a hamlet in the parish of *Beatenberg*] in 2 hrs., and thence by the *Oberberg* to the summit in 3 hrs.); the *Hohgant* (6772 ft.) over the *Bohleyg* (4850 ft.) and *Hagletschalp*, or over the Alp *Bösälgäu* and through the *Karrholen* in 4 hrs. (a path southwards from the Hohgant leads over the *Grünenberg*, a pass between *Habkërn* and *Schangnau* in the Emmenthal in 6 hrs.); the *Augstmatthorn* (*Suggithurm*, 6501 ft.) over the *Bodenalp* (2 hrs.) and thence to the summit in 1½ hr. The *Abendberg* (5630 ft.) is also frequently ascended for the sake of the view, which is still more extensive from the *hohe Eck*, the next peak of the range, the culminating point of which is the *Morgenberghorn* (6967 ft.) which rises above *Leissigen*. At first the same road must be followed that leads from the Lauterbrunnen road to Unspunnen, before reaching the ruin, however, the path enters the beech-wood to the r. On the Abendberg, at a height of 3400 ft. (2½ hrs. from Interlaken, bridle-path to this point), is situated a *Sanitary Estab. for cretins.* Another excursion may be made to the *Saxëten Valley*, between the *Abendberg* and *Bellenhöchst* (5760 ft.); to the village of *Saxëten* (3347 ft.) 2½ hrs.; accommodation may be found at the schoolmaster's. Half an hour further, are the falls of the *Gurben* and *Weissbach*, and the valley is beautifully enclosed by the *Schwalmern* (8425 ft.). Between this last and the Morgenberghorn is a rugged pass over the Alp *Reuggli* (5280 ft.) through the Suld-Thal to *Mühlënen* on the Kander, or to *Aeschi*, above the lake of Thun — From Saxëten (see above) the **Suleck* (7422 ft.) may be ascended; it affords one of the finest prospects of the Alps: over the Alp *Nesslëren* to *Bellenkilchen* (5522 ft.) 1½ hr., thence to the summit in 2 hrs. The ascent is easier from *Eisenfluh* (p. 136): thence to the Alp *Suls* 1½, to the summit 1½ hr. *Eisenfluh* ("Isenfluh", accommodation at the schoolmaster's) itself merits a visit on account of the splendid view of the Jungfrau; besides the road near *Zweilütschinen* (p. 136), a second ascends *the Sausbach* opposite the *Hunnenfluh*. **Interlaken may be made** *the head-quarters* for most of the following excursions.

e. From Interlaken to Lauterbrunnen. Staubbach.

7½ M. Carriages to go and return, one-horse 8, two-horses 15 fr., see p. 124; one-horse carriage from Interlaken to the point where the road to Eisenfluh diverges, about 5 fr.

The high-road first traverses fertile orchards and verdant meadows, and passes (1 M.) through *Matten* (*Hirsch*); here it divides; that to the r. is the nearer (¾ M.) to *Wilderswyl* and (¼ M.) *Mülinen;* that to the l., the longer (¼ M. more), leads to the *Church of Gsteig* (*Kreuz), the parish church of the entire valley, inc. Interlaken. Near (½ M.) *Mülinen*, the two roads reunite; the *Saxětenbach* is crossed, and soon after a narrow gorge is entered, through which the *Lütschine* flows. To the r. rises the precipitous *Rothenfluh*. A certain spot (½ M.) in this defile is named the *Bösenstein;* according to tradition and an inscription in the rock, long since obliterated, one of the barons of the Rothenfluh slew his brother at this place.

At (2¼ M.) **Zweilütschinen** (2120 ft.), a village on the r. bank of the Lütschine (*Bär, R. 1, B. 1 fr., pension 3½ fr.), the valley separates into two parts. To the l. it follows the course of the *Black Lütschine* to Grindelwald (7½ M.); in a straight direction the *White Lütschine* is followed to Lauterbrunnen (2¼ M.). The valley of Lauterbrunnen, which commences at the *Hunnenfluh*, a rock in the form of a gigantic tower, is remarkable for its walls of calcareous rock, rising precipitously on both sides, to a height of 1000—1500 ft. It derives its name (lauter Brunnen=nothing but springs) from the numerous brooks and springs which take their rise in the surrounding rocks.

A beautiful excursion may be made (guide unnecessary) from Zweilütschinen to (3 M.) *Eisenfluh* (3625 ft.); the first turning to the r. from the Lauterbrunnen road ascends the western side of the mountain (after 3 p. m. shade). Refreshments can be obtained at the house of the schoolmaster, near the upper fountain in the village and, if necessary, accommodation for the night. Eisenfluh, commands a magnificent view of the Jungfrau, which is seen to better advantage on the path from Eisenfluh to Mürren (3 hrs., p. 138). Near the end of the village, it turns to the l., leading to the *Sausbach* (2¼ M.) a brook, beyond which the only steep ascent in the walk is encountered (the traveller coming from Mürren, should, on emerging from the forest, as soon as he perceives the little bridge which crosses the brook at the bottom of the valley, leave the direct path and descend towards it); for 1½ M. the path presents no difficulty; the walk well repays the fatigue; the Jungfrau and its neighbours are seen to great advantage, especially on emerging from the forest, 1¼ M. from the inn, where the black precipices of the Mönch no longer intercept the view. The path, generally narrow, is, as the Sausbach is approached, sometimes completely carried away by the rains, in which case the services of a guide should be engaged. Good walkers will make the journey to *Mürren* in an afternoon, the next day accomplish the ascent of the *Schilthorn*, return to sleep at Mürren, visit on the third day the *Falls of the Schmadri*, and in the evening descend to Lauterbrunnen — a charming three days' tour.

Lauterbrunnen (2434 ft.) (*Steinbock*, R. 2, B. 1½, S. 3, *A. ¾ fr.; Café van Almen;* at a small cabaret on the r. bank

of the brook, good cheese and wine may be obtained), a pretty scattered village situated on both banks of the Lütschine, in a valley ¾ M. broad, where in July, the sun does not make its appearance before 7 a. m., and in the winter not before noon. The snowy mountain to the S. E. is the Jungfrau, to the S. rises the Breithorn. (Waterfall of the Trümlenbach, a beautiful evening walk, see p. 139).

Upwards of 20 brooks leap from the rocky heights of the neighbourhood. The most important of them is known as the ***Staubbach** (dust-brook), 8 min. to the S. of the hotel. The entire brook, of no great volume at any time, and diminishing so much in summer as sometimes to disappoint the expectant traveller, presents an unbroken fall of 925 ft.; so small a body of water falling from so great a height is converted before it reaches the ground into minute particles of spray which the breeze scatters into fantastic and ever-varying forms. The most favourable time to visit the cascade is from 8½ a. m. to 1 p. m. as during that period the rays of the sun falling upon it create a succession of beautiful rainbows, which appear to rise and fall as the spray like a transparent veil is wafted to and fro by the breeze.

Streams from the high,
Steep, rocky wall
The purest fount;
In clouds of spray,
Like silver dust,
It veils the rock
In rainbow hues;
And dancing down
With music soft,
Is lost in air.

Goethe.

Another cascade is formed higher up by this brook which falls from a height of 830 ft., but it is not visible from the bottom of the valley, and is rarely visited on account of the fatigue of the ascent (1½ hr.).

f. Upper Valley of Lauterbrunnen. Mürren. Fall of the Schmadribach.

From Lauterbrunnen to Mürren 2¼ hrs., Trachsellauinen 2 hrs., to the Schmadribach and back 2 hrs. Lauterbrunnen 2½ hrs. Horses see p. 124.

A day can hardly be more profitably employed than in making an excursion to Mürren, and the Fall of the Schmadribach. It is a good day's walk, and, if extended as far as the Upper Steinberg, somewhat fatiguing; if required, a guide can be engaged at Trachsellauinen. If it is only intended to visit Mürren, which should be the principal object, the excursion from Lauterbrunnen, returning by Stechelberg, can easily be accomplished in 6 hrs. (guide unnecessary). The walk from Zweilütschinen to Eisenfluh (p. 136), Mürren and Lauterbrunnen, requires only one hour more. To Mürren, Gimmelwald and Stechelberg bridle-path, from Stechelberg to Lauterbrunnen (5 M.) carriage-road.

The view from Mürren being seen to the best advantage by evening light, the tourist is recommended to proceed first to the Schmadribach, and thence to Mürren, where the night should be passed. Between Gimmelwald and Trachsellauinen, there is a shorter way than the road by Stechelberg; but *it could hardly be found* without a guide, see p. 138. The ascent from Lauterbrunnen to Mürren can be performed on horseback, but the descent by Gimmelwald, especially the latter part, is excessively rugged and fatiguing.

At Lauterbrunnen (2434 ft.), a few paces S. of the hotel, the path to Mürren leaves the valley and ascends rapidly to the r. by the side of the brook for 20 min., then turns to the r. and immediately afterwards to the l. in the direction of the waterfall, below which it crosses to the r. bank. After having crossed two other brooks, the *Pletschbach* or *Staubbach* (1¼ hr. from Lauterbrunnen) is reached. Soon afterwards, the ascent becomes easy; two branches of the *Spiessbach* are crossed, and (1 hr. from the Staubbach) the wood is quitted. Here is suddenly displayed a magnificent **view of an amphitheatre of mountains and glaciers, the Eiger and the Mönch, the Jungfrau with its dazzling Silberhorn, the rugged precipices of the Schwarze Mönch, rising precipitously from the valley, the wall of the Ebene-Fluh, its conical summit to the l. and its mantle of spotless snow, the Mittagshorn, the Grosshorn, the Breithorn, from which the Schmadribach flows, the Tschingelhorn, and nearer, the Tschingelgrat and the Gspaltenhorn: 8 or 10 glaciers descend from these snowy heights to the valleys below. The view is far more imposing than from the Wengern Alp, with the exception of the Jungfrau, the view of which from the Wengern Alp is unrivalled.

From this point the path traverses green pastures, and (25 min.) reaches the Alpine village of **Mürren** (5018 ft.), (* *Silberhorn*, R. 2, B. 1½, D. 3, A. ½ fr.). From this spot the Wetterhorn is still visible to the l., and to the r. the Furke (p. 140); a more extensive view is obtained from the *Almendhubel* (1 hr. farther), the ascent to which is very fatiguing and not recommended.

From the *Schilthorn (9172 ft.), which rises to the W. of Mürren, and may be ascended (guide necessary; Peter van Almen is to be recommended) in 4½ hrs., the Jungfrau, the queen of the Bernese Alps, may be surveyed in her entire magnificence. An extensive prospect is at the same time obtained of the whole chain as far as the Blümlisalp (or Frau), the Altels, many of the mountains of the Valais, the Rigi, the N. of Switzerland etc.

From Mürren, the path descends to the l.; 10 min., bridge over the *Mürrenbach*; in 20 min. to the l. between two chalets; 5 min. *Gimmelwald* (4254 ft.), a village (near the fountain the turn to the l. must be taken); 25 min. a bridge over the *Sefinlütschine*, in the valley, then a slight ascent; 5 min. rugged path, difficult in rainy weather. The Sefinlütschine here forms a beautiful *cascade, whose spray is tinged with the hues of the rainbow in the morning sun.

Some minutes farther on, the path divides: to the l. it descends to Stechelberg (1½ hrs. from Mürren, and 5 M. from Lauterbrunnen); to the r. is the way to Trachsellauinen and *the falls of the Schmadribach* (comp. p. 137). One hour will *now suffice to reach* the chalets of Trachsellauinen, where

coffee and milk may be procured (also a bed of hay, in case of need). In 10 min. a deserted silver-foundery is passed, a projecting mass of rocks is skirted to the r., and the *Nadlu* is ascended; near the chalets (30 min.) of the *Lower Steinberg*, the impetuous glacier-fed *Schmadribach* and *Thalbach* are crossed; ascending the pasture on the r. bank, a waterfall is passed; the rugged *Holdri* is next mounted, and in 30 min. the chalet of *Leyger* is reached (1¼ hr. from Trachsellauinen), and the ***Fall of the Schmadribach** is in full view. The water emerges from the glacier in a considerable volume, is hurled to a depth of 200 ft., and ascending in vapour forms a magnificent arch. Higher up, the stream must be crossed by the traveller who desires to inspect the waterfall more closely, but this will hardly compensate him for the sacrifice of time it entails. The loneliness of the surrounding scene, the imposing character of the cascade, the magnificent panorama of mountains and glaciers combine to produce a profound impression. The azure ice of the *Tschingel Glacier* rises perpendicularly in the immediate vicinity; beyond it the grotesque *Tschingelhörner* (11,022 ft.)

The prospect is still more extended from the chalet of the *Upper Steinberg* (5436 ft.), which is seen high up to the r. on the pasture-lands (an ascent of 1½ hrs. from Trachsellauinen). Coffee and milk, and even a bed of the homeliest description may be had, but on rather extravagant terms.

From Steinberg to Gastern and Kandersteg by the Tschingel Glacier, one of the most interesting, and least arduous glacier-excursions, for good pedestrians (guide indispensable), to *Gastern* 8 hrs., 4 hrs. on the glacier; thence to *Kandersteg* (2½ hrs.), see R. 65.

From Trachsellauinen to Lauterbrunnen is a walk of 2¼ hrs. At the end of 25 min. a bridge over the impetuous *Lütschine* is reached; in 15 min. more the bridge of *Stechelberg* (2817 ft.) (path from Mürren, see p. 138) and the bottom of the valley is attained. Near *Matten* (15 min.) is seen to the l. the *Mürrenbach*, trickling down the face of the cliff. From the (15 min.) *Dornigen Brücke* a stoney road leads to Lauterbrunnen, which the pedestrian may avoid by taking the path to the r., pursuing the same direction, and traversing green pastures; 10 min. the waterfall of the *Rosenbach;* 5 min. the ***Cascade of Trümlenbach,** fed by the glaciers of the Jungfrau (p. 144), rushing impetuously from a narrow fissure, and forming a cascade of great volume, but inconsiderable fall (3 M. from Lauterbrunnen). In order to see it to the best advantage, the rocks should be approached (on the S. side) where there is a railing, for the preservation of which, a few centimes are generally expected. *A few hours' leisure* cannot be better spent than in taking *this walk.*

From Lauterbrunnen by the Furke to the Kienthal as far as Reichenbach, or again leaving the Kienthal, ascending by the Dündengrat to Kandersteg, by a path across the Sefinenthal mentioned at p. 138; from Lauterbrunnen to the Furke 5½ hrs., to the valley 2 hrs., to the Dündengrat 3¼ hrs., to the Oeschinenthal 2 hrs., Kandersteg 1½ hr.; altogether a rugged walk of 15—16 hrs., the most fatiguing portion being the passage from the valley over the Dündengrat to Kandersteg, only practicable for experienced climbers. If need be, the night can be passed in one of the chalets of the Kienthal. A good guide is necessary; the three brothers *Lauener*, *Ulrich Linder*, and *Peter van Almen* are recommended. The whole route presents a series of the grandest views especially at the beginning, near Mürren. The **Furke** (8033 ft.) is a deep cleft between the *Great-Hundshorn* (9014 ft.) and the *Büttlassen* (9817 ft.); in ascending, the pedestrian must keep to the l. in order to arrive at the opening in the rock. In descending from the Furke to the Kienthal (the dangerous path to the l. which leads to the Dündengrat over the *Gamchi Glacier* must be avoided) the Blümlisalp (or Frau) appears in all its brilliant whiteness. The traveller, if fatigued, may now proceed to *Reichenbach* in 3 hrs. (R. 38); or, after reposing in the chalets of the *Dürrenberg*, may proceed on his route to Kandersteg. Descending into the valley of the *Kienbach* as far as the *Gamchi Glacier*, where the brook has its source, and crossing the brook, a steep grassy slope must be mounted, at the termination of which fields of snow and ice must be traversed (a stout Alpenstock with sharp point is requisite). The summit of the **Dündengrat** (*Dündenhorn*, *Wittwe*, *Oeschingengrat*, 8829 ft.), opp. to the snow-line of the Blümlisalp, commands a superb view of the latter mountain with its rounded form of the purest white, and its imposing glacier; to the r. is the Doldenhorn and numerous other peaks, in the plain is the Lake of Thun. The descent is now made to the glacier and the chalets of *Oeschinen* (6024 ft.), and next, by a path, cut in the rock, to the *Lake of Oeschinen* (4888 ft.), and to *Kandersteg* (3602 ft.; see p. 146).

g. From Lauterbrunnen to Grindelwald. Wengernalp. Jungfrau.

Bridle-path over the Wengernalp 8½ hrs.: from Lauterbrunnen to the Wengernalp 4 (descent 2½), little Scheideck ¾ (descent ½), Grindelwald 3¾ hrs. (ascent 5). Diligence from Interlaken to Grindelwald, see p. 123. Horses and carriages see p. 124. The ascent may be made on horseback, either from Lauterbrunnen or Grindelwald, but it is advisable to dismount at the rugged and stony declivity near Grindelwald, as well as at the last precipitous portion of the descent into the valley of Lauterbrunnen. — Guide unnecessary.

Two ways lead to Grindelwald; the first, a road which follows the valley of the white Lütschine as far as Zweilütschinen, thence ascending the gloomy valley of the black Lütschine (distance about 12 M. which may be accomplished in a carriage in 2½ hrs., see p. 124), will be chosen by travellers who prefer the ease and luxury of this mode of travelling to the neighbourhood of the Jungfrau and the bracing mountain air. A good walker should, if time will allow, take the footpath over the *Wengernalp* and the *Little Scheideck*. It is at first somewhat arduous from the rapidity of the ascent, but in summer when the weather is propitious, it is frequently undertaken by ladies without extraordinary fatigue. It is one of the most frequented paths in Switzerland.

Near the church of Lauterbrunnen, the Lütschine is crossed, *and the first wide path*, which ascends to the r. should be *taken (3 min. from the* bridge). After an hour's rapid ascent,

a hamlet belonging to the village of *Wengern* is reached, where there is a small auberge; a beautiful view of the Spalthorn, the Tschingelhorn, the Breithorn, the Black Mönch, the Jungfrau, the glacier and waterfall of Schmadri, as well as the valley of Lauterbrunnen is obtained. After mounting for 15 min. beyond the inn, the turn to the r. must be chosen. The path now becomes more level, ascending the gentle slope of a meadow, where the **Wengernalp** is considered to commence. Here on the 1st Sunday in August the national wrestling matches take place, see Introd. XV. From this point is seen the valley of Lauterbrunnen, shut in on all sides, the Staubbach reduced by distance to a silver thread, its upper fall, and the windings which it makes preparatory to taking its final leap.

Beyond the inn (1 hr.), the road enters a fir-wood, in which it continues for about ¾ M. On emerging from the wood by a gate, the broad track must be left, and a steep slope to the l. ascended; the path again occasionally leads through the forest, in 40 min. (from the broad track) a second gate is seen, beyond which the r. must be taken, and in 10 min. more the inn is reached. (The pedestrian coming from the opposite direction must take care to go through the gate and on no account descend by the paling).

The former chalet of the Wengernalp is now dignified by the name of the *Hôtel de la Jungfrau* (5797 ft.), but it still affords only moderate accommodation; B. 2, L. ½, B. 1½, *D. exc. W.* 3, A. ¾ fr. Travellers coming from Lauterbrunnen and Grindelwald meet here, or at the Scheideck (p. 142), and a halt is generally made between 10 a. m. and mid-day. A scene of amusing confusion is here witnessed: tourists of every tongue, guides and horses are mingled together and tax to the utmost the energy of those who have to supply their many requirements. The view from the Scheideck is the more extensive; but the preference is generally given to the hotel of the Jungfrau, from whence the Jungfrau itself and the avalanches are more distinctly visible. The *Gemshügel* (hill of the chamois) affords a fine survey of the valley of Lauterbrunnen.

The ***Jungfrau** (12,827 ft.), covered with its eternal shroud of snow, now appears in all its majesty. Its two peaks, the *Silberhorn* to the r., the *Schneehorn* to the l., tower above its immense fields of snow. Its proportions are so gigantic, that the traveller is bewildered in his vain attempts to compute them; *distance is* annihilated by their vastness. Its summits *and higher peaks* are covered with snow of dazzling whiteness *the lower and less* precipitous slopes also present a boundle

expanse of snow and glaciers. Its most elevated summit, which is a little more to the S. behind, is invisible from this spot as well as from Lauterbrunnen. The base of the mountain, as far as can be seen, is precipitous.

Avalanches. These terrible and yet magnificent phenomena consist of immense masses of ice or snow which accumulate on the upper parts of mountains to such an extent that the slopes on which they rest can no longer support them; they then slide off by their own weight with amazing velocity. The description of avalanche the traveller has now an opportunity of beholding is the ice avalanche, or portions of glacier becoming detached under the influence of the summer's sun. Seen from a distance these enormous masses of ice, breaking into fragments as they fall, resemble rushing cataracts and are accompanied by a noise like thunder. They are most numerous a little after noon; when the sun exercises its greatest influence, the masses become loosened and eventually break off. Except that the awful stillness which generally pervades these desolate Alpine regions is interrupted by the echoing thunders of the falling masses, there is nothing absolutely imposing in the spectacle, and after the imagination has been wrought up in anticipative contemplation of the subject, something approaching to disappointment is expressed when the scene is fully realized. In answer to this, the traveller must be reminded that the apparently insignificant white cascade often consists of hundreds of tons of ice in blocks capable of sweeping away forests and whole villages, should any unfortunately be encountered in their course; happily they fall in uninhabited districts and are rarely fatal in their effects. There exist two other descriptions of avalanche of a much more dangerous character — the snow and the drift avalanche. Whole villages have been overwhelmed by the instantaneous fall of the former; such a calamity befel the village of Bueras in the Grisons in 1749. The drift avalanche only takes place in winter after an unusually heavy fall of snow, large masses of which become detached by the wind from the heights where they have accumulated, these increase in their progress to an enormous extent and are precipitated with overwhelming force into the valleys beneath; the rush of air which accompanies these snow torrents, as they may be aptly called, is said to be capable of uprooting forest trees, so destructive is its influence.

The Jungfrau was ascended for the first time, August 3rd, 1811, and subsequently five times: in 1812, 1828, 1841, 1842 and 1856. The account of the last ascent but one, has been given by *G. Studer (Topographische Mittheilungen aus dem Alpengebirge)*; it was made from Viesch and by the Glaciers of Viesch and Aletsch.

A vast and striking *Panorama* is commanded from the summit of the **Little Lauberhorn** (6539 ft.), a cone rising from the ridge which extends to the N. of the Scheideck, whence it may be reached in 1¾ hr.; from the Wengernalp in 2 hrs. (descent 1¼). This ascent is strongly recommended to those who have not ascended the Faulhorn. Coming from Grindelwald, it is only a digression of 2 hrs. to proceed from the Scheideck to the Hôtel Jungfrau over the Lauberhorn. For this short excursion, a guide is indispensable.

After quitting the Hotel Jungfrau, a gentle ascent of ¾ hr. is sufficient to attain the height of the pass, the **Little Scheideck** (*Lauterbrunnen-Scheideck* or *Wengern-Scheideck*; 6284 ft.), where the * *Hotel Bellevue*, opened in 1855, is situated (18 rooms with 30 beds; bed 2, B. 1½, S. 2, A. ¾ fr.). A striking view is obtained from the top of this abrupt ridge over the whole valley of Grindelwald as far as the Great Scheideck; it is bounded on the N. by the chain which separates the valley of Grindelwald from the Lake of Brienz (to the extreme l., *is the flattened cone of* the Faulhorn with its inn), and on *the S. by the imposing* masses of the *Mönch*, or innere Eiger

(12,609 ft.), the *äussere Eiger* (12,240 ft.), and still farther in the distance by the *Schreckhorn* (12,568 ft.). A young Irishman was the first to scale the Eiger, Aug. 11th, 1858, and the hazardous ascent was again (July 27th, 1861) accomplished by Dr. *Porges*, of Vienna, but being obliged in descending, to pass the night on the glacier without sufficient covering, both his feet were frost-bitten. The first ascent of the highest point of the Schreckhorn was made Aug. 16th, 1861; its southern peak, lower by 80 ft. than the northern, in 1842 and 1857. The *Finster-Aarhorn* (13,160 ft.), the highest mountain of the Bernese Alps, is visible at intervals between the interstices of other mountains. Seen from the E. (from the Rigi, the Uetli etc.), it appears quite to the l. of the Bernese Alps, in the form of a broad pyramid, whilst from the N. (from Bern, the Faulhorn etc.), between the Schreckhorn and the Eiger, it appears the most pointed mountain of the range, and is in consequence occasionally termed the *Nadel* (needle). (In the extreme distance, to the E., rise the *Sustenhörner*). The glaciers which surround these mountains and fill all the hollows, extend without interruption from the Jungfrau to the Grimsel and from Grindelwald to Brieg in the Valais. They cover an area of 360 sq. M., the sixth part of all the glaciers of the Alps, and the grandest uninterrupted chain which exists in these mountains. The "Finster-Aarhorn mass", as it is termed by geologists, is the most important in Switzerland; and is the most prominent feature on the relief maps.

The path to Grindelwald is uninteresting: nothing is seen but fragments of rocks piled one on another, grim evidences of former disasters and avalanches; pasture-land is only occasionally to be seen. The withered and blanched trunks of a forest of pines, destroyed by the hurricanes of winter, present a ghastly spectacle. In the chalets of (15 min.) *Bustigeln* (5740 ft.) and (1 hr.) *Alpigeln* (4850 ft.) refreshments may be procured, coffee, cream, beer, cheese, butter and strawberries; the privilege of hearing the echoes awakened at the sound of a pistol may be here enjoyed for a fee of 50 cent. As the traveller advances, assaults are made upon his purse in rapid succession. Guides are pertinacious in their offers of assistance; the Alpine horn, now converted into an instrument of torture, is brought to bear on the defenceless stranger, and to such an extent is artifice practised in this wholesale system of extortion, that near the hut of Alpigeln a man seizes his pickaxe on the approach of a traveller under the pretence of repairing the road, for which he expects a gratuity! Were the placid tourists, who become such an easy prey to the spoiler, avengin

deities, they would condemn this perfidious "cantonnier", Sisyphus-like, to an eternity of road-mending without the solace of a single pour-boire. The path then traverses the forest for a short distance. About half-way between the chalet of Alpigeln and Grindelwald (1 hr. from the former), the bridle-path, which pursues a straight direction and enters a hollow, should be quitted, and the path to the l. taken, leading (in 20 min.) by scattered cottages and enclosed pastures to the bridge over the *Lütschine*, and in 30 min. more, by a gentle ascent, to Grindelwald. (Travellers who are proceeding from Grindelwald to the Wengernalp should ascend to the r. at the bridge).

Grindelwald (3507 ft.). **Bär*, to the W. of the village (R. 2, B. 1½, S. 3, A. ¾ fr.); ten min. further, **Adler*, (similar prices); this last hotel, at the eastern extremity of the village, is a handsome wooden building, connected with a new boarding-house. In the height of summer the concourse of travellers is so great at these hotels that frequent disappointments are occasioned unless accommodation has been previously secured. Guide (unnecessary) to the glacier 2 fr.; children who volunteer their services are satisfied with much less. Of the Grindelwald guides the brothers *Michel* have a high reputation. Carriages and horses, see p. 124.

The village of Grindelwald (2873 inhab.), composed of pretty scattered houses of wood, occupies a considerable space in the valley. The proximity of the two glaciers tends to render the climate bleak; but the cherry-tree flourishes, from which excellent Kirschwasser is produced. The inhabitants are for the most part herdsmen; 6000 head of cattle subsist on the pastures of this valley, which is 12 M. long and 4 M. wide. On the wall of the church a tablet has been erected to the memory of Pastor Mouron of the Canton de Vaud, who perished in 1821 by falling into a crevasse of the glacier of the Eiger, 121 ft. deep, from which his body could not be extricated for 12 days.

The chief attractions of Grindelwald are its two extensive **Glaciers** (see Introd. XIV) which descend far into the valley, approaching almost to the houses, and are thus extremely easy of access; but they are inferior in grandeur to the glacier of the Rhone and many others in Switzerland. Three gigantic mountains shut in the valley to the S. E., the *Eiger* (12240 ft.), the *Mettenberg* (Mittelberg, 9800 ft.) which forms the base of the Schreckhorn, and the *Wetterhorn* (11535 ft.) at the upper end of the valley. The two glaciers lie between these three mountains and form the source of the Schwarze Lütschine. The traveller whose time is limited, had better visit only

the upper glacier (nearer the bridle-path), the crevasses of which are the most beautiful.

The *Upper Glacier* (3940 ft. at the base; 1 hr. S. E. from Grindelwald, 10 min. to the r. of the lower bridle-path to the Great Scheideck, which is quitted at the fourth bridge) is the most remarkable; the ice is purer than that of the lower glacier, and the openings at its base more considerable, particularly on the E. side. Beautiful Alpine flowers at its margin. In 1787, the innkeeper Christ. Bohren fell into a deep crevasse; when he recovered his senses, he found himself in a stream of water which he followed, and thus succeeded in regaining the light; the stream which was his guide, and to which he owed his safety, flowed into the Lütschine. Fifty cents. are exacted for the repair of the paths on the glacier. Refreshments and beer may be obtained.

The *Lower Glacier* (3150 ft., at the base; 40 min. S. of Grindelwald), sometimes called the *Little Glacier*, is four times larger than the upper glacier; it is continually advancing and thrusting its moraines before it (for a full description of this term, and the theory of glaciers generally, see Introduction No XIV.), so that the traveller sees but little who limits his inspection to this point; he is therefore recommended to visit the **Mer de glace** (*Eismeer*, sea of ice), a name given, as at Chamouny (R. 58), to the large upper basin in which the glacier is formed before it descends into the valley. The footpath on the left slope is well-kept and presents neither difficulties nor dangers to those tolerably well accustomed to the close proximity of an abyss. Ladies will find a chaise-à-porteurs preferable to going on horseback. The verge of the Mer de glace is reached in 2½ hrs., and here are seen minarets or *Ice-needles* of the most fantastic forms.

The enterprising tourist will hardly be contented with this cursory glance of the glacier and should cross (1½ hr.) the Mer de glace to the chalet of **Zäsenberg** (bread, milk, cheese); this chalet surrounded by meagre pasturage, and formed of piled up stones, is the last human habitation to be met with among the giants of the Bernese Alps. All traces of verdure soon entirely disappear; on all sides huge masses of ice are seen of the wildest and grandest character, and the imposing summits of the Eiger, the Schreckhorn, the Viescherhorn etc. enclose the view and form a panorama rivalling that of the Montanvert in the valley of Chamouny. A good guide is necessary here, although the passage of the margin alone is attended with any danger. The return from the chalet to Grindelwald may be made in 3 hrs. If the excursion is not extended beyond the middle of the Mer de glace, the whole may be easily accomplished in 5 hrs.

Experienced mountaineers can, by a difficult and dangerous path, in 15 hrs. (10 hrs. on the snow and ice) reach the hospice of *Grimsel* (p. 163) by the Lower Glacier of Grindelwald (*chalet of Zäsenberg*, see above) at the side of the Schreck

horn, over the *Strahlegg* (10379 ft.) and the glacier of the Aare. Two guides are required.

h. The Faulhorn.

From Grindelwald to the Faulhorn 4¾ hrs. (descent 3 hrs.); from the Faulhorn to the Scheideck 3 hrs. (ascent 4 hrs.); from the Scheideck to the baths of Rosenlaui 1¾ hrs. (ascent 2½ hrs.): from the Scheideck to Grindelwald 2 hrs. (ascent 3 hrs.) — Guides are nowhere necessary for tourists accustomed to the mountains; at Grindelwald as much as 8 fr. is demanded, but 5 fr. is an ample remuneration. Carriers of chairs 6 fr. each; if they pass the night on the top, 9 fr. Four must be taken. Horses see p. 124. The Inn on the summit has been recently enlarged and improved by the proprietor Peter Bohren: bed 2 to 3 fr., 1 fr. more if the room is warmed, B. 2, D. or S. 3½ fr.; the cheapest wine is 4 fr., beer 1½ fr. per bottle, A. 1 fr. For warming the salle à manger ½ fr. is exacted If ladies are of the party, beds should be ordered previously. A single traveller is generally required to share his room with another.

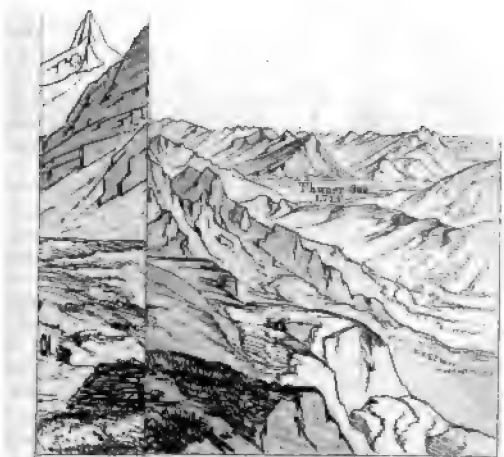
The ***Faulhorn** (8261 ft.; Rigi 5541 ft., Niesen 7280 ft.), between the Lake of Brienz and the valley of Grindelwald, composed of black, friable, calcareous schist (faul = rotten, whence probably its name), is at the present day frequently ascended. The great advantage of the view consists in its commanding a full prospect of the giants of the Bernese Oberland (see panorama); the traveller is, as it were, in the centre of them (comp. however p. 148: Simelihorn and Röthihorn). The Lake of Brienz, with its surrounding mountains, from the Augstmatthorn to the Rothhorn, lies fully revealed; a portion of the Lake of Thun, with the Niesen and Stockhorn, is also visible; farther off, parts of the Lakes of Lucerne and Zug with Pilatus and the Rigi; the Lakes of Morat and Neuchâtel can also be distinguished. On the other hand, the prospect does not comprise, as is the case with the Rigi, the chain of low hills of the N. of Switzerland, which adds so much grace and beauty to the scene. The Niesen and the Faulhorn may be said to posses equal claims.

The *Path from Grindelwald to the Faulhorn* traverses for ¾ hr. without interruption enclosed meadows, over which detached houses are scattered. On leaving the Bear hotel (p. 144) the ascent begins; after 5 min. to the r.; 10 min., at a cross-way, straight on; 5 min. to the r.; 2 min. to the l. past a cottage, after which the path generally pursues an easterly direction. The footpath soon unites with the bridle-path; 30 min. a gate, and then the forest is entered; on emerging (10 min.), a steep ascent, at the top of which the footpath turns to the l. (the bridle-path to the r.); 15 min. the *Erdsfall* meadow, a large enclosed pasture with some *chalets, near the middle* of which the path enters the wood *to the l.; 15 min. straight* on and not to the l.; in 20 min. *the path divides (those* who are descending the mountain must

Schreckhorn
12,568'

Seme
7,7

Wiesen. Stockhorn
7,280' 6,751



here diverge to the l.); soon after, a gate; 15 min. *Rossalp*, magnificent view; this is almost half-way; the other half is less fatiguing. In 20 min. a waterfall of the *Mühlibach* is reached, and near it, the chalets of the *Bachalp* (5300 ft.), where wine, coffee and milk are supplied (only during the season), and where cheeses weighing 150 lbs. are made. The only good drinking-water to be met with during the ascent issues abundantly from the rock, 10 min. further. Then ¾ hr. of moderate ascent as far as the *Lake of Bachalp*, situated in a rocky basin, bounded on the l. by the *Röthihorn*, in front by the *Simelihorn*, to the r. by the *Ritzligrätli*. (Near the stone hut the path branches off to the l. for those who are descending to the Scheideck, see p. 149). The Faulhorn is now in view, and the path ascends rapidly for nearly an hour over slate and friable, calcareous rock, occasionally passing by fields of snow (in foggy or snowy weather the path is indicated by posts); another stone hut is then passed, the grassy slopes at the foot of the Faulhorn traversed, and in 15 min. more the summit is attained; the inn (p. 146) is situated on the S. side, and is 20—30 ft. below the highest ridge.

The *Path from the Faulhorn to the Scheideck*, quits the Grindelwald path, and turns to the l. near the above-mentioned hut (45 min.) on the lake of *Bachalp*, winds along the stony slopes of the *Ritzligrätli*, where the shrill cry of the marmot may sometimes be heard, and keeps the same elevation for some distance; 30 min. a gate separating the *Bachalp* from the *Wiederfeldalp;* 5 min. farther, the bed of the rivulet, which has the appearance of a path, must be avoided, the path lying to the l.; 10 min. a ridge, commanding a magnificent view of the Wetterhorn, Schreckhorn, Finsteraarhorn, Viescherhörner, with the Eiger glacier, and Grindelwald valley; 8 min. to the l. after crossing the brook; 7 min. a descent to the l. over black, crumbling slate; then a gate, where the *Grindelalp* commences. The path ceases in many places but is shortly regained; the direction of the Wetterhorn must be kept; 15 min. a little brook is crossed, and the path is once more clearly defined; 5 min. brook; 10 min. a natural bridge over the *Bergelbach;* 5 min. the *Chalets of Grindeln* with fountain; 15 min. a gate for those who wish to avoid the Scheideck, and proceed direct to Rosenlaui. The path to the Scheideck ascends to the r. by the enclosure without crossing it, passes through the next gate (12 min.) towards the top of the hill; 8 min. Scheideck Inn. — (Those who ascend the mountain must, *at the bridge* over the *Bergelbach*, be careful to avoid th *turning to the l.*; further on, over the turf where the path w *is lost, the l.* must again be avoided, and a direction par

with a long enclosure to the l. pursued, in the direction of the rising ground where the path is regained).

The *Path from the Giessbach to the Faulhorn* (7 to 8 hrs.), very rugged, and extremely fatiguing for any but experienced pedestrians, ought not to be undertaken without a guide.

The view from the Faulhorn over the chain of the High Alps, the green meadows of the valley of Grindelwald and the two glaciers, is partly intercepted by the neighbouring group of the Simelihorn (7760 ft.) and the Röthihorn (7200 ft.), though these two mountains, rising between the Finsteraarhorn and the Schreckhorn, contribute considerably to the effect. The isolated situation of the **Röthihorn** allows a more uninterrupted view from its summit over the mountains of Grindelwald, although less elevated than the Faulhorn; but the ascent is more arduous, and the inn on the Faulhorn is an additional source of attraction.

The view is still grander and more extensive from the top of the ***Schwarzhorn** (8920 ft.) which, with the Wildgerst (8890 ft.), intercepts the view from the Faulhorn on the E. side (from the Schwarzhorn the lakes of Lungern, Sarnen, Alpnach, Küsnacht and Zug are visible, all situated in the same line). The ascent of the Schwarzhorn is best made from the Great Scheideck by the Grindelalp (see p. 147) in 4 or 5 hrs., but the ascent is rugged and should only be attempted when free from snow in the middle of summer or beginning of autumn, and then only in the company of a guide. Pedestrians accustomed to mountain expeditions may descend to the little blue glacier (*"Blaue Gletscher"*) and pass by the *Alp of Breitenboden* (2 hrs.) to the Baths of *Rosenlaui* (1½ hr.) (p. 149).

i. From Grindelwald to Meiringen. The Rosenlaui Glacier. Falls of the Reichenbach.

7 hrs.: from Grindelwald to the Scheideck 3 hrs. (descent 2 hrs.), from the Scheideck to Rosenlaui 1¾ hr. (ascent 2½ hrs.), from Rosenlaui to Meiringen 2 hrs. (ascent 3 hrs.); — a good day's walk allowing half an hour's halt at the upper Grindelwald glacier, 1 hr. at the Rosenlaui glacier, and ½ hr. at the Falls of the Reichenbach. Horses see p. 124; the entire route may be performed on horseback, but in descending it is necessary to dismount in order to visit the Reichenbach Falls.

From Grindelwald (3507 ft.) to the Scheideck the ascent is easy, the road traversing rich and verdant meadows in which numerous herds of cattle graze. (It may not be inopportune to warn the traveller it is prudent to attract the attention of the bull in these herds as little as possible.) *Upper Grindelwald glacier*, see p. 145. The ***Wetterhorn** (11402 ft.) is in front of the tourist all the way, rising precipitously from the Scheideck. By the inhabitants of Hasli and Unterwalden it is also called the *Hasli-Jungfrau*. Its western peak was ascended for the first time in 1844, simultaneously with the eastern (the *Rosenhorn*); the *Mittelhorn* (middle peak) was accomplished in the following year. In spring, avalanches descend from the Wetterhorn in four different directions, and the snow which frequently extends to the road does not entirely melt during *the whole summer*. The Alphorn (an instrument from 6 ft. *to 8 ft. in length*, of bark or wood) is often sounded from *the opposite slope* while tourists are passing. Its simple notes

are reechoed a few seconds later from the precipices of the Wetterhorn, the effect of which is extremely pleasing.

The view from this ridge of rock (the **Great** or **Hasli-Scheideck** [5960 ft.], also named the *Eselsrücken* or *Ass's back*), which is 3 M. long and only a few paces wide, is singularly beautiful. The inn (R. 1½, S. 2 fr.; horse to the Faulhorn 8 fr.; ascent in 3 hrs.) is tolerable. In a hollow behind the stable is a pond, the water of which is of a deep red colour owing to the number of infusoria (*englena sanguinea*) which it contains. The lovely valley of Grindelwald with its bright green meadows studded with innumerable chalets and homesteads, bounded to the S. W. by the pastures and woods of the Little Scheideck, forms a picturesque and agreeable contrast to the bleak and barren precipices of the Wetterhorn, which rears its head above the spectator to a giddy height. Next come the rounded summit of the Little Schreckhorn, the Mettenberg, the sharp ridge of the Eiger (not unlike an inverted hatchet) and lastly the S. eastern snowy precipice of the Mönch. High up on the r. appears the *Schwarzwald Glacier*, between the Wetterhorn and the Wellhorn (see below).

Those who come from Rosenlaui and do not wish to ascend the Faulhorn are recommended to make a detour (1 hr.) by following (on leaving the Great Scheideck) the path to the Faulhorn (p. 146), at least as far as (45 min.) the Grindelalp (p. 147), which is almost level; from this point a fine view of the mountains is obtained, especially of the Schreckhorn, the upper Grindelwald glacier, and the Vieschergrat. From the Grindelalp the direct descent (beyond the well 5 min. farther on the path to the Faulhorn, then to the l.) to Grindelwald is not farther than from the Scheideck.

Immediately below the Scheideck the path diverges to the l. The wood is soon reached, the path skirting the base of the gigantic precipices of the mountain. This part of the journey is not without attraction; there are numerous chalets, and the *Gemsbach* and *Reichenbach* are crossed by several bridges, among others by a broad bridge over the Reichenbach in a fir copse 1½ hr. from the Scheideck. Here the track divides. One path leads in 1 hr. to the Sage (p. 150) on the l. bank of the Reichenbach, the other (15—20 min. longer), enters the forest to the r. (on the r. bank of the Reichenbach, which forms a picturesque fall near Rosenlaui, best seen from the fir-clad eminence directly opposite the baths), and leads in 25 min. to the **Baths of Rosenlaui** (4124 ft.) (*Inn, R. 1½, B. 1½, D. 2½, A. ¾ fr., a bath, 1 fr., very refreshing). Portfolios of Alpine plants (comp. p. 120) from 4 to 30 fr. The hotel was burnt down in the spring of 1861, but has been since rebuilt.

Before reaching the Baths, on emerging from the forest, a *footpath to the* r. leads to the * **Rosenlaui Glacier** (4688 ft.) *which lies imbedded* between the Wellhorn (9840 ft.) and

Engelhorn. Although less extensive than the Grindelwald glacier, it is remarkable for the crystalline purity of its ice and the transparent azure of its crevices, which features may be traced to the constitution of the neighbouring mountains. The calcareous stone of which they are composed is indestructible, and therefore no deposits of marl or other detritus sully the purity of this glacier, as is the case with that of Grindelwald. So much of it, however, melted during the hot summers of 1857, 58, 59, and 61, that the traveller will be better repaid (especially if his time be limited) by visiting the upper Grindelwald glacier (p. 145). A steep path on the l. side of the glacier leads to (¾ hr.) a projecting rock (the *Hubel*) overhanging the glacier, which commands a good view of the entire surface. This rock, the outline of which bears a fanciful resemblance to a human face, is termed the "Guardian of the Glacier." The glacier is ½ hr. walk S. of Rosenlaui, guide unnecessary. A youth is always at hand who expects a gratuity for cutting steps in the glacier with his hatchet for the traveller's convenience. Caution should be used at the spot where the water issues from the glacier. The path to the glacier crosses a small *bridge* over a deep cleft, at the bottom of which runs the *Weissbach*, a small stream flowing from the glacier into the Reichenbach. A stone thrown from the top takes a considerable time to reach the bottom, the trouble of testing which is spared the traveller by the inevitable attendant spirit, who hardly thinks himself sufficiently repaid for his intrusive services by a gratuity of 10 or 15 cent.

The path to Meiringen now follows the course of the *Reichenbach*, which rises on the southern slope of the Faulhorn chain. It runs at first through thickets, and then traverses an expanse of fresh green pasture-land, enclosed by forest and enlivened by chalets and herds of cattle, a picturesque spot much favoured by painters. The bare peaks of the Engelhorn and the Wellhorn, with the snow-clad Wetterhorn towering above them in the form of a sugar-loaf, together form a background of mountain grandeur which, combined with the lovely scenery at its base, has no equal in Switzerland. These beauties strike the traveller most when proceeding from Meiringen to Rosenlaui. The *Reichenbach* is crossed for the last time by a bridge, 25 min. from the Baths, and henceforth the path keeps to the r. bank (15 min. a saw-mill, the *Säge*). The descent now becomes steep. A *distant view of the* valley of Hasli or Meiringen, bounded by *the adjacent mountains* of the Brünig and Susten opens out. *The huge stones* and rugged pavement are trying both to

pedestrians and equestrians, and call loudly for improvement. Here the traveller is generally indulged with another performance on the Alphorn, whilst at a gate, 1¼ hr. from Rosenlaui, he is met by a troop of urchins who force upon his attention a marmot, an animal now become an object of positive loathing, and obligingly invite him to visit the celebrated ***Falls of the Reichenbach.** The path diverges to the l. across a meadow, in which steps have been cut, leading to a hut, the only point from which the *upper fall* is visible, the view being shut out on the other sides by wooden partitions. This hut serves as a protection against the spray of the fall (25 cent.); refreshments may also be procured here. A trifle must also be paid for permission to use the beforementioned path. Below the upper fall a footpath diverges to the l. from the bridle-path, passes the *middle fall* (which may be visited without charge) to the *lower fall.* The lower fall is inferior to the upper, and, like it, is concealed by a hut, at which an entrance fee of 25 cent. is demanded. The conversion of this beautiful work of Nature into a peep-show is an additional trial to the temper of the traveller, already somewhat aroused by the marmot and the Alphorn. The accessories to the enjoyment of travel should be and are willingly paid for by the public, nor can it be a matter of complaint if admission to a camera obscura or a museum is left to the option of the tourist, but to enclose a waterfall, and make a compulsory charge for admission is a piece of Vandalism and extortion deserving the strongest reprobation. Here the footpath again unites with the bridle-path. At the foot of the mountain is the *Hôtel Reichenbach*, high prices. (The traveller is recommended to visit the lower fall first, and ascend the hill to the others [from Meiringen to the upper fall 45 min. walk]; as he approaches Rosenlaui, the Wetterhorn and the Wellhorn form a most imposing background. The path which crosses the bridge near the second fall to the l. bank should be avoided, although it has the appearance of being more frequented; the tourist should remain on the r. bank of the Reichenbach. The great reputation which these falls enjoy may sometimes occasion a little disappointment, where expectation has been pitched too high.)

Those who are on their way to the Grimsel, and have already seen the falls of the Reichenbach and Meiringen, will save nearly an hour by keeping to the bridle-path instead of taking the footpath to the falls near the gate above-mentioned, 10 min. beyond which a footpath diverges from the bridle-path to the r., leading to the village of Geisholz (25 min.) hidden among *fruit-trees; here* the hill should be crossed and the Kirchet (p. 161) *descended to Im-Grund* (30 min.) and *Im-Hof* (10 min.; see p. 161).

Meiringen (1852 ft.) (* *Krone*, post and telegr. office, R.

B. 1½, D. or S. exc. W. 3, A. ½ fr.; *Wilder Mann*, similar prices; *Bär* near the church), with 2516 inhab. (14 Rom. cath.), chief village of the Hasli-Thal, is situated on the r. bank of the *Aare*, in a valley upwards of 3 M. in width, surrounded by wooded mountains, and overshadowed by snowy peaks. Three brooks (*Alpbach*) descend from the *Hasliberg* into the valley in the rear of the village, forming considerable waterfalls. They often overflow their banks, and cover the whole district with fragments of rock, mud, and other deposit, brought down from the Hasliberg, the sides of which are composed of loose calcareous stones. An event of this kind destroyed the greater part of the village in 1762; in the church, stones and mud were heaped up to a height of 18 ft., as is testified by a black line still to be seen on the wall.

The inhabitants of the *Valley of Hasli* (called *Hasli im Weissland* or *Ober-Hasli*, to distinguish it from several other places of the same name) are usually distinguished by a slight, but strong and active frame (Wrestling-matches see Introduction XV.; they are remarkable for their picturesque costume and pure dialect. According to tradition they descend from the inhabitants of Sweden or Friesland, which idea is supported by the opinions of modern Swedish scholars, recorded in a book kept at Meiringen.

Six distinct Alpine routes converge at Meiringen: the carriage-road to *Brienz* (see below); the high-road to *Lucerne* by the Brünig (R. 26); to *Engelberg* by the Jochpass (R. 31); by the Susten to *Wasen* on the St. Gotthard route (R. 32); to the *Grimsel* (R. 33); over the Great Scheideck to *Grindelwald* (p. 148). The beautiful fall of the Aare at the *Handeck* (p. 162) is about 5½ hrs. walk from Meiringen.

k. From Meiringen to Interlaken, Rothhorn, Lake of Brienz.

From Meiringen to Brienz 9 M., Diligence twice a day in 1¾ hrs., fare 1½ fr., see p. 123; one-horse carriage 6 fr. From Brienz to (the Giessbach and) Interlaken three times a day. Steamboat (see p. 123) in 1 hr., 1st class 2 fr., 2nd class 1 fr., equally good. Luggage charged additional, 50 cent. for each box. On the arrival of the steamboat at Interlaken, a difficulty sometimes occurs in obtaining a conveyance to Neuhaus (fare 1 fr.), owing to the not uncommon practice of the drivers to wait at Neuhaus for the steamer arriving from Thun at the same hour, and which usually brings a larger number of passengers. High-road from Brienz to Interlaken along the northern bank of the lake, comp. p. 154. Carriages see p. 124.

The road crosses beyond Meiringen to the l. bank of the *Aare*, traversing meadow-land; several cascades leap from the precipice on the l., among others the beautiful fall of the *Oltschibach*. Below (5¼ M.) *Brienzwyler* (p. 113) the road regains the r. bank of the Aare by a covered wooden bridge, at the junction of the new Brünig road.

Along the banks of the Lake of Brienz, which now becomes visible to the W., are deposited large mounds of marl and other debris, which cover the once fertile soil. In 1797 a torrent of mud (comp. p. 79) destroyed a considerable por-

tion of the villages of *Schwanden* and *Hofstetten*, and in 1824 a landslip or earthquake devastated an area of upwards of 30 acres in extent. The *Hôtel de Bellevue* now stands on the identical spot (near the point where the Aare flows into the Lake of Brienz, 25 min. from Brienz) formerly occupied by the village of *Kienholz*, destroyed by a similar catastrophe in 1499.

Tracht (*Weisses Kreuz*), now almost a continuation of Brienz, is celebrated for its wood-carvings, which are carried to a high state of perfection, and employ 600 persons. From the *Känzli*, ¼ hr. above the hotel, the view of the lake, the Faulhorn chain, the Sustenhorn, the Triftenhorn, etc., is very striking. Baths in the lake (½ fr.).

Brienz (1859 ft.) (**Bär*, at the steamboat-pier, the starting point of the diligence, R. 2, B. 1½, D. inc. W. 3, A. 1 fr.; adjacent to it the post office), a considerable village (2284 inhab.), composed almost entirely of wooden houses charmingly situated at the foot of the *Brienzer Grat* (6880 ft.), a mountain-ridge separating the Lake of Brienz from the Entlebuch. A fine view is obtained from the churchyard of the lake and part of the Giessbach, the Faulhorn in the background, the fall of the Oltschibach (p. 152) to the l., and the fall of the *Mühlibach* (1100 ft., in summer often dry) in the rear. Brienz is also celebrated for its wood-carvings, the chief repository of which merits a visit. The cheese manufactured on the neighbouring Alps is of a superior quality. Steamboat see pp. 120, 152, and rowing-boat p. 155.

From Brienz to Schüpfheim (guide necessary) in 8 hrs., see p. 114. From Brienz by the Brünig, new carriage-road, see R. 26; one-horse carriage to Alpnach-Gestad 24 fr.

The highest peak of the **Brienzer Grat** is the **Rothhorn** (7238 ft.), celebrated for the extensive view it commands. A good walker can reach the summit in 5 hrs. (guide necessary, 5 fr.; horse there and back, 15 fr.). Of the two paths to the top the best is that to the l. of Brienz, ascent through forest, somewhat steep, to the *Chalets of the Planalp* (5065 ft.) 1½ hrs.; then traversing the *Planalp*, watered by the *Mühlibach*, 1 hr.; up the steep slope of the mountain clothed with scanty vegetation, 1½ to 2 hrs., to a small peak, which marks the boundary of the three cantons of Bern, Lucerne, and Unterwalden. The bridle-path, constructed almost to the summit, leads by *Schwanden*, the pastures of *Eck* and *Irtschelen*, and the small *Lake of Ei*, to the ruins of an inn destroyed by fire in 1846, ¼ hr. from the top, and across the Alps of *Irtschelen* and *Eck*. The view from the summit embraces the chain of the Bernese Oberland (p. 146), the Lake of Brienz in the foreground; a glimpse of the Lake of Thun between the mountains to the r. above Interlaken; the entire Haslithal from Meiringen to the vicinity of the Grimsel; on the other side the little Lake of Ei, the Lake of Sarnen, a considerable portion of the Lake of Lucerne, with the Rigi, part of the Lake of Zug, a long strip of the Lake of Neuchâtel, and even the Lake of Constance. *The prospect* vies with the view from the Niesen (p. 128). The *High Alps of Bern* are not entirely visible, being hidden by the Faulhorn *chain, but the chain* of the Titlis (and particularly the Titlis itself) stand *out in its entire extent* (to the S. of it are the Susten, th· Triftenhorn, ·

snow-peaks to the E. of Oberhasli, etc.); the Gläruish and the Sentis are also distinctly visible.

The **Lake of Brienz** (1736 ft.), 7½ M. long, 2¼ M. wide, near the Giessbach 500 ft. deep, near Oberried 2000 ft. deep, is 23 ft. higher than the Lake of Thun, with which it is supposed by some to have been formerly united (p. 131). Its banks are surrounded by lofty wooded mountains and rocks; to the S. E. in the background is the snow-clad Susten, to the r. the Triftenhorn. Only the lowerst and least striking fall of the *Giessbach* (p. 135), is visible from the lake. Beyond the Giessbach, on the southern bank, stands the village of *Iseltwald*, with its ancient castle, the property of the Countess d'Ericourt; in the lake is a small, wooded islet. On a promontory at the western end the ruins of the old castle of *Ringgenberg* (1901 ft.), with the church of the same name, are visible, surrounded by copses and orchards, and, picturesquely situated on an isolated eminence, stands the old tower of the *Church of Golzwyl*.

On the opposite bank the *Lütschine*, which flows through the valleys of Grindelwald and Lauterbrunnen, discharges itself into the lake, which, gradually contracting, at length joins the Lake of Thun (comp. p. 131) under the name of the *Aare*. As the steamer approaches its destination, the snow-fields of the Jungfrau suddenly become visible through a narrow ravine to the S.

The Carriage-road from Brienz to Interlaken (12 M.), on the northern bank of the lake, passes through (1½ M.) *Eblingen*, (2¼ M.) *Oberried*, (3 M.) *Niederried*, then, at a considerable elevation above the lake, between the rocks, to (2½ M.) *Ringgenberg*, past the little *Lake of Golzwyl* (p. 133), at the base of the hill crowned with the ancient church-tower (see above), through *Golzwyl* (beautiful views) to the bridge (Zollbrücke, p. 131) near Interlaken, 3 M.

l. The Giessbach.

***Hotel** at the Giessbach, quiet and comfortable, carpeted corridors, excellent beds, R. from 2 fr., B. 1½, excellent table-d'hôte, D. or S., 3 fr., A. ¾, table wine 1½, bottle of beer 1 fr., no extra charge for lights. Pension 6 to 12 fr., according to the rooms. English, French, and German newspapers in the reading-room. The hotel is conducted under the auspices of the Steamboat Company, and if its prices are not lower than those of other hotels, the visitor enjoys the advantage of superior attendance and accommodation. The manager is M. Schmidlin, a botanist and author of some repute. As a resting-place and head-quarters for excursions to the Oberland it is strongly recommended; it also abounds in shady and delightful walks. On the terrace, directly opposite the falls of the Giessbach, is a café-restaurant, where the charges are moderate.

****Illumination of the Falls** by means of Bengal lights, before the middle of June on Mondays and Saturdays, from that time till the end of September every evening, Sundays excepted, occasionally twice on the same evening, 1 fr. for each person. The effect of this illumination is certainly striking, in whatever light the taste which directs it is viewed. On the ringing of a bell the inmates of the hotel betake themselves to the terrace opposite the *falls; on the signal being given* by the discharge of some small cannon, the *whole of the falls are suddenly* bathed in a flood of light, the colour chang-

ing from white to red, and afterwards to green. To the thoughtful observer who loves to regard the master-works of Nature in their unadorned magnificence, there is somewhat of meretriciousness in this attempt "to paint the lily," and really good taste recoils from the false stimulus thus offered to it. The great influx of visitors renders precautions often necessary to prevent disappointment (additions to the hotel are in contemplation as well as the erection of a roof over the terrace for the accommodation of visitors during unfavourable weather); travellers may, if they prefer it, return to Brienz and Tracht at the conclusion of the illumination.

Post-office in the hotel.

Wood-carvings see below.

Steamboat to and from Interlaken in 50, to and from Brienz in 10 min., see pp. 123, 152.

Rowing-boat from Brienz to the Giessbach in ½ hr., for each rower 1 fr. The boatmen of Brienz usually demand 3 fr. for a boat with two rowers. From Interlaken to the Giessbach in 2 hrs., fare 6 to 8 fr.

Footpath from the bridge of Brienzwyler (pp. 113, 152: to the Giessbach 6 M.), for some distance along the r. bank of the Aare, through meadows, then by a second bridge to the l. bank and thence through shady woods to the Giessbach hotel in ¾ hr. From the Giessbach to Brienz (2 hrs.) by the same path till the last bridge is crossed. From the Giessbach to Interlaken see p. 156.

The ****Giessbach,** formerly inaccessible, became known in the year 1848, when a schoolmaster of the name of *Kehrli* (d. 1854) constructed a path, and exacted a small toll from passengers, with the proceeds of which he was enabled to erect an inn. His heirs sold their right in 1854, and it is now in possession of the Steamboat Company of the Lakes of Brienz and Thun. Since the construction of the hotel, the Giessbach has become one of the most agreeable and popular places of resort in Switzerland. It was visited by more than 18,000 persons in 1857. The adjuncts harmonize so well with the character of the scenery as even to enhance its attractions, and few places of sojourn are more delightful.

A convenient winding foot-path leads from the landing-place of the steamboats to the hotel in 15 min. (Near the first curve is a bridge spanning the lower fall). On reaching the sixth curve, a charming glimpse at the upper fall is obtained. Farther up the path stands the *Kanzel*, an outbuilding commanding a view of the lake. In the newly-erected wooden cottage adjoining, the descendants of the first explorer of the falls, Kehrli, keep a repository of carved wood-work at fixed and not exorbitant prices; in the adjacent enclosure a chamois is kept. On the opposite side of the path is a white marble tablet in memory of Kehrli.

The adjoining *Terrace, in front of Kehrli's house, is the most remarkable point. It commands a full *view of the Giessbach and the series of cascades (seven in number) which precipitate themselves from rock to rock from a great height (highest point 1100 ft. above the lake). These falls are inferior to those of the Reichenbach (p. 151) in height, but the richness of the foliage and the emerald verdure of the herbage

invest them with an exquisite charm, and give a park-like aspect to the scene. In hot weather it is delightful to rest under the shadows of the lofty trees, enjoying the coolness of the breeze created by the falls.

The new building of wood on the l. side of the path, as well as Kehrli's, belong to the Hotel, which stands somewhat higher on the verge of the forest, at the extremity of a verdant valley running down to the lake. The falls are not visible from it, but the front windows command a view of the lower part of the Lake of Brienz, Interlaken, a portion of the Lake of Thun, and the Niesen.

Good paths lead from the hotel and terrace to the southern precipice over which the cataract falls: these paths skirt both sides of the stream as far as the second bridge (15 min.), but from thence to the upper fall (30 min.) there is only a path on the r. bank. There is no bridge over the *Second Fall*, but the visitor can pass behind it by means of a grotto which connects the banks of the stream. The landscape, as seen through this veil of falling water, has a most curious appearance. If the visitor has time he should not fail to ascend to the *Upper fall*, where the Giessbach, rushing from a gloomy ravine in the rocks (400 ft. high), is precipitated under the bridge into an abyss, 180 ft. in depth. This fall is best seen from a projecting rock on the r. of the bridge, to reach which the stream must be crossed. At midday rainbows are formed in the falls.

From the **Rauft*, a group of wooded rocks on the N. eastern side of the valley, opposite to the falls, about 400 ft. above the hotel and 800 ft. (almost perpendicular) above the lake, the view embraces the whole of the Lake of Brienz, the mouth of the Aare and the environs of Brienzwyler, the mountains of Brienz (opposite to the spectator, above Brienz), the long Brienzer Grat and the Brienzer Rothhorn (p. 153); downwards, beyond Interlaken, another portion of the Lake of Thun, commanded by the pyramid of the Niesen (p. 128). The "Rauft" is furnished with seats, and the path to it from the hotel is indicated by a direction-post. In returning the path should be selected which overhangs the lake, opposite the falls, and descends to the terrace.

From the Giessbach to the Faulhorn (p. 146), a difficult path, ascent in 6 to 7 hrs., guide (6 fr.) necessary. ▲ bridle-path is to be constructed (?).

From the Giessbach to Interlaken (4 hrs.), path somewhat difficult at first, afterwards easier, through *Iseltwald* 2 hrs., *Seugg* ½ hr., *Erschwand* ¼ hr., *Bönigen* (p. 131) ½ hr., to *Interlaken* ½ hr. The path diverges from the road to the lake about midway between the hotel and the lake, *crosses the brook (at the direction-post)* by an old stone bridge, and skirts *the lake at a considerable elevation*, until a short distance before Bönigen.

31. From Meiringen to Engelberg. Joch-pass.

10½ hrs. Im-hof 1¼, Engstlenalp 5¾ (descent 4), Joch 1½ (descent 1), Trübsee ½ (ascent 1), Engelberg 1½ (ascent 2½ hrs.). Carriage-road to Imhof, after that a bridle-path. Horse 30 fr., guide 10 fr. Guide only necessary from the point (1 hr. above Imhof, near an old iron-foundry) where the road diverges from the Susten route, to the entrance of the valley of *Genthel*, ascent 1½ hrs. From this point to the Joch the way cannot be mistaken; the descent of the pass is easily found, especially if the direction be known. If necessary a guide can be taken from the Engstlenalp (5 fr.). If the traveller is unwilling to undertake so long a walk (10 hrs.) in one day, he will find comfortable quarters at the Engstlenalp. Those who undertake this route from Engelberg should not fail to take a guide to the summit of the pass (to the Engstlenalp 5 fr.).

From Meiringen to *Im-hof* (1966 ft.) by the *Kirchet* in 1¼ hr., see p. 160. Then following the Susten route for 1 hr., as far as an old iron-foundry, at the confluence of the *Genthelbach* (which flows from the Susten and drives a saw-mill) and the *Gadmenbach*. The rough and stony bridle-path now ascends rapidly through a forest in a N. easterly direction for nearly 1½ hrs. as far as the *Genthelalp*, where it crosses to the r. bank of the brook. It remains on this side for nearly 2 hrs., passing several chalets, the ascent being very gradual all the way. (To the W. the three peaks of the Wetterhorn and the Hangend-Gletscherhorn are continually visible as far as the extremity of the Urbachthal, see p. 160).

In the Genthelthal and the Engstlenthal the *Pinus cembra*, or "cedar of the Alps" (comp. R. 91) occasionally occurs. At the N. eastern extremity of the Genthelalp the road crosses by a bridge to the *Engstlenalp* on the l. bank. From the middle of the steep smooth precipice (*Gadmenfluh*) from 8 to 15 abundant streamlets, according to the time of year, bubble forth, forming a series of picturesque waterfalls (*Jungholzbäche*, *Jüngisbrunnen*, *Schwarzbrunnen*, or *Achtelsausbäche*). The *Engstlenbach*, as the brook is named after this point, has also some considerable falls. The path is rough, and in its ascent passes masses of rock, in the crevices of which groups of firs have inserted their roots, to (2 hrs.) the ***Engstlen-Alp** (5715 ft.), at nearly the same elevation as the Hospice of the Grimsel (p. 163). It is one of the most beautiful of the Alps, with its flowery meadows, Alpine roses, venerable pines, brooks and waterfalls. (The water here is excellent for drinking, having a temperature of from 40° to 42° Fahr.). The view to the S. W. embraces the Finster-Aarhorn, the Schreckhorn, the Wetterhorn, the Breithorn; to the E. the Wendenstock and Titlis, all snow-peaks. The small *inn here, erected in 1856 is to be recommended (20 beds, R. 2, B. 1, D. 2, pension from 3½ fr.). *It is the* constant resort of artists in their search *after the picturesque*. Its invigorating air and charming *situation render it* a delightful place of sojourn.

About 200 paces N. E. of the inn is the **Wunderbrunnen** ("miraculous well"), an intermittent spring which flows copiously in fine weather (when it is swollen by the melting snow), especially about 3 p. m.; at 5 p. m. it is quite dry. When the weather is cloudy (and the snow consequently does not melt) it almost entirely ceases. The name it bears is hardly justified by such very simple natural causes.

The ascent of the ***Titlis** (p. 107) is made from the Engstlen-Alp in about 2 hrs. less than from Engelberg (in 1861 the Titlis was ascended from the Engstlen-Alp 15 times): from the Engstlen-Alp to the Joch 1½ hrs.; then 4 or 5 hrs. more over loose stones and glacier; return in 4 hrs. Guide (one of the servants at the inn) 10 fr. and a gratuity; these attendants are perfectly well acquainted with the route, but somewhat deficient in the information and other qualifications which generally characterise good guides, and which those at Engelberg (p. 107) possess. The 10 fr. are charged in the bill, the guides only receiving the gratuity and a share (generally considerable) of the provisions. In order not to reach the Titlis too late, travellers generally leave the Engstlen-Alp at 2 a. m., guided by the aid of a lantern.

Beautiful view from the **Sätteli** (a pass to the valley of the Gadmenbach [p. 157], 2 hrs. to the S. of the Engstlen-Alp), embracing the Gadmenthal and the High Alps of Bern. The path from the Gadmenthal to the Sätteli (6 hrs. from the inn "am Stein", p. 159, to the Engstlen-Alp) is very steep, and requires the services of a guide, there being no beaten track.

From the **Engstlen-Alp** to the **Melchalp**. About ¾ M. below the inn, near the waterfall, a steep path ascends to (20 min.) the **Melchalp**, a nearly level meadow with numerous cattle: view of the Wetterhorn, the mountains of Bern, the Titlis etc. From the Melchalp to the *Melchsee* (6030 ft.) (p. 111) a gradual descent of 1 hr.

The path to Engelberg skirts the little Lake of *Engstlen* (1½ M. long; enclosed on the S. by the *Wendenstöcke* [9330 ft.] with their numerous glaciers, and on the N. by the *Grashorn* [8360 ft.]), and then ascends (2¾ M.) to the **Joch Pass** (6890 ft.), whence the Wendenstöcke and the Titlis have a most imposing appearance, and a striking view is obtained between the mountains of Unterwalden. The snow here does not melt until the height of summer.

In descending, the footpath becomes rugged and may be easily mistaken; 20 min. *Upper Trübsee-Alp;* 25 min. *Lower Trübsee-Alp;* here on the l. is the little *Trübsee* (5800 ft.) with a chalet, on the r. a considerable waterfall (Stäubi). The bridle-path (2½ hrs. to Engelberg) turns to the l., the lake remaining on the r., and about 40 min. below the Trübsee crosses the rivulet emerging from the lake; beyond this the way cannot be mistaken.

The footpath (1½ hr. to Engelberg) crosses the brook between the waterfall and the lake. If there is no bridge, as is frequently the case, the traveller must depend upon his own activity to cross, and then, keeping the lake on his l., descend for ½ hr. over the smooth slaty declivity, skirting the *Pfaffenwand*, a precipice which, in rainy weather, it will be well to avoid by taking the bridle-path, although the latter is 1 hr. longer. The footpath next crosses the *Gerschene Alp*, in the direction of a clump of pines, and then enters the forest, crossing the *Engelberger Aa* at the foot of the mountain. Engelberg (3180 ft.) see p. 107.

32. From Meiringen to Wasen. Susten Pass.

12½ hrs. Im-Hof 1¼, Gadmen 3¼ (descent 2½), Am Stein 2½ (descent 1½), Susten-Scheideck 1½ (descent 1), Mayen 3 (ascent 4½), Wasen 1 (ascent 1½ hr.). Horse 30 fr., guide 10 fr., unnecessary in fine weather. Refreshments at the inns at Gadmen, at the glacier of Steinen (the only suitable place for spending the night on the route), and in Mayen. Horses and guides are often found on this route returning from Meiringen to Andermatt or Hospenthal, on their return from the Furca or Grimsel route. After Napoleon had annexed the little republic of the Valais (founded by him in 1801) to France in 1811 (R. 66), and had established a tariff of customs on the Simplon route, the produce of the canton of Bern was sent to Italy by the Susten and the St. Gotthard. The pass was then converted into a kind of military road from 10 to 12 ft. wide, but two years later, circumstances having changed, it was abandoned. It is still to be traced up to the summit of the pass on both sides, and, though no longer practicable for carriages, is the most frequented bridle-path in this part of the Alps.

From Meiringen in 1¼ hr. to *Im-Hof* (1966 ft.), see p. 160. The Susten route (*Sust* signifies custom-house, comp. p. 89) here diverges from the Aare route towards the E. It traverses pleasant meadows and wooded slopes, crossing repeatedly the *Gadmenbach*, which here winds considerably. To the W. at one time the Wetterhorn, the Wellhorn and the Engelhörner, at another the Schwarzhorn group form the background.

The lower part of the valley is called the *Mühlenthal;* next come the *Nesselthal* and the beautiful *Gadmenthal* with the village (3¼ hrs.) of **Gadmen** (3750 ft.) (tolerable inn, but rather dear), which consists of the three hamlets of *Eck*, *Ambühl* and *Obermatt*. (Path over the *Sätteli* to the *Engstlen-Alp* see p. 158). The green valley with its numerous maple-trees contrasts singularly with the rugged and precipitous sides of the *Gadmenfluh* (9590 ft., see p. 157). On the slope of the *Urathshörner* (10,240 ft.) to the E., the glacier of *Wenden* is visible. The road ascends gradually to the (2½ hrs.) *Inn *am Stein* (unpretending but comfortable and reasonable, R. 1½, B. 1½, A. ½ fr.), at the foot of the **Steinen Glacier** (5943 ft.) and in its immediate vicinity, surrounded by ice, moraines and fragments of rock. This glacier is unquestionably one of the most extensive and remarkable in Switzerland. Thirty years ago it was 1½ M. distant from the old road, but now it has overpassed it considerably. Its lower end has been completely hollowed out in form of an arch, and it is not at all improbable that it may some day extend into and fill up the whole of the upper portion of the valley. From the highest part of the pass (1½ hr.), the **Susten-Scheideck** (6981 ft.) the view is limited but grand; it embraces the entire chain of precipices and mountains which bound the Mayenthal on the N., the mighty peaks of the Sustenhörner and Thierberge (10,286 ft.), from which the glacier of Steinen descends in three arms, and the long jagged ridge of the Gadmenfluh;

the l. bank of the *Aare* near Meiringen (those who are staying at the Hôtel Reichenbach [p. 151] naturally leave the new bridge on their l.) and ascends the *Kirchet*. At the summit, ½ hr. from Meiringen, a direction-post indicates the road "*zur finstern Aarschlucht*".

From this point (road between huge rocks through which the opening has evidently been made by the agency of water) the ***Finstere Schlauche**, see p. 160, is reached in 10 min., the river Aare running through a gorge 300 ft. below the road, between perpendicular precipices, (the descent interesting to geologists only). On arriving at a hut, a toll of ½ fr., or 1 fr. for a party of 3 or more, is levied for the construction of the road. It is supposed that, when the upper part of the basin of the Kirchet was filled with water, the Aare formed a passage for itself through the above-mentioned channel into the valley of Meiringen, through which it continued to flow until a new and more convenient one was formed for it by volcanic agency.

The road descends the Kirchet by long windings (which the pedestrian may avoid), traverses the fertile meadows at the bottom of the valley and crosses to the r. bank of the Aare near (1¼ hrs.)

Im-Hof (**Hôtel Im-Hof*, R. 1½, B. 1½, A. ¾ fr., more agreeable than at Meiringen), where the routes of the Susten (p. 159) and the Jochpass (p. 158) diverge to the E.

A visit to the **Urbach-Thal**, which opens here towards the S. W., as far as the mighty Gauli Glacier at the head of the valley, can be accomplished in 10 to 12 hrs.; it is advisable to take a guide, to assist the traveller in ascending the glacier, from which a view of the head of the valley and an imposing picture of the Bernese Alpine scenery is obtained. The sides of the valley are composed of several terraces, the lowest of which is cultivated. Close to the Gauli glacier is the last chalet. A path over the glacier to the r. leads from this point to the Rosenlaui glacier (p. 149); another to the l. to the Unter-Aar glacier (p. 164). For these experienced guides are of course necessary.

The carriage-road in the valley of the Aare terminates above Im-Hof, and is continued by a well kept bridle-path. At the innumerable huts which lie dotted about like mushrooms in the entire district between this point and Lauterbrunnen, milk, butter and cheese are offered for sale; as the prices asked for these simple commodities are frequently exorbitant, it is well to inquire beforehand. At the (1 hr.) end of the first considerable ascent, delicious drinking-water bubbles up near a waterfall. The path then descends and crosses to the l. bank of the Aare, where (25 min.) the rocks have been blown up to make room for it. It next crosses several mountain streams which are covered with avalanche-snow during the early part of summer. *Im-Boden* (30 min.), a small hamlet on a terrace of the valley. Near a (5 min.) house where milk is sold, a shorter and more agreeable path traverses meadows for 15 min. In 25 min. more, **Guttanen** (3303 ft.) *(Bär), the largest, and* at the same time the poorest village *in the Oberhaslithal,* situated in a second basin of considerable *extent. The meadows* in all directions are covered with heap

of stones, which have been brought down from the mountains by avalanches, and are thus collected in order to protect the grass crop as much as possible from injury. Articles in carved wood are manufactured at Guttanen.

Beyond Guttanen (30 min.) a bridge spans the Aare which here rushes impetuously in its rocky bed. The valley contracts, and bare black rocks rise on the r. Immense masses of loose stones, which have been arrested in their fall on the less precipitous slopes of the mountain, testify to the power of avalanche and torrent. On the r. the *Weiss-Gletscher* discharges its waters into the valley. On the mountain summits small snow-fields are here and there visible. In 30 min. bridge across the Aare; 10 min. beyond, where the ascent begins, a well of pure water on the r. The Aare becomes more rapid and here forms a small waterfall. A ridge of rock covered with fir-trees forms the boundary of the valley. The paved road leads over granite rocks, rounded and polished by friction (comp. Introduction XIV). The roar of the Aare below becomes gradually less audible.

At a bend in the road (45 min. from the last bridge, 8 min. before the inn is reached) a path, the entrance to which is barricaded by trunks of firs, leads directly to the ****Falls of the Handeck**; the spray of the cataract plentifully besprinkles the traveller, as it precipitates itself headlong into an abyss, 225 ft. in depth. Grand as the spectacle is from this point, it is undoubtedly finer from the chalet 5 min. lower down, as the cataract is then seen from below. Next to the Tosa (p. 173) and the falls of the Rhine (p. 34), this is undoubtedly the most imposing of all the Alpine falls, from its height, its great volume of water, and the savage character of the surrounding scenery. So great is the rapidity of the stream that it falls unbroken half way to the bottom; it is then met by the projecting points of rock and forms a vast circle of spray and vapour, in which rainbows are formed by the reflection of the sun's rays between the hours of 10 and 1. The approach to the fall is safe, and protected by a railing, so that the spectator can look down into the gulf and survey the spectacle without danger. The view is grandest from the new bridge to the r. bank (the attendant at the bridge expects 50 cent.). The chalet of the Handeck has been converted into a comfortable ***inn*** (4373 ft.), moderate, 10 beds in 4 or 5 rooms at 1½ fr., much frequented by artists. If the traveller arrives here late and is doubtful of finding accommodation at *the Grimsel Hospice*, or is anxious to avoid the bustle and *confusion which* generally prevails there, he will do well to *make this his resting*-place for the night.

The dark pine-forest becomes more open, the trees rarer, until they disappear altogether a little above Handeck. The stony soil produces only dry grass and moss, and occasionally the Alpine rose (*Rhododendron*). Half an hour from Handeck the path reaches a rounded, precipitous block of granite, named the *böse Seite* (*dangerous side*), in which a flight of steps, protected by a railing, has been hewn. In 5 min. another similar mass, the *Helleplatte* (*slippery plateau*), is reached. It is as smooth and polished as marble, probably by the friction of glacier-ice (comp. p. 162), and this opinion is supported by the number of round smooth boulders which are met with in the valley, even at a considerable elevation. On the opp. side, the *Gelmerbach* forms a picturesque cascade, which issues from a lake situated on the mountain, between the Gelmerhorn and Schaubhorn.

The valley becomes narrower and more sombre. The road repeatedly crosses the Aare, now only a brook. Vegetation disappears almost entirely. Between the Handeck and the Grimsel there are only two human habitations (1¾ hr. from the former, 1 hr. from the latter), two chalets in the *Räterichsboden* (5271 ft.), the last basin below the Grimsel, once probably the bed of a lake, still marshy and sterile.

The path, here in good condition, ascends for a short distance through a wild and narrow defile, and then becomes for the most part level. It at length quits the bank of the Aare, turns to the r., and reaches in 15 min. the **Grimsel Hospice** (*Grimselspital*, 5750 ft.), formerly a place of refuge for travellers crossing the Grimsel, and the property of the Oberhasli district. After its destruction by fire on Nov. 6th, 1852 it was rebuilt; it is always thronged with tourists in the height of summer. The cells are only separated by partitions of wood, so that every sound in the two or three adjoining cells is audible. The building contains 50 beds, at 2 fr. each, B. 1½, S. exc. W. 3, A. ¾ fr.

This barren mountain-basin, termed the *Grimselgrund*, lies 945 ft. below the summit of the pass (p. 165). Bare rocks, whose crevices are filled with perpetual snow, form the surrounding scenery, with an occasional patch of dry herbage or moss on the southern side. A small and gloomy lake, fed by glacier-streams, lies near the hospice. Beyond this lake is a meagre pasturage, the *Seemättli*, which during one or two months affords precarious support for the cows of the Hospice. The scenery altogether has a decidedly Spitzbergen character, yet travellers who come from Andermatt across the Furca and the Grimsel (especially in spring, when the greater portion of the road is covered with snow), on descrying the hospice from

the summit of the pass, experience the sensations of the mariner, who, after a weary voyage, once more regales his eyes with the sight of land.

The jagged ridge which rises towards the W., above the ravine through which the Aare flows (see below), is named the Agassizhorn (12160 ft.), and forms the northern pedestal of the Finster-Aarhorn, connected with which on the W. is the ridge of the Vieschерhörner. The **Finster-Aarhorn** (13160 ft.), the highest of the Bernese mountains, is not visible from the Hospice itself, but from the *Nollen*, a rocky eminence a few paces distant. This giant of the Oberland was ascended for the first time in 1829, afterwards twice in 1842, and lastly on the 31st July, 1861, by Dr. Roth, a literary gentleman, accompanied by the guides Caspar, Melchior and Jacob Blatter; they spent the first night of the ascent on the so-called Eiken, near the Oberaar-Joch (10054 ft.),and the following on their descent, at the Viescher-Glacier, whence they descended to Viesch (p. 170) in the Valais.

The Aare flows from two mighty glaciers (5778 ft.), the **Vorder-Aar** or **Unter-Aar Glacier** (the *lower glacier*), and the **Ober-Aar Glacier** (*upper glacier*), to the W. of the Hospice. The latter (5 hrs. from the Hospice), an ice-field with numerous crevices, is separated from the Unter-Aar glacier by the Zinkenstöcke. A bridle-path, of easy access, leads in 2 hrs. to the foot of the former. The ascent of the glacier itself is neither dangerous nor fatiguing. It forms a continuation or spur of the *Finster-Aar* and *Lauter-Aar glaciers*. At the point where the two glaciers meet, a huge moraine of ice and granite, in some places 80 ft. high, is formed (see Introduction XIV). The valley now named the *Aareboden*, extending from the Hospice far above the Unter-Aar glacier, formerly bore the appellation of the *Blümlisalp* (flowery Alp), and consisted of fertile meadow-land, as its name denoted. The steady advance of the glacier, and the boulders which have rolled from the mountain, have, however, now destroyed all traces of fertility.

The two glaciers of the Aare present many attractions to those who are interested in the investigation of the theory of glaciers. The eminent Swiss naturalist *Hugi* caused a hut, now in ruins, to be constructed in 1827 on the lower glacier, at the foot of the rock named "im Abschwung", the last point of solid earth in the midst of ice-fields, separating the two glaciers, 3 hrs. from the Hospice. This hut, moving with the glacier on which it stood, was in 1840 at a distance of 4600 ft. from the rock at the foot of which it had been originally built. On this same glacier the celebrated *Agassiz*, then professor at Neuchâtel, took up his temporary residence in 1841 (the expense of the undertaking being defrayed by the king of Prussia) with *Desor*, *Vogt*, *Wild* etc. as his companions. These *savans* published several very interesting communications on the results of their observations, dating them from the *Neuchâtel hotel* (*hôtel des Neuchâtelois*), with which name they dignified the stone hut, erected under a projecting mass of mica-slate, affording sufficient protection against wind and storm. The latest observations on this interesting subject have been made by M. *Dollfuss-Ausset* of Mühlhausen in Alsace. He has erected a "pavilion" on the summit of the point where the two arms of the lower glacier unite, and passes some weeks there every year. According to his calculations the glacier advances 240 ft. per annum, that is nearly 8 in. per diem. The right arm of the glacier abounds in crevices, the left is quite level.

The ***Little Sidelhorn** (8515 ft.), to the S. W., is often ascended from the Hospice (guide necessary; a boy will suffice, 3 fr.). Its summit is reached in 3 hrs. (The *Great Sidelhorn* [8866 ft.] is more than twice the distance from the Hospice, to the S.E.) The path, though steep, is for the most part good; the last quarter of an hour alone presents any difficulty, on account of the loose fragments of granite with which the entire summit is covered. The view is grand but deficient in foreground and verdure. Gigantic peaks surround the spectator on every side, to the W. the Schreckhorn, the Finster-Aarhorn, and the Vieschерhorn; to the N. E. the rounded peak of the Galenstock, from which the glacier of the Rhone descends; to the S. the Upper Valais chain with its numerous ice-streams, particularly the Gries glacier; to the S. W. in the distance, the chain of Mount Rosa, the Matterhorn etc.

The view of the two glaciers of the Aare with their grand middle-moraine (comp. Dill's Panorama) is particularly interesting. Those who intend to cross the Grimsel need not return to the Hospice, but may descend at once to the Glacier of the Rhone (keeping the Todtensee on their right) or to Obergestelen in the valley of the Rhone (p. 169) (keeping the Todtensee on their left, comp. p. 166) in 3½ hrs.

34. From the Grimsel Hospice to Andermatt. Grimsel. Glacier of the Rhone. Furca.

From the Hospice to the summit of the Pass 1 hr. (descent ½ hr.), glacier of the Rhone 1¼ (ascent 2), Furca Pass 2¾ (descent 1¼), Realp 2½ (ascent 3½), Hospenthal 1½, Andermatt ½ hr., in all 10 hrs., a sufficiently fatiguing day's journey, especially in spring when the snow is unmelted in many places. — Horse (20 fr.) and Guide (10 fr.) may be hired at the Hospice. The traveller may possibly find a guide (4 to 6 fr.) at the glacier of the Rhone, but on this it is unsafe to rely. Good walkers experienced in Alpine travel, may dispense with a guide when the weather is settled and free from mists, especially in summer when the path is much frequented. From the Hospice to the glacier of the Rhone the route cannot be mistaken, if the tourist bears in mind he must keep the Todtensee (lake of the dead) on his right; from Realp to Andermatt the path is also easily found; the only portion of the distance likely to present any difficulty is between the glacier of the Rhone and Realp, but even here the subjoined description will enable the traveller to dispense with a guide in favourable weather. Tariff for horses and guides in the canton of Uri (Andermatt, Hospenthal, Realp) see p. 85.

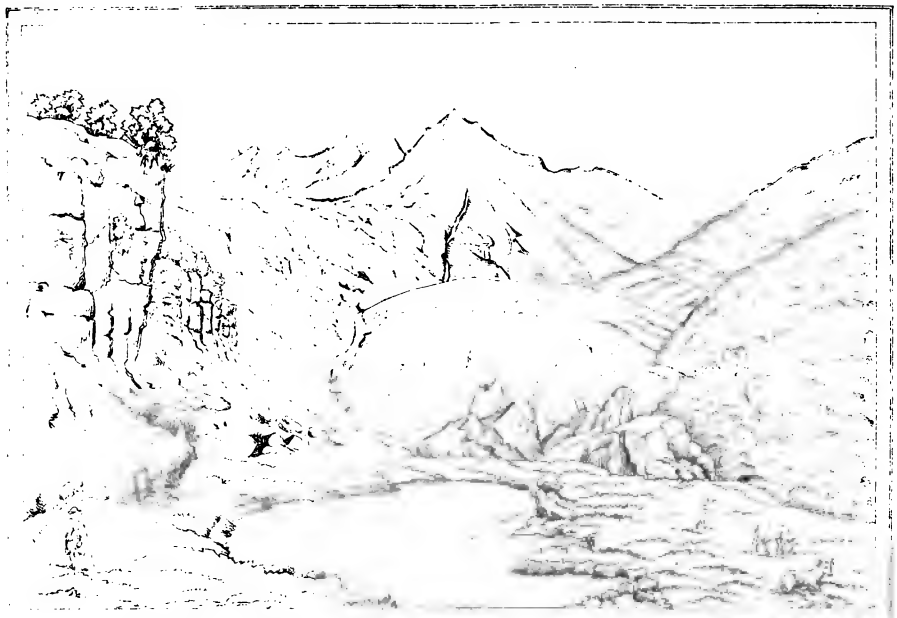
A steep bridle-path, partly paved with flat stones, and indicated by stakes which serve as direction-posts before the melting of the snow (usually in the middle of July), winds up the mountain-pass of the **Grimsel** (6695 ft.), which connects the valley of Oberhasli on one side with the St. Gotthard route, and on the other with the Upper Valais. At the summit of the pass (*Hauseck*, 1 hr.), where it forms the boundary line between the cantons of Bern and Valais, the snow seldom entirely melts. A small lake, the *Todtensee*, lies on the S. eastern side of the ridge.

In the summer of 1799 this lake was used by the Austrians and French as a burial-place. The former, with the Valaisians, had entrenched themselves on the Grimsel, having extended their advanced-posts as far as the bridge of the Aare. All the attempts of the French under Lecourbe (stationed at Guttanen) to drive the Austrians from this position were ineffectual. However a peasant of Guttanen named Fahner at length conducted a small detachment under General Gudin over the Gelmer-Dölti and Gersthorn by paths hitherto untrodden except by goats and herdsmen. Being thus brought close to the Grimsel they attacked the Austrians, and after an obstinate conflict compelled them to retire into the Valais and in the direction of the Hospice. Many of those who sought to escape by the valley of the Aare perished in the crevices of the mountains and glaciers, whilst others fell by the bullets of the French. Relics of this struggle in the shape of human bones, rusty weapons, and remains of white uniforms are occasionally found to this day. The French at the demand of their guide presented him with the Räterichsboden as a reward for his services (p. 163), but the government of Bern annulled the gift some months later. The ridge from which the French poured down upon the Grimsel, on the N. of the Pass, is named Nägeli's Grätli (8609 ft.).

Before the summit of the Pass is attained, the path to *Obergestelen in the* Valais (p. 169) diverges from the Furca

route. The former skirts the western, the latter the eastern bank of the Todtensee. It descends (to the l.) to the **Maienwand** (properly *Maienwang*, i. e. blooming turf-slope), a steep decline of 1500 ft. This slope derives its name from the great abundance of its Alpine plants (especially rhododendrons, which flourish here in the greatest luxuriance) and its fresh green pastures sheltered from the N. wind. The cry of the marmot is sometimes heard here. During the whole way the (1½ hr.) ***Glacier of the Rhone** is continually visible, lying imbedded between the *Gelmerhorn* and the *Gerathorn* (9757 ft.) on the W. and the *Galenstock* (11073 ft.) on the E. It is 18 M. long and rises in terraces; in appearance it suggests the idea of a gigantic waterfall suddenly arrested in its career by the icy hand of some Alpine enchanter; the Galenstock towers above it. The *Triften* glacier, a continuation of the glacier of the Rhone on the northern slope of the mountain, extends as far as the Gadmenthal (p. 159). The new **Hôtel du Glacier du Rhône*, completed in 1862, is conducted by the brothers *Seiler* of Zermatt (R. 69). (Those who come from the Furca should observe that the path to the Grimsel ascends towards the r., while that to the l. leads to the Valais, comp. p. 169).

A considerable stream, the waters of which are tinted with grey by the snow which mingles with them, flows from the glacier; this is the **Rhone** (5130 ft.), the *Rhodanus* of the ancients, which they said to issue "from the gates of eternal night, at the foot of the pillar of the sun" (the Galenstock), the infant stream which gradually becomes a mighty river and eventually discharges itself into the Mediterranean after a course of five hundred miles. The inhabitants of the valley designate three wells of somewhat warm temperature which rise at a few min. walk from the hotel the *Rotten* or *Rhodan*. These streams bubble up in a circular stone basin, and mingle with the glacier stream at a short distance from their source. In the same direction, 1½ M. from the inn, and on the W. side of the glacier (towards the tall fir-tree where the path divides, that to the r. leading down to the glacier) a considerable stream issues from an ice-cavern and flows down a rocky inclined bed of several hundred feet in height into a crevice, reissuing from the glacier near the inn. In some years the glacier of the Rhone forms, at its lower extremity, a vaulted arch of ice, out of which the Rhone rushes. The farther the traveller advances over the loose stones into this cavity the better he can appreciate the beautiful appearance of the glacier, but caution is necessary, and the attempt should not be made without a guide.



Rhone Gletscher Le Glacier du Rhône

Near the hotel a light bridge spans the infant Rhone. The bridle-path to the Furca crosses this, and ascends on the S. eastern side of the *Glacier of the Rhone,* skirting its moraine for a short distance. Rhododendrons abound here, usually remaining in flower until autumn.

After a walk of nearly 1 hr. the glacier is quitted, and the course of the *Muttbach* ascended to the r., and (20 min. farther) crossed. The path passes two cabins of stone on the r. bank of the brook and ascends the barren slope of the mountain. The view, on looking back from a small green platform, ½ hr. below the summit of the Pass, is very beautiful, embracing the Mutt glacier on the l., the glacier of the Rhone on the r., beyond, to the l., the Maienwand and the Grimsel, next the Finsteraarhorn and the Schreckhörner, and to the r. the Galenstock with its glaciers. The path winds between heaps of snow, crosses a small brook, and then by zigzags ascends the hill situated between two streams.

The **Furca** (7419 ft.), a ridge between two peaks and so called from their fanciful resemblance to the prongs [1] of a fork, is seldom entirely free from snow. The view from it is not so fine as might be expected from its elevation; it includes the Bernese Alps; the Finsteraarhorn is its most prominent feature. The ridge of the summit is sharp and abrupt. Inn (erected in 1852) at the top with about 20 beds, R. 2, B. 1½, D. or S. 3, A. ¾ fr.

The path now descends the steep and barren S. eastern slope of the Galenstock, entirely destitute of view. Botanists will here find specimens of the greater part of the Alpine Flora, especially on the *Sidlialp* and the *Wasseralp.* The path is unmistakeable, following the course of the *Reuss,* a branch of which rises on the Furca; 40 min. a stone hut, the glacier of the *Gletschhorn* (10181 ft.) above on the ridge of the mountain, forming a continuation of the glacier of the Rhone towards the N. E.; 10 min. bridge over the *Reuss;* 30 min. another bridge; 20 min. stone cabin; 15 min. a precipice is skirted; 35 min. Realp; from the latter portion of the way an extensive view over the valley of Urseren as far as Andermatt.

With the exception of the before-mentioned inn on the Furca, there is no human habitation between the glacier of the Rhone and **Realp** (4723 ft.), a village consisting of a few

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[1] Two pinnacles tower to the azure sky,
Far beyond reach of mortal eye;
There dance the clouds, heaven's daughters so bright,
Veil'd in their garbs of golden light.
Schiller (Mountain Lay).

poor houses. A successor of the hospitable Capuchins, of whom Goethe makes mention in his works, named Father "*Sen*" (Arsenius; father Vincentius, so well known to many tourists, died in 1860) now presides over a slender establishment at his "*Hospiz Realp*", near the church; he has 12 beds for travellers of moderate requirements. Near his inn stands the **Hôtel des Alpes*, erected in 1849 (R. 1½, B. 1½, D. 3, A. 1, horse to the Grimsel 18 fr., guide 6, to the Furca 3 fr.

The **Valley of Urseren** or **Uri** is a solitary valley watered by the *Reuss*, 9 M. long, ¾ M. wide, enclosed between mountains, some of which are covered with snow; it furnishes excellent pasturage but no trees. The path to Hospenthal is intersected in several places (even during dry weather) by small mountain-streams, which will test the traveller's activity if he desires to pursue his journey dry-shod. A carriage-road is in contemplation but will be a labour of years. The commune of Hospenthal exhibits a great lack of enterprise in not consulting the convenience of the great numbers of travellers who annually traverse this path, by keeping it in better repair. The following route (Oberwallis, Zermatt), especially as the carriage road in the Valais ascends as far as Oberwald (p. 169), bids fair to prove a formidable rival to that of the Furca. Near Realp the path crosses the *Dorfbach*, a stream which flows from the Lochberg glacier, and skirts the l. bank of the Reuss as far as the (20 min.) *Steinberger bridge*, by which it crosses to the r. bank, afterwards recrossing by the (30 min.) *Zumdorfer bridge*. It then reaches the (40 min.) *Tändler bridge*, and (crossing this) *Hospenthal* in 8 min. more (p. 99). A footpath, preferable to the bridle-path, especially in bad weather, remains on the r. bank of the Reuss at the Zumdorf bridge and also reaches **Hospenthal** (4492 ft.) (**Meyerhof;* **Löwe*) in 40 min. Then by the St. Gotthard road in 30 min. to **Andermatt** (4445 ft.) (**Hôtel St. Gotthard;* **Drei Könige*) see p. 98.

35. From the Grimsel Hospice to Vispach. Eggischhorn.

15 hrs. From the Hospice to the glacier of the Rhone 2¼, Oberwald 1¼, Obergestelen ¾, Münster 1¼, Viesch 3½, Brieg 4¼, Vispach 1½ hr. To Oberwald bridle-path (guide unnecessary), thence to Vispach carriage-road. Excellent Muscatel wine, grown in the Lower Valais, to be procured.

Zermatt (R. 69) has been, as it deserves to be, for many years the grand point of attraction for all tourists. Those who are acquainted with the valley of the Reuss and the St. Gotthard route, and after exploring the Bernese Oberland and the valley of the Aare, do not wish to recross the Furca, should select the above-mentioned route to Vispach, at the entrance to the Valley of Zermatt, as it is both the shortest and the most agreeable. On the western side of the Bernese Oberland the best and nearest route to Zermatt is over the Gemmi (R. 38).

From the Hospice to the (2¼ hrs.) **Rhone Glacier,** see p. 165. From the summit of the pass, the path is straight and tolerably level, leaving the *Todtensee* (p. 165) on the l.; it then descends the wooded slopes to (2¼ hrs.) *Obergestelen.* This path is 1 hr. shorter than that by the Rhone glacier, but those who are unacquainted with the latter will be repaid by making the digression.

From the Rhone glacier (5130 ft.) the path declines, for the most part through forest, skirting several imposing falls of the *Rhone*, which here dashes through a narrow gorge. The descent is in many places precipitous, often crossing slabs of stone, and inundated by streams, this being the wildest and most remarkable part of the whole route. Near (1¼ hr.) **Oberwald** (4153 ft.) (*Inn*) the path reaches the bottom of the valley, the upper terrace of which forms a broad, peaceful and verdant expanse, dotted with cheerful hamlets and houses. This is the *Upper-Valais*, enclosed on both sides by uniform chains of mountains, and watered by the Rhone, which is, however, seldom visible. In front stands the *Weisshorn* with its dazzling snow-pyramid, behind this the white *Galenstock*, and to the r. the *Mutthorn* (p. 99). This valley may be divided into three sections, the upper extending beyond Viesch, the second as far as the bridge of Grengiols, and the third below this bridge. The inhabitants are German Rom. Cath., French being first spoken in the neighbourhood of Sion (R. 65). From Oberwald a newly-constructed carriage-road (this is to be carried on over the Furca to Hospenthal, comp. p. 168) descends the valley. Small one-horse carriages to hold 3 persons may be procured here and also at the villages lower down.

At (¾ hr.) **Obergestelen** (4174 ft.), Fr. *Haut-Chatillon* (* *Cheval Blanc*, R. 1¼, B. 1¼, D. or S. 2½ fr.) the routes from the Grimsel, the Furca, Nufenen (p. 174) and Gries (p. 172) unite; this is the principal depôt for cheese, which is exported from the canton of Bern to Italy. The houses constructed of larch wood are almost blackened from exposure to the sun. The water of the fountain is excellent and highly impregnated with carbonic acid gas. On a cross built into the wall under the portal of the church is an inscription in doggerel verse commemorating the loss of 84 lives in the snow in Feb., 1720. At that period this number comprised half the population which is now increased to 265.

Ulrichen (4119 ft.), with its pointed spire, is the next village; opposite is the mouth of the Valley of Eyinen (p. 172); *next follows* **Geschenen** (4124 ft.), and farther on (1½ hr.) **Münster** (4168 ft.) (* *Goldnes Kreuz*, in the upper part of the

village, R. 1½, B. 1 fr.; one-horse carriage to Brieg 18 fr., to Vispach 20 fr. and driver's fee), principal place in the valley. Beautiful view from the elevated chapel.

The **Löffelhorn** (9626 ft.) is occasionally ascended from Münster, ascent (7 hrs.) difficult, across snow and granite boulders, view similar to that from the Eggischhorn, see below, with the addition of the Finster-Aarhorn in the foreground.

The next villages are **Reckingen**, with the handsomest church in the valley, **Ritzingen, Biel** (on the road-side near the church, a simple monument with the following inscription: *Death of 52 persons at Selkingen and Biel caused by an avalanche. An. 1827, Jan. 17.*); **Selkingen** and **Blitzingen** are adjoining villages. Before Selkingen is reached, a footpath turns to the l., leaving the village to the r., but the saving effected is trifling.

At (1¾ hr.) **Niederwald** (3802 ft.) (*Zum guten Freund*) the most delicious water bubbles up abundantly under a covering by the side of the road. Beyond Niederwald the Rhone forces its way down to a lower portion of the valley. The path skirts the brow of the hill, through a lonely mountain-valley, having the river below it and the forest above, and descends at first gradually, and then rapidly to **Viesch** (3580 ft.) (*Hôtel du Glacier de Viesch*, village inn, hotel prices, R. 2, B. 1½, D. or S. exc. W. 3 fr.; one-horse carriage to Brieg 10 fr., to Vispach some fr. more), in a grand situation, overshadowed by the *Viescher Hörner* (12,021 ft.). This is a considerable village, towards which the *Viescher Glacier* (not to be confounded with the other of the same name which forms the upper portion of the lower Grindelwald glacier, p. 145) extends its two arms. Until the commencement of the 17th century a path existed from this place to Grindelwald, but is now impracticable on account of the advance of the glacier.

Excursion to the ***Eggischhorn** (9053 ft.) (ascent 4½ hrs., descent 3½ hrs.), an isolated mountain commanding a magnificent view of the southern slopes of the chain of the Bernese Oberland and the Alps of the Valais, scarcely inferior to the prospect from the Gornergrat (R. 69). A regular path leads from Viesch to (3 hrs.) the inn, up to which point a guide is unnecessary, crossing the stream which flows from the Viescher glacier, ascending to the r. past several houses, and then through forest; on issuing from this the inn is visible above to the r. Then to the l., through the out-buildings of a chalet, in which direction it continues for about 5 min., then turns to the r. past two cabins. From Viesch to the inn bridle-path, horse 8½ fr. incl. gratuity. The inn **Hôtel et Pension Jungfrau*, two-thirds of the way to the top, erected in 1856, enlarged in 1861, contains 30 beds, R. 2, B. 1½, table d'hote at 6, 3½ fr., Bottle of wine 1½ fr., Pension 5 fr., a favorite resort of English tourists; the proprietor, Mr. Wellig, very obliging, a place well suited for a lengthened sojourn; beautiful flowers, especially violets and gentians. The bridle-path extends ½ hr. farther, then snow-field 10 min., and a steep slope 1 hr. over large stones arranged in the form of steps. Ladies should *not attempt this without* a guide to afford them assistance. The last ½ hr. *the pedestrian has to scramble* over loose rocks. The summit is pyramidical, *covered with large boulders*, and surmounted by a wooden cross. (If the

view is hidden by clouds, the glacier will probably be visible from the *Grätli*, about ¼ hr.). Immediately below the spectator lies the little lake of *Märjelen* (a visit to which, as well as to the Aletsch glacier, see below, well repays the fatigue), of a deep-blue colour, in which huge blocks of ice, detached from the glacier, frequently float, presenting a singular appearance. The entire ice-plain of the Aletsch glacier is visible (15 M. long, probably the longest in the Alps), as well as the little lake and the Viescher glacier. Of the innumerable mountain peaks, the most prominent are to the r. the Galenstock, Ober-Aarhorn, Finster-Aarhorn, Eiger, Mönch and Jungfrau, in front and to the l. the Aletschhorn (12,951 ft.), next to the Finster-Aarhorn the highest peak N. of the Rhone, more to the S. the Weisshorn, the conspicuous Matterhorn and Monte Rosa. A still more distant snow-peak is said to be the Bosse de Dromedaire of Mont Blanc. The view embraces the greater part of the Simplon route with the Hospice, and extends to the extremity of the Valley of St. Niklaus (p. —). Consult the panoramic view, which may be procured at the hotel, price 6 fr. The descent from the summit to the snow-field is not less arduous and demands even more caution than the ascent. To the hotel 1¼ hr., thence to Viesch 1¾ hr. If the traveller wishes to reach the valley of the Rhone farther down, he should follow the path to *Lax*, see below, turning to the r. near the chalets below the hotel. The following route is, however, perhaps preferable: from the Jungfrau Hotel a direction should be pursued parallel to the Rhone, by an almost level path (most beautiful view) over the *Betten Alp*, with its small lake (6310 ft., abounding in fish), in 2 hrs. to the *Rieder Alp*, where there is a good and comfortable inn (about 10 beds), and by *Ried* (3697 ft.) down to *Mörel* (p. —, ascent from Mörel to the inn on the Rieder Alp 2½ hrs.). — A path runs from the Rieder Alp to the W. across the ridge of the mountain down to the (1¼ hr.) Aletsch Glacier, and crossing this at a perfectly safe place in ½ hr., to (1 hr.) the inn on the *Bell Alp*, thence to *Brieg* (4 hr.), see R. 66.

From Viesch or Lax by the Albrun-Pass to Andermatt in the Pommat. Those who, after the ascent of the Eggischhorn, wish to visit the falls of the Tosa in the Pommat, need not make a long digression by ascending the Valais and crossing the Gries Pass, but may proceed to Andermatt from Viesch or Lax over the Albrun-Pass in 1 day (13 hrs.). The following is the route (Joseph Pennen of Lax is a very competent guide): From Lax 10 min. crossing the *Rhone*, 10 min. forest, 15 min. through the forest, 20 min. *Ausserbinn* (3252 ft.) 1¼ hr. *Binn* (4488 ft.) a village in the Binnen-Thal, very interesting to mineralogists, 45 min. *Imfeld* (4845 ft.), 15 min. pine-forest, 45 min. chalets, 1¼ hr. last chalet, 1 hr. summit of the Pass (7419 ft.), the latter portion of the way stony. Hence to *Im-Wald* in the Formazza valley 4½ hrs.

The carriage-road from Viesch traverses the animated and fertile valley for about 1 hr. through **Lax** (**Krone*), from which place the Eggischhorn may also be ascended in 4½ hrs., see p. 170, and then descends by numerous windings to the bridge of *Grengiols* (*Grängenbrücke*), commanding a fine view all the way, with the *Weisshorn* in the background. This bridge spans the Rhone, which here flows through a deep and narrow ravine. The road then follows the course of the river (at first on its l. bank, afterwards crossing to the r. by the *Kästenbaum* bridge) as far as (2 hrs.) **Mörel** (*Hotel Eggischhorn*).

The valley widens a little, the road skirting the river which here rolls impetuously over sharp fragments of slate rock. Below Mörel stands the *Hochfluh* church, picturesquely situated on an abrupt eminence which almost blocks up the road. In its vicinity, on the *Matt*, stands a solitary inn by the

road-side. Farther on, the road crosses the *Massa*, which descends from the mighty Aletsch glacier. **Naters** (2335 ft.), a considerable village, surrounded by fruit-gardens, is overshadowed by the ruined castles of *Weingarten* and *Supersax* (*auf der Fluh*).

The road now crosses the *Rhone* (the bed of which is here of considerable breadth and very rocky), and reaches (2 hrs.) **Brieg** on the Simplon route. Brieg and (1½ hr.) **Vispach**, see R. 66.

36. From Obergestelen to Domo d'Ossola. The Gries Glacier. Falls of the Tosa. Formazza-Valley.

16 hrs., two days' journey, sleep at Andermatten. From Münster, or Obergestelen, to the Falls of the Tosa and back 12 hrs., a fatiguing day's walk. Bridle-path. Guide to Frutwald (10 frs., horse 18 frs.), not necessary in fine and clear weather. Those who wish to cross the pass from the Italian side are recommended to avail themselves of the services of the landlord *Imboden* in the Rössel at Andermatten who acts as guide to his own guests. The new road through the Formazza valley is now finished to a point N. of Premia.

A bridge leads across the *Rhone* at *Obergestelen* (p. 169). At (10 min.) **Im-Loch** the road inclines to the l., leads into the *Eginen Valley* (interesting to the geologist), crosses the *Eginenbach* above a picturesque waterfall; next through larch woods, then across a barren stony field, where the stillness is only broken by the whistling of the marmot or the murmur of an occasional waterfall, and lastly over some green pastures, with scattered chalets (*Im-Lad* or *Altstaffel*), where the ascent commences. (The path across the Nüfenen pass, R. 37, to Airölo diverges to the l. at the above-mentioned bridge.) The level **Gries Glacier** now appears, and is traversed in about 20 min. The path is here indicated by posts. The ridge of the mountain forms the boundary between Switzerland and Piedmont. The summit of the *Pass* (7819 ft.) is surrounded by barren heights. The view of the Bernese Alps in clear weather is unparalleled. At the end of August 1849 Dr. *Wohlfahrt* of Frankfurt and the two brothers *Leonard* from Paris ascended the Gries glacier alone, and having lost their way are supposed to have perished in a snow-storm. (From the Gries glacier a little-frequented path leads N. eastwards through the *Val Corno* into the Val Bedretto, p. 174).

The descent on the S. side of the mountain is, as is generally the case in the Alps, steeper and more arduous than on the N. side. The tourist must first take the narrow path to the l., skirting a deep precipice, till he reaches the *Tosa* (*Toce, Toccia*), which rises here and after a course of

48 M. flows into the Lago Maggiore. In the upper portion of the Formazza valley, 4 distinct terraces may be distinguished, on each of which are some summer habitations: *Bettlemat*, a single chalet on the upper; *Morast* on the second (the slope between Bettelmatt and Morast is named *Wallisbächlen*); *Kerbächi* (*a Rialt*) and *Auf der Frut* (*Sulla Frua*), on the third with a small chapel. The latter is situated on the verge of the fourth precipitous slope, over which the *Tosa*, 400 ft. high, and 80 ft. wide, precipitates itself in 3 cascades, widening as it descends. Long before the tourist reaches the **Falls of the Tosa, he hears the roar of the torrent. No waterfall in Switzerland except that of the Rhine at Schaffhausen, which is far inferior in height, has such a volume of water; it is unquestionably the grandest in the Alps. The river precipitates its mass of water majestically over a rounded granite wall to a depth of nearly 1000 ft., forming a high unbroken cloud of white foam. The neighbourhood is destitute of trees but rich in Alpine plants.

From the Tosa-Falls to Airolo by the St. Gotthard-road. A bridle-path, frequently difficult to trace (guides are therefore advisable), but presenting no other difficulty, leads from the Formazza to the Bedretto valley, diverging to the r. by the chapel above the falls from the path to the Gries glacier; it then ascends the *Valle Toggia*, at first steep, then for a good hour through a fertile valley, enclosed by huge cliffs, where the whistle of the marmot may be constantly heard. The *Fisch-See*, abounding in trout, lies to the r. The path now mounts to the Giacomo Pass (7105 ft.), the boundary between Switzerland and Piedmont (canton Tessin). Below the pass on the N. side, stands the chapel of *S. Giacomo* (6914 ft.) where the inhabitants of the valleys annually assemble for worship on the 25th of July. As the path descends a profusion of rhododendrons is seen; the Val Bedretto and the *Hospiz all' Acqua* are next reached; from hence to *Airolo* see p. 174.

Below the Tosa Falls, the *Pommat*, or *Formazza Valley*, commences, with the villages (½ hr.) *Frutwald* (*in Camscha*), *Gurf* (*in Grovello*), *Zumstey* (*al Pont*), with the townhouse and archives of the valley, (1 hr.) **Andermatten** (3886 ft.) (**Rössel*, attentive German landlord, R. 1½ fr. B. 1 fr.), Ital. *alla Chiesa*, with the church of the valley, then *Staffelwald* (*S. Michèle*), and lastly *Unterstald* (*Foppiano*), 3¾ M. from Andermatten, where German is still spoken; farther down only Italian. Most of the valleys have German and Italian names.

From the Pommat valley by the Albrun Pass to Lax or Viesch in the Valais, see p. 171.

The path from the Pommat Valley to the Val Maggia (R. 102) is very fatiguing, with hardly adequate attractions for the traveller (from Andermatten to Cevio 8 hrs. only with guide): from *Staffelwald* a steep ascent of 3 hrs. to the Crinea Furca (7160 ft.), descent in 1½ hr. to *Bosco* (4627 ft.) also called *Crin* or *Gurin* (accommodation at the clergyman's), the only German village in the canton of Tessin. From Bosco to Cevio 3½ hrs. A division of the Austrian army retreated from the Valais in the year 1799 over this pass. *Bignasco* (*Post) lies to the N. of Cevio in a magnificent situation. *Diligence from Bignasco to Locarno, in 1862, at 3 p. m. in 3¼ hrs., fare 2 fr. 90 cent.*

The *Defile of Foppiano* is imposing. The soft and balmy Italian air now gradually becomes perceptible. The soil is richly cultivated and the vegetation betokens the genial clime of the south. Chestnuts, figs and vines, flourish in luxuriance among the numerous, regularly built houses, most of the proprietors of which have made their fortunes in foreign lands and are passing the remainder of their days on their native soil. A short distance before Premia is an open chapel with old frescos. The mica-slate rocks between *S. Michele* and **Premia** (**Agnello*, R., B. and S. inc. W. 5 frs., D. inc. W. 3 frs.; carriage to Domo d'Ossola 10 frs., to Vogogna 20 frs.), 3½ hrs. from Andermatten, 2 hrs. from Crodo, are interspersed with red granite. Below this point the Tosa valley is called *Val Antigorio;* it is one of the most beautiful valleys of the southern Alps and is graced by numerous waterfalls. Road good.

The Italian custom-house is at **Crodo** (**Leone d'oro*), a favourite summer residence of the Piedmontese. The neighbouring baths are of little note. The road rejoins the Simplon route 1½ hr. below Crodo, by the lofty bridge of *Crevola*, at the mouth of the *Val di Vedro*, close to the union of the *Diveria* with the *Tosa*. (1 hr.) **Domo d'Ossola**, see R. 66.

37. From Obergestelen to Airolo. Nufenen-Pass.

9 hrs. A bridle-path which scarcely repays the fatigue, and should not be attempted without a guide.

For the commencement of the route, see p. 172. Before reaching the Gries glacier the path inclines to the l. and leads over the (3½ hrs.) **Nufenen-Pass** (*Nüfènen, Novèna*) (7521 ft.), the boundary between the cantons of Valais and Tessin, into the *Bedretto Valley* where the Italian language is first heard. Here rises the arm of the *Ticino*, along the l. bank of which the path leads as far as the (1¾ hrs.) **Hospice all' Acqua** (4830 ft.) (Inn of humble pretensions, and not moderate), whence another path descends to the Formazza valley and the Tosa falls, see p. 173. The elevated position of the Bedretto valley renders it barren and unfruitful. The winter lasts at least six months, and even in summer it occasionally freezes at night and morning. The slopes of the mountains are clothed with wood and pasture, and their summits crowned with glaciers and perpetual snow. Avalanches are frequent in the spring and winter. Masses of snow often lie on both banks of the Ticino as late as September. The inhabitants of this valley, 600 only in number, are poor in the extreme; many of them in winter turn their backs upon the rigours of their

own clime and wander into Italy where they seek for employment on the farms.

One portion of the path between all' Acqua and Bedretto is destroyed; the traveller must therefore cross to the r. bank previous to reaching *Ronco* and resume the path on the l. before coming to Bedretto.

1½ hr. **Bedretto** (4326 ft.), principal place in the valley. The church tower, which was once demolished by an avalanche, is now protected against similar disasters by a three cornered buttress, which disperses the masses of snow. The lower part of the valley produces scanty crops of rye. The next place is (20 min.) *Villa*. Near *Ossasco* (4097 ft.) the road crosses to the r. bank of the Ticino. *Fontana* (20 min.) is next reached, and (1 hr.) **Airolo** (p. 101), 2½ hrs. from Bedretto.

38. From Thun to Leuk and Susten over the Gemmi.

A Post-conveyance, accommodating 3 pers., runs daily (1862, 4¾ p. m.) between Spiez and Frutigen (fare 2 fr. 20 c.), in connection with the afternoon steamboat from Thun, and returns from Frutigen at 4. 40 a. m., to meet the first steamboat from Spiez to Interlaken. By water to Spiez, see p. 129; from Spiez to Frutigen about 10 M.

The Gemmi is one of the most remarkable of the Alpine passes, less from its picturesqueness than its imposing grandeur. There is a good carriage road as far as Kandersteg (7½ hrs.), thence across the Gemmi to the Baths of Leuk (7¾ hrs.) good bridle-path (guides unnecessary, in fine weather the bridle-path cannot be mistaken); from the Baths of Leuk a good road (ascent 2 hrs., descent 3 hrs.) descends to the Rhone valley.

The first part of the road leads along the banks of the lake of Thun (1713 ft.); by the slender tower of (1¼ hr.) **Strättlingen** (2080 ft.), near which the road to the Simmenthal (R. 40) branches off to the r., the *Kander* is crossed by a lofty bridge. At the commencement of the previous century the Kander flowed past the W. side of Strättlingen, joining the Aare below Thun. Its deposits of detritus and loam soon converted a great portion of the once fruitful land into a swamp, and the Bernese government therefore determined to conduct the river into the lake by a canal, intersecting the hill of Strättlingen. This plan was carried out between the years 1712 and 1714, and the canal 3000 ft. long, 272 ft. broad, at the present time bears the appearance of a natural incision in the mountain. The deposits, however, continue as formerly at the mouth of the river and have formed a delta, which increases every year, and may eventually prove dangerous to the town of Thun itself.

To the l., on the lake, is the castle of Spiez (p. 130). *Opp. to Spiezwyler,* through which the road leads, on a height *near the entrance* of the Simmen valley, the castle of Wimm

is seen on the northern base of the *Niesen* (p. 128); the conical formed *Stockhorn* (p. 185) stands forth prominently from amongst the opposite mountains on the l. bank of the *Simmen*.

Near **Mühlenen** (2080 ft.) or **Mülinen** (**Bär*, R. 1½ fr., B. 1½ fr., S. 2½ frs.), the road crosses the *Suldbach*. From this point the *Niesen* is visible from the base to the summit; the ascent of this mountain is generally made from Wimmis (p. 127), but it can also be accomplished from here (guide 6 frs.). At the eastern base of the Niesen is the newly-built and much visited *Heustrich-Bad* (accommodation of moderate pretensions; omnibus-communication with Thun), the waters of which resemble those of Weissenburg (p. 185).

From Mühlenen to Interlaken 4¼ hrs. forms a charming walk. Beyond Mühlenen the road ascends to the r., traversing the hilly district which separates the valley of the Kander from the lake of Thun. In 45 min. Aeschi (2700 ft.) (**Bär*) is reached, a village on the height, commanding an extensive view of the lake; the road then gradually descends to (1¾ hrs.) Leissigen (**Steinbock*, carriages can be obtained), situated by the lake. From Leissigen the path skirts the lake as far as (40 min.) Darlingen (*Hirsch*), (35 min.), where a sign-post indicates the road (l.) to Unterseen and Interlaken (¾ hr.). The latter leads past the *kleine Rugen* (p. 132), *Pension Jungfraublick* and (40 min.) *Matten* (p. 136), where the Jungfrau suddenly appears, standing forth in all its beauty and grandeur.

The Gemmi road leaves the picturesque village of **Reichenbach** at the entrance of the *Kien valley* (p. 140) to the l. (magnificent view of the Blümlisalp to the l.), crosses the Kander, and 1½ hr. from Mühlenen, reaches Frutigen situated in a fruitful valley celebrated for its rich pasture-lands.

14¼ M. **Frutigen** (2127 ft.) (*Adler* and *Hôtel de l'Helvétie*, belonging to the same proprietor, R. 1½ fr., B. 1½ fr., S. exc. W. 1½ fr., A. ½ fr.; the balcony on the S. side of the Adler commands a good view of the Altels and Blümlisalp) is a market town on the *Engstligenbach*, which below the village unites with the Kander; it was nearly destroyed by inundations and fire 25 years ago. Beautiful view in the Kander valley of the Balmhorn and Altels, and, to the rear, of the Ralligstöcke (p. 130).

The valley is here divided, the southern arm, through which the Kander flows, leads to the Gemmi, the S. western into the narrow mountain valley of *Adelboden*. A bad road leads from Frutigen, high along the r. bank of the *Engstligen*, to Adelboden (3990 ft.) (Rustic inn near the church, unpretending) in 4½ hrs.; thence an occasionally marshy path leads over the *Hahnenmoos* (near the highest point, 5840 ft., a chalet) in 3½ hrs. to Lenk (p. –). In the descent a beautiful view is obtained of the Wildstrubel and Räzli-glacier.

At Frutigen the *Engstligenbach* is crossed, and, farther on, the Kander in the vicinity of the picturesque *Tellenburg* (formerly the dwelling of the bailiff of the district, now a prison), *and then mounts* on the r. bank to the pleasant-looking *church and parsonage*-house of *Kandergrund*. Near Mittholz *the ruins (square tower)* of the *Felsenburg* are passed.

7½ M. **Kandersteg** (3602 ft.). *Hôtel Victoria*, at the N. end of the village, more moderate than the *Bär*, 30 min. farther; prices at the latter, R. 2, L. ½, B. 1½, A. 1 fr. *Guide* (unnecessary) to Schwarenbach (ascent 4½ hrs., descent 3 hrs.) 3 fr., to the Daube (the highest point, ascent 1¾, descent 1¼ hrs.) 3½ fr., to the Baths of Leuk (descent 1½, ascent 2¾ hrs.) 6 fr.; *horse* to Schwarenbach 8, to the Daube 10, to the Baths of Leuk 15 fr., if the journey commence before 10 o'clock, or at a later hour, 20 fr. A horse should be taken only to Schwarenbach or, at farthest, to the Daube, as at this point it is generally necessary to dismount from the steepness of the descent. Carriage to Frutigen, one-horse 7 fr., two-horse 14 fr.; Thun, one-horse 17 fr., two-horse 34 fr.; Interlaken, one-horse 20 fr., two-horse 38 fr.; for the ascent from Frutigen to Kandersteg 2 fr. more are demanded.

Kandersteg is the last village in the valley; it is beautifully situated amidst green meadows, and surrounded by a magnificent panorama of wild mountain-scenery: to the N. E. the jagged Birrenhorn; to the E. the Blümlisalp or Frau, with its snow-white summits, the Doldenhorn, the barren Fisistock; to the S. W. the lofty Gellihorn, with its long western ridge. Opposite the Victoria Hotel, on the western side of the valley, is seen an ancient moraine, probably formed by the Oeschinen-glacier, now situated about 3 M. distant, but which must once have entirely filled the upper portion of the valley.

To the E. is the ***Oeschinen Thal**, a valley well worthy of a visit, and about 1½ hr. walk (guides 1½ fr., unnecessary, as the traveller only requires to follow the road on the r. bank of the Oeschinenbach; horse 6 fr.). It is terminated by the Oeschinen-lake (4888 ft.), 1 M. in length, and ½ M. in breadth, and is enclosed by steep, rocky walls, over which waterfalls are precipitated into the lake. High mountains tower above the lake, the *Frau*, or *Blümlisalp* (11,271 ft.), the *Freund-* and *Doldenhorn* (11,228 ft.), both of which were ascended in the summer of 1862 by Dr. Roth and E. v. Fellenberg, accompanied by 6 guides, furnished with a ladder, 22 ft. in length. A foot-path leads from the Oeschinen-lake over the *Dündengrat* into the *Kien-valley*, and farther on over the *Furgge* into the *Sefinen-valley* to Lauterbrunnen (p. 136). The scenery of the *Oeschinen* and *Gastern-valleys* (R. 65) is of the grandest Alpine character. From Kandersteg over the *Lötschen-Pass* to *Turtman* (in the Valais) see Route 65.

The road beyond Kandersteg remains as broad as before, till it arrives at the (30 min.) bridge, beyond which it contracts, but still cannot be mistaken. At the base of the mountain is the above-mentioned *Bär* inn. The ascent soon begins; to the r. is the brook which issues from the *Oeschinen-valley*, which forms some inconsiderable waterfalls; 10 min. farther, a sign-post indicates "to Wallis" to the l.; 30 min. farther to the l. of the road is a spring. The road ascends by numerous windings beneath the Gellihorn, which apparently terminates the valley. The succeeding portion of the path has lately been reconstructed, and ascends to the l., quitting

the old track at the fir-wood beyond a clearing; it leads through fir-woods at a great elevation, and commands a complete view of the *Gastern-valley* (R. 65) to the l., and the surrounding mountains. When the path reaches the level pasture-land, it re-unites with the old track, leading across the *Wintereggmatt* (6003 ft.). After a walk of 3½ hrs. from Kandersteg, the chalet of *Spitalmatt* (5845 ft.), or *Spittelmatt*, is reached, where milk can be obtained. To the E., between the snowy Altels (11,187 ft.) and the black, rocky peaks of the *Kleine Rinderhorn* (9267 ft.) (to the S. of the snowy cone of the *Grosse Rinderhorn*, 10,670 ft.) lies embedded the *Schwarze* or *Zagen Glacier*, surmounted to the E. by the *Balmhorn* (11,352 ft.); the waters of the glacier form the *Schwarzbach*, or the *Spittelmatt Dala*. Then over a stony wilderness, the desolate trace of an avalanche which fell from the Rinderhorn in the year 1782.

The unpretending inn of **Schwarenbach** (6360 ft.), which is reached from the Spittelmatt in 45 min. (from Kandersteg ascent 4½ hrs., descent 3 hrs.; to the Baths of Leuk, descent 3¼ hrs., ascent 4 hrs.) contains 8 beds (R. 2 fr., B. 1½ fr.), and is the only house of entertainment between Kandersteg and the Baths of Leuk. In 1807 the daughter of the former landlord was murdered by two Italians. Six years later the eccentric German dramatist *Werner* stayed several weeks here, which induced him to transfer to this spot the scene of his lugubrious and now almost forgotten tragedy, "The 24th of February".

In ¾ hr. the muddy **Daubensee** (6791 ft.) is reached, a small lake (1½ M. in length, ¼ M. in breadth, 10 to 20 ft. deep), formed by the waters of the Lämmeren glacier (see below), with no visible outlet, and generally frozen for seven months in the year.

The new and well-constructed path skirts the eastern bank of the lake at a considerable height above it, and in 20 min. brings the pedestrian to the highest part of the pass, termed the **Daube** (7086 ft.) or **Gemmi**, situated immediately beneath the *Daubenhorn* (7773 ft.), a barren limestone-rock rising abruptly to the r. A beautiful *view of part of the Rhone valley, together with the entire Alpine chain which separates the Valais from Piedmont (Monte Rosa range) is obtained from a small rocky height situated some minutes' walk beyond the pass, to the l. of the path. The lofty group of mountains to the extreme l. are the Mischabelhörner of the Saaser *Grat (R. 67); farther* to the r. rises the mighty Weisshorn, *then the Bruneckhorn*, the blunted pyramid of the Matterhorn, *(R. 68), and still more* to the r. the group of the Dent

Blanche (13,434 ft.). At a giddy depth below, the traveller sees the Baths of Leuk, and beyond them Inden (p. 181). To the W. stands out the *Lämmeren Glacier*, the moraines of which extend nearly to the pass; above the glacier a glistening snow-peak, and near it the huge rocks of the *Wildstrubel* (9638 ft.). The flora of the Gemmi is very rich in rare species.

About 5 min. below the saddle of the mountain stands a chalet for the protection of travellers and sheep in bad weather, on the verge of an abrupt precipice. The cantons of Bern and Valais constructed this path during the years 1736 to 1741, one of the most remarkable of the Alpine routes, on the face of the almost perpendicular rock, 1560 ft. in height, the entire length of the path being 10,110 ft. The windings are for the most part skilfully hewn in the rock, and are occasionally very abrupt and steep. The most precipitous portions of the path are, however, protected by railings and parapets. Distant sounds are here so strangely reverberated from the gully that the traveller imagines they proceed from the ravine. Although this path to the Baths of Leuk appears so unprotected when seen from below, the ascent is in reality unattended with danger; those hitherto unaccustomed to such giddy heights may safely ascend (1½ hrs.) and even descend (1 hr. to the base of the precipice, 1½ hr. to the Baths) this path, but it is prudent to be accompanied by a guide. A descent on horseback is exceedingly disagreeable and not unattended with danger. Invalids who come from the N. to visit the Baths and are desirous of avoiding the long circuit by Freiburg, Vevey, and Martigny, may be conveyed over the Gemmi in a litter. The police regulations require that 4 bearers shall attend each litter, unless the person carried is of unusual weight, in which case six. The openings in the enclosures of the meadows at the southern base of the Gemmi are employed to facilitate the counting of the sheep.

The **Baths of Leuk** (4356 ft.), or *Loëche-les-Bains*. **Hôtel des Alpes*, very much frequented by the English, situated higher than the village, commanding a beautiful view, and possessing some springs, is at the same time the post-office (the diligence, p. 182, stops also at the Hôtel de France); **Bellevue*, belonging to the same landlord as the H. des Alpes; **Hôtel de France* (preferred by the French Swiss) all very similar, pension in each 6 fr., for passers-through R. 1½ to 2, B. 1½, D. inc. W. at 11 and 6 o'clock, 4, A. ½ fr. **Union*, R. 1½, B. 1, D. inc. W. 2½, A. ½ fr., pension 5 fr.; **Hôtel Brunner* (very comfortable), similar prices; Croix Fédérale (pension 2½ fr.), of moderate pretensions. Opposite the

Hôtel des Alpes is a small *Café*. *Telegraph-office* open during the season.

Loëche-les-Bains, a small village consisting principally of wooden houses, contains 550 Rom. Cath. inhabitants, and is situated amidst green pastures in a mountain valley only open to the S., and watered by the Dala; it lies 2770 ft. below the Daube (Gemmi) and 2438 ft. above the Rhone. In July and August the Baths are much frequented, especially by French, Swiss, and Italians. Many of the hotels, and even some of the houses, are only open from the beginning of June to the end of September; the *Hôtel de France* and *Brunner*, however, remain open till December. The strong embankment to the E. serves as a protection against avalanches. Even in the height of summer the sun is not visible after 5 p. m. By moonlight the huge, perpendicular wall of the Gemmi presents a ghastly aspect. To the N. E. the valley is terminated by the *Rinder* or *Dala-Glacier*.

The **Springs**, 22 in number, rise in and near the village, and are so abundant that $^{9}/_{10}$ths of the water flow unused into the *Dala*. They are of various strength and temperature (93—123°), the Lorenz spring being the most powerful. The feature in these Baths which most excites the stranger's curiosity, is that the patients do not bathe in separate compartments, but, in order to avoid the tedium of a long solitary immersion, place themselves up to their necks in water, one beside the other, clothed in long flannel dresses, and thus remain for several hours together. Every bather has a small floating table before him, from which his book, newspaper, or coffee is enjoyed; reading and conversation go on as in an ordinary room, and as the patients come from all parts of Europe, the Babel of tongues can be more easily imagined than described. The utmost order and decorum are preserved. Travellers are admitted to view this strange and somewhat uninviting spectacle. The casual visitor may also, if he be curious in such matters, experimentalize in a bath at a charge of 2 fr., but it is doubtful if the opportunity is frequently taken advantage of. The suffering frame will undergo much in the pursuit of health, otherwise the Baths of Leuk for all sanitary purposes would be entirely deserted.

A tablet on the wall of the Church records the names of 6 chamois-hunters who perished by an avalanche on the 19th Dec., 1839. The skulls piled up in the *Charnel-house* present a ghastly spectacle, and inspire a wish in the beholder that they might be consigned to their kindred dust. Opposite to the N. side of the church, on the gable of the *Town-house*, hang 13 wolf-skins.

Excursions. In 1844 a partially shady walk was constructed, leading from the promenade (beautiful view of the r. bank of the Dala) to the foot of a high rocky wall (½ hr.) on the l. bank of the Dala. The tourist now ascends by 8 rude Ladders (échelles), perpendicularly attached to the face of the rock, to the path at the summit, which conducts him in 1 hr. to the village of Albinen or Arbignon (3990 ft.). Those whose heads are to be mistrusted should forego this hazardous undertaking, by which the most adventurous incur a risk; the beautiful view from the second ladder may well *content them.* The descent is more difficult than the ascent.

Other excursions are: to the Fall of the Dala ¼ hr., Dala-Glacier (with guide), 2½ *hrs.*, *Torrent-Alp* 1½ hr. The * *Torrenthorn* or Mainghorn (9259 ft.) commands a magnificent prospect of the snow-mountains and

glaciers of the Bernese Oberland and of the whole chain of the Pennine Alps from Monte Rosa to Mont Blanc; the ascent (with guide) can be accomplished in 5 hrs.; horse 8 fr. and 1 fr. for the man, the traveller can ride nearly to the summit; portions of the descent are, however, unsuitable for riders. Tourists coming from the Rhone valley, and wishing to visit Albinen and the Torrenthorn, effect a considerable saving by proceeding direct from the village of Leuk (see below) to Albinen; thence with guide by *Chermignon* to the Torrenthorn, descending to Bad Leuk. The Gemshorn (7600 ft.) near Chermignon is also frequently ascended. Amongst the mountains near Leuk the *Pinus cembra*, or cedar of the Alps (see R. 91) is frequently met with.

Horse to Kandersteg 15 fr., Schwarenbach 6 fr., Daube 5 fr. *Porters* to Kandersteg 6 fr., Schwarenbach 4 fr., Daube 3 fr., foot of the Gemmi 2 fr. *Diligence* from July to Sept. 15th (twice daily) from the Baths to Leuk, Susten (5 fr., coupé 6½ fr.), Siders and Sion, descent in 5½ hrs., ascent 7 hrs. (8 fr., coupé 10 fr.). *One-horse carriage* to Susten 10 fr., Siders 16 fr., Sion 25 fr., Vispach 22 fr., Brieg 30 fr. Two-horse about ⅓rd more.

The new and well-constructed carriage-road to Leuk and the Rhone valley, one of the most interesting amongst the Alps, crosses the *Dala* immediately below the Baths, and, skirting the r. bank at a great elevation, descends to (1 hr.) **Inden** (3620 ft.) (**Inn*); after a short distance it again recrosses to the l. bank of the Dala, and commands a series of magnificent views of the Dala ravine, the opposite mountains, and the little village of *Albinen*.

The Bridle-path to Siders for pedestrians proceeding to Sion and Martigny, quits the road to the r., by a slate quarry, 8 min. before reaching the last-mentioned bridge, and skirts the brink of a precipice on the r. bank of the Dala. In 12 min. a small tunnel is reached, and in 2 min. more a second. Above the dirty, but picturesquely situated (¾ hr.) village of Varen (2407 ft.), at the extreme verge of the ravine, where it forms a right angle with the valley of the Rhone, a striking view is obtained of this valley, 45 min. in length, from Vispach to Martigny, also of the peculiar Pfyner wood, and the huge yellow cone of the Illgraben on the opposite mountains. In ¾ hr. *Salgesch* (1890 ft.), ¾ hr. *Siders*, see R. 66; from Inden (see above) to Siders 2¼ hrs.

The carriage-road to Leuk at the mouth of the Dala ravine still remains high above the Rhone valley. A beautiful view of the Rhone valley as far as Martigny is here disclosed. The descent is replete with interest, the windings of the road affording a succession of fine views. Pedestrians will effect a considerable saving if they take the old bridle-path to the l. of the custom-house at Inden, which rejoins the high-road near the bridge; and again beyond the bridge by a path descending to the r. to Leuk. The descent from the Baths to the Rhone bridge occupies 2 hrs., the ascent 3 hrs.

Leuk, or *Loëche* (2438 ft.) (*Couronne*), is a market-town (pop. 1123), situated on a height, and commanded by a picturesque old castle. It is here, 1¼ M. from the Rhone, the wine-district commences. The high-road (R. 66) leads through

the little village of *Susten* (**Hôtel de la Souste*), situated on the opposite bank of the Rhone (1918 ft.).

The dusty high-road in the Rhone valley (R. 66), which averages 3 M. in breadth, and is frequently rendered marshy by inundations, forms no pleasing contrast to the magnificent scenery of the Gemmi and valley of the Dala, and is of course no field for the pedestrian. *Diligence* twice a day in the Rhone valley between Sion and Brieg (R. 66). One-horse carriage from Susten to Vispach 8 fr., to Sion 10 fr., to the Baths of Leuk 15 fr.

39. From Thun to Sion. Grimmi. Rawyl.

21 hrs. From Lenk to Sion (10½ hrs.) a new road for mules, tolerably good on the Bern side, but somewhat rugged on the side of the Valais. Splendid scenery. Guide not absolutely necessary.

The best means of reaching Lenk is by the diligence (between Thun and Gessenay) as far as Zweisimmen in 7 hrs., fare 5 fr. 55 c. (see p. 184); from thence a good road leads (3 hrs. walking) to *Lenk* (in 2 hrs. by diligence, once daily, in 1862 at 2 p. m., returning at 6 a. m.), the starting point for the passage of the Rawyl.

The path leaves the post-road near **Latterbach** (p. 185) and crosses first the *Simmen*, then the *Chirel*, which flows through the valley of *Diemtigen*. **Diemtigen** (¾ hr.) (*Hirsch*). On the eastern bank, ruins of the castle of *Grimmenstein* or *Hasenburg*. Near (2 hrs.) **Narrenbach** (3130 ft.), the smiling valley of *Männigrund* is opened to the r. (¾ hr.) **Thiermatten** (3592 ft.), with a village inn, faces the Schurtenfluh, or Schorrifluh; ¼ hr. farther the valley divides; the eastern part is called the *Schwedenthal;* the western, which is now followed, is a continual ascent as far as the (2 hrs.) **Grimmi** (6710 ft.), an arduous and little frequented pass, almost entirely destitute of view; the path then descends through the fertile valley of *Fermel* to **Matten**, a village in the Upper Simmenthal, on the Zweisimmen road (p. 186) to (3¾ M.) **Lenk** (3309 ft.) (**Krone*, newly fitted up, good and moderate, R. 1½ to 2, B. 1 fr., Pension 3½ to 5 fr.; in the vicinity the new sulphur-bath establishment of *Hohliebe*; *Bär; Stern*). This village, completely surrounded by high mountains and glaciers, is beautifully situated. Here the majestic *Wildstrubel* (9638 ft.) is seen, the snows and glaciers of which surmount a long ridge of grey rocks, and are the source of numerous brooks.

From Lenk to Gsteig, in 7¼ hrs.: in 4½ hrs. westwards by the *Trüttlisberg to Lauenen* (3879 ft.) (Bär, rustic inn); thence by the Chrinnen (5094 ft.) *in 3 hrs. to Gsteig* (p. 189), one of the most beautiful routes in the Alps.

The **Simmen** has its rise 6 M. S. of Lenk, near the glacier of Räzli. An excursion (4 hrs. going and returning) to its source called the "*Sieben Brunnen*" (Seven Fountains) (4476 ft.), (guide unnecessary) will well repay the pedestrian. The chalet to the rear of the *Räzliberg* (5760 ft.) may be reached in 2 hrs. (coffee, milk, and cakes may be had); the mountain which here intercepts the view of the valley is the *Räzliberg* (5760 ft.). To the S. is seen the precipitous *Räzli-Glacier*, at the foot of which, almost at the bottom of the valley, 10 min. from the chalet, are situated the so-called *Seven Fountains*, which in point of fact are only one, springing from the rock; more to the l. the upper *Fall of the Simmen*, visible from a great distance, precipitates itself from the rugged wall of rocks. To the r. of the glacier rise the *Laufbodenhorn* (8351 ft.) and the *Gletscherhorn* (9035 ft.); above the Seven Fountains, the sharp peak of the *Seehorn;* to the l. above the upper fall, the *Ammertenhorn* (the *Wildstrubel* which is behind it, is only visible from a lower point of the valley). The experienced pedestrian may ascend the glacier with a guide, from the chalet and back in 6 to 7 hrs.

From Lenk to Sion 10½ hrs. The road, at first practicable for carriages, passes the parsonage-house, and leads to the valley of the *Iffigenbach*, and on the l. bank of the brook, to the imposing **Fall of the Iffigenbach** (1½ hr.), the spray of which rises like a cloud of dust almost to the point from which it is precipitated.

For ¼ hr. the road mounts the rock above the fall, and in ¼ hr. more leads to the chalets of **Iffigen** (6418 ft.), situated in a basin which bears some resemblance to that of the Baths of Leuk. Here stands a substantial-looking house, which affords wine, milk, cheese, etc., and even tolerable accommodation for the night.

On leaving Iffigen, the path leads for a short distance through a small wood, ascending a stony slope (where it cannot be missed), and finally terminating in a path cut in the side of a perpendicular rock. The summit of the hill is gained in 1¾ hrs., without danger, from whence a beautiful view is opened over Lenk and the mountains of the Simmenthal. Below the hill is a hut for shelter, where wood may be found for making a fire. To the W. of the little *Lake of Rawyl* (¼ hr.) a cross, indicating the boundary of Bern and Valais, and at the same time the highest point of the **Rawyl** (6970 ft.) is attained. The path now traverses the most picturesque scenery, and in ¾ hr. the verge of the southern declivity is reached; to the N. W. is the long ridge of the *Mittaghorn* (8296 ft.); to the W. the *Schneidehorn* (9057 ft.); to the S. W. the *Wildhorn,* completely covered with glaciers and snow (10,060 ft.), and the broad *Rawylhorn* (8952 ft.); to the S. E. the *Wetzsteinhorn* (8560 ft.); to the E. the *Rohrbachstein* (9093 ft.); to the N. E. the extremities of the glaciers of the *Weisshorn* (9272 ft.), a wild and savage scene, of the same character as the Gemmi, but affording more variety. A second *small lake, often* nearly dry, is passed before reaching the *southern slopes*, which command a magnificent view of th

valley and the mountains of Valais, especially the Matterhorn and the neighbouring heights to the W.

The descent is now made by a zigzag path along the precipitous white rocks, to the chalets of (1 hr.) Nieder-Rawyl (dirty); the path continues to the r. on the slope of the mountain, as far as a spring (½ hr.), shortly before reaching which a bridle-path diverges to the r., ascending the opposite height in the direction of **Ayent** (3 hrs.), accommodation and excellent Valais wine may be had at the clergyman's.

The foot-path, shorter by 1 hr., by the so-called "Kändle" (= channel, pronounced Chändle) is only practicable for experienced travellers well accustomed to such giddy altitudes. In order to convey water to the opposite sides of the mountain, a channel has been cut in the rock at the height of 1200 ft., overhanging the precipice, and generally not exceeding 1 ft. in width, which serves as a path. At one place, the water is conveyed across the abyss by a wooden pipe, and a single plank is the only means of crossing it. This path presents perhaps more apparent than actual dangers, but it is not easy to divest the mind of all apprehension whilst traversing it. In ¾ hr. the bridle-path is rejoined. From this point to *Ayent* (see above) the track is broad and easy.

From Ayent in 2 hrs. by **Grimisuat**, Germ. *Grimseln* (2740 ft.) to **Sion** (1625 ft.), see R. 66.

40. From Thun to Vevay. Simmen and Sarine.

From Thun to Saanen 34⅛ M., from Saanen to Bulle 26⅜ M., from Bulle to Vevay 19⅛ M. Diligence from Thun to Saanen daily in 9 hrs. (1862 at 8 p. m. and 4 p. m., in 3 hrs. from Thun to Weissenburg), from Saanen to Bulle daily (1862 at 5 a. m.) in 6 hrs., and from Bulle to Vevay in 3¾ hrs., once daily (1862 at 3½ p. m.). Between Thun and Saanen, the carriages accommodate 9 persons; between Saanen and Bulle only 3; and as supplementary carriages are not supplied, it not unfrequently happens that 3 of the passengers by the Thun diligence are obliged to choose between a detention at Saanen or the expensive alternative of a private conveyance.

The most beautiful and interesting route from the Bernese Oberland to the Lake of Geneva for *pedestrians* is the following (27 hrs. from Interlaken to Aigle; the whole journey may be performed on horseback, guides superfluous except between Adelboden and Lauenen). Four moderate days' walk: 1st day, from Thun or Interlaken by carriage to Frutigen (or by the first steamboat to Spiez [p. 129], and on foot in 3½ hrs. to Frutigen [see p. 176]); thence on foot in 4½ hrs. to Adelboden (p. 176). 2nd day, on foot in 3 hrs. over the Hahnenmoos (p. 171) to Lenk (p. 182), and excursion (in 5 hrs.) to the Seven Fountains (p. 183). 3rd day, on foot in 7½ hrs. over the Trüttlisberg and the Chrinnen (p. 182) to Gsteig (p. 189). 4th day, on foot in 8 hrs. over the Col de Pillon (p. 187; or by carriage from the Hôtel des Diablerets or from Sepey) to Aigle (R. 54), whence the tourist may proceed by railway to the Lake of Geneva, or to Martigny, or *Sion in the valley of the Rhone.*

This is a shorter, more interesting and less circuitous route than by Bern and Freiburg. It traverses a fertile valley

(p. 175) as far as *Gwatt*, ascending thence in the direction of the Niesen, and affording a continuous view of the Blümlisalp, Jungfrau, Mönch, Eiger; the Schreckhorn, and finally the Wetterhorn also become visible; the valley is traversed by the *Kander*.

The diligence stops some minutes at the village (6⅜ M.) of **Brothäusi** (**Hirsch*) (*Wimmis* and *Niesen* see p. 127). The road then passes through a defile into the *Simmenthal*, a rich and fruitful valley, studded with numerous villages, and carpeted with well-cultivated gardens and pastures which extend to the wooded summits of the mountains. The *Simmen* has generally a very deep bed. At intervals abrupt rocks are seen; occasionally the valley expands into a vast plain. The inhabitants of the valleys of the Simmen and the Saane are exclusively protestant.

Near (8¼ M.) **Latterbach** opens the valley of Diemtigen, see p. 182. (2¼ M.) **Erlenbach** (2279 ft.) (**Krone*, R. 1, B. 1¼ fr.), distinguished by its pretty wooden houses, is the usual starting-point for the ascent (3½ hrs.) of the *Stockhorn* (comp. pp. 129, 176); descent by the Wahlalp, Buntschi, and the Baths of Weissenburg, which are reached on this side by means of ladders.

14⅜ M. **Weissenburg** (2270 ft.) (**Post*) contains only a few houses. Beyond, in a gorge seldom penetrated by the rays of the sun, 2¼ M. to the N. W., the much-frequented *Sulphur-Baths* of *Weissenburg* (2759 ft.) or *Buntschi* (82° Fahr.). In 1846 a bath-house was built at the entrance of the gorge. Room and bath 2 to 3 fr.; board (soup morning and evening, and D. exc. W.) 3 fr. a day.

Before arriving at **Boltigen** (2609 ft.) (**Bär*, R. 1, A. ½ fr., obliging landlord), a village of some pretensions mid-way between Weissenburg and Zweisimmen, two rocks seem to block up the passage; this place is called the *Simmeneck* or *Enge*. Above the village rise the bare peaks of the *Mittagsfluh*, visible from a long distance; in 1846 a wood at the foot of this mountain was devastated by a landslip. To the l. are the snows of the Rawyl (p. 183) beyond the mountains in the foreground.

A coal-mine is worked in a side-valley near **Reidenbach** (¾ M. from Boltigen), which accounts for the sign (a miner) of the inn.

From Reidenbach to Bulle (p. 198) two direct mountain paths lead in 8 hrs.; one by the *Klus*, the other by the *Bädermoos*; the first is somewhat arduous, but picturesque; the second traverses beautiful pasture-lands and pine forests (a guide from Boltigen to the top of the Bädermoos 1 fr.). *The path unites with that from Abländschen*, ¾ hr. before Jaun is reached. The *village of Jaun* (3112 ft.) (Inn, rustic but moderate; cattle-markets of some *importance are held here*) is in the Canton of Fribourg, 3 hrs. from Boltigen

It is situated in a very beautiful district, not far from a picturesque cascade, forming a column of water, 80 ft. high. A rugged path to Charmey, Germ. *Galmers* (2½ hrs.; 2773 ft.; two good inns), traverses the beautiful *Valley of Jaun*, rich in pastures, where a superior quality of Gruyère cheese is made (p. 188). Beautiful view near the church. Before reaching Bulle (2½ hrs.) *Crésus* and *Châtel* are passed, then the ruins of *Montsalvens* (rare plants), then, crossing the *Jaun* and *Sarine*, to *Broc*, and finally 1 hr. through a forest.

The high-road crosses the *Simmen*, and turns abruptly round a prominent rock at a spot where the river forms several cascades. An inscription on the rocks records that this road round the *Laubeckstalden*, which was formerly surmounted with great difficulty, was constructed in 1821. To the l. are seen the ruins of the two castles of *Mannenberg*.

11⅜ M. **Zweisimmen** (3017 ft.) (*Bär; *Krone*, moderate), a village, at the confluence of the Great and Little Simmen, partially destroyed by fire in Dec. 1862. The *Castle of Blankenburg*, a prison, and residence of the bailiff, is situated on a neighbouring height (not visible from the road), on the r. bank of the *Great Simmen*, and on the road to Lenk (p. 182), which is 8¼ M. distant from Zweisimmen.

The carriage ascends slowly for nearly 2 hrs. To the l. runs the *Little Simmen* in a valley wooded with pines; 5 or 6 deep ravines are crossed. On the summit where is an *inn begin the *Saanen-Möser* (3965 ft.), a broad and beautiful Alpine valley, covered in the direction of Saanen with innumerable chalets and cottages. A magnificent view gradually displays itself of the *Rüblehorn* or *Dent de Chamois* (7101 ft.), which serves as a barometer to the country round about (comp. p. 69), the jagged ridge of the *Gumfluh* (7570 ft.), and beyond it the snow-fields of the *Sanetsch*, and finally, to the l., of the huge glacier of the *Geltenberg* (p. 189).

8⅝ M. **Saanen** (3449 ft.), Fr. *Gessenay* (*Grosslandhaus*, R. 1½, B. 1½, D. or S. 3, A. ½ fr.; **Bär* more moderate, R. 1½, B. 1 fr.; *Kleinlandhaus;* one-horse carriage to Thun 25 fr.), chief place of the valley of the Upper Saanen, with 3486 inhab. (14 Cath.), who are exclusively occupied in cattle breeding and the manufacture of the celebrated *Gruyère cheese;* another description of cheese called *vacherin* is also highly esteemed. Only a few houses are built of stone, amongst others the tower of the prison to the E.; the greater number are of wood only. Many old houses are inscribed with the name of the owner, his wife, the architect, with the occasional addition of moral sentences. The ample brown jackets without sleeves, commonly worn by the men, are quaint and original, *and among the fairer sex* an unusual number of pretty faces *and comely figures* may be observed.

From Saanen to Aigle in the valley of the Rhone (R. 54) 10 hrs.;

carriage-road as far as (3 hrs.) *Gsteig* (3694 ft.) (p. 189); then a bridle-path over the **Col de Pillon** (4778 ft.) (on the summit of which the trunk of a tree serves as a seat opposite the waterfall at the foot of the Oldenhorn) to the ***Hôtel des Diablerets** (R. 1½, L. ½, B, 1½, A. ½, Pension 4½ fr.), situated at the western base of the Pillon, 3½ hrs. (Ascent of the *Oldenhorn* see p. 189). This inn is 1½ M. from Vers l'Eglise (*Auberge du Cerf*, Pension 3½ fr.), the chief of the scattered villages generally distinguished as the **Ormonts-dessus** (3581 ft.). This E. branch of the valley communicates with the principal valley of **Ormonts-dessous**, into which it opens near le Sepey (3475 ft.) (6 M. W. of Vers l'Eglise). Here are two hotels, principally resorted to as sanitary establishments, the **Etoile* and the *Hôtel de Ville* (pension 4 fr.; carriage with one horse to the Diablerets 8 fr. and 2 fr. driver's fee).

From the Hôtel des Diablerets to Sepey the road is bad; thence to Aigle (2½ hrs. from Sepey) a good road skirting the rocks, interesting in an engineering point of view, and abounding in splendid mountain landscapes. Below, at the foot of rocks covered with luxuriant vegetation, are several beautiful waterfalls of the *Grande-Eau*; on the opp. side is the imposing *Chamossaire* (6035 ft.), so named from having formerly been a favourite resort of the chamois. — A horse from Chatelet to the Diablerets 10 fr., one-horse carriage for 4 persons from thence to Aigle 15 fr.

From Saanen to Sion see p. 188.

On the frontiers of the Cantons of Bern and Vaud, rises the old tower of the castle of *Vanel*, the ancient residence of the barons of Gruyère; on the one side it overlooks the German valley of the Sarine, and on the other the *Pays d'Enhaut* with a Romansch population, thus forming the boundary between the two languages. A French patois is, however, spoken at **Rougemont**, Germ. *Rothenberg* (*Kreuz*), the nearest village.

The country retains the same character; the road follows the numerous bends of the mountain, at the foot of which flows the Sarine in a wooded ravine. In the distance is seen the church of Château-d'Oex.

7⅛ M. **Château d'Oex** (2900 ft.), Germ. *Oesch* (*Hôtel de l'Ours*, R. 2, B. 1½, S. 3, A. ½ fr.; **Maison de Ville*, R. 1, S. 2 fr., of humble pretensions; **Pension Lenoir*, **Berthod* and **Rosaz*, 4 fr. in each), a scattered village rebuilt since the fire of 1800 and protected against avalanches by a forest in which the woodman's axe is proscribed.

From Château-d'Oex to Aigle 7—8 hrs.; the Sarine is crossed beyond *le Prè*, and a straight ascent followed by a carriage-road which passes through the forest, and skirts a wooded and deep gorge as far as *au Devant*; near a large saw-mill the road descends to the r., the gorge and the rivulet must be crossed, then the rugged and stony path to the r. ascended, and the height of *la Lecherette* (4239 ft.) is attained, where milk and wine may be had. After traversing marshy meadows as far as *les Mosses* (inn), the path leads through enclosures and by some cottages and chalets to (4 hrs.) *à la Comballas* (4143 ft.) (***Lilie, Pension 5 fr. much frequented for its mineral spring** and salubrious air; good head-quarters for excursions); then by a rough path, the Diablerets in view all the while (R. 63), in 1 hr. to *le Sepey*, and thence (2½ hrs.) to *Aigle*, see above.

Beyond Château-d'Oex, at the hamlet of Moulins with its pretty houses ornamented with carved wood, the road crosses to the *l. bank of the* Sarine. (At Rossinières on the r. bank, is seen at a distance the extensive Pension Henchoz with it

windows, built more than a century ago and inscribed with a multitude of proverbs; 4 fr. a day.) The road follows a narrow valley, with numerous defiles, the principal of which is the *Perte de la Tine.* (The traveller who wishes to proceed to Vevay over the Jaman [p. 190], must quit the road 1½ M. this side Montbovon, and ascend to the l. to *Allières* [p. 190], by which an hour is gained.)

9 M. **Montbovon** (2447 ft.), Germ. *Bubenberg* (*Hôtel du Jaman* [Post], Pension 3 fr.; *Croix;* one-horse carriage to Bulle 10 fr.; to Château-d'Oex 8 fr.), the first village in Freiburg, a canton almost exclusively Rom. Cath. The high-road makes a circuit of 27 M. by Bulle, whilst a good footpath (see above) crosses the Jaman (p. 190) in 6 hrs. to Vevay. The view from the summit of the pass of the Lake of Geneva and the mountains of Savoy is strikingly beautiful. Another magnificent prospect is commanded by the Moléson, to which a footpath ascends to the l. from the valley of the Sarine near *Albeuve* (p. 191).

The road from Montbovon to Châtel-St-Denys (22½ M.). skirts the foot of the Moléson. The uninviting village of **Gruyère** (2555 ft.), Germ. *Greyerz* (*Maison de Ville; Fleur de Lys*, both of humble pretensions), lies on an eminence, 1½ M. to the l. It possesses an old castle, flanked with towers and ramparts, once the residence of the powerful Counts of Gruyère, who became extinct from the 16th century; it is believed to date from the 5th century and is one of the best preserved memorials in Switzerland of that remote age. The church of St. Théodule dates from 1254. The neighbourhood consists of rich pasture land; the chief occupation of the inhabitants is the manufacture of the well known cheese which takes its name from the locality. The dialect is Romansch. The *Baths of le Pâquier* (2308 ft.) are situated to the l. of the road. The country is attractive.

10⅛ M. *Bulle.* (Diligence to Romont on the Oron-railway [1862] at 5¾ a. m., in 2½ hrs.; to Freiburg at 3½ p. m., in 3 hrs., see R. 45.)

19⅛ M. *Vevay,* see p. 198.

41. From Saanen to Sion over the Sanetsch.

10 hrs., guide not indispensable; on the N. side the path is uninteresting and arduous, on the S. side beautiful, the lower half very easy.

Saanen see p. 186. Near (2¼ M.) **Gstaad** (*Bär*), the path ascends to the S. in the valley of the Sarine, the upper part of which bears the name of *Gsteigthal.* At Gstaad the Valley of *Lauenen* opens to the S. E., 12 M. in length, one of the

most picturesque of the Oberland, abounding in cascades, and small lakes, and terminated by the magnificent *Gelten Glacier*; the view towards the glacier is especially beautiful from the hill at the commencement of the Lake of *Dürren*.

2½ hrs. **Gsteig,** Fr. *Châtelet* (3694 ft.) (*Bär*, R. 1, B. 1¼ fr.), in a wild and grand situation. From the marshy valley rise almost perpendicularly the *Sanetschhorn* (8844 ft.) and the *Oldenhorn* (9644 ft.), which almost entirely hide the rays of the sun from the village during the winter. (From Gsteig to Aigle see p. 187.)

The **Oldenhorn** (9644 ft.) is frequently ascended for its superb view. Ascent from Gsteig (in 7 hrs., descent in 4½ hrs.), or better from the Hôtel des Diablerets, mentioned p. 187 (in 8 hrs. descent 5½ hrs.). A guide (necessary) may be engaged at the Hôtel des Diablerets or at Gsteig for 10 to 12 fr. The path is attended with no actual danger, but should not be attempted without a sure foot and steady head. The paths unite at the chalets of the *Upper Oldenalp*, where only coffee and milk can be had, and where the night must be passed.

Beyond Gsteig the path crosses the *Sarine*, ascends rapidly by numerous windings through a pine forest, passing a waterfall, and returns to the l. bank on leaving the wood. On the height the path turns to the l., enters a rocky basin (beautiful echo), which it traverses, and, at the commencement of the *Kreuzboden* (2½ hrs. from Gsteig), reaches the **Sanetsch,** Fr. *Senin* (6914 ft.), the most W. pass of the Bernese Alps, between the *Windspillenhorn* on the E. and the *Oldenhorn* and Sanetschhorn on the W. Beyond the summit of the pass (½ hr.) the prospect is magnificent; extending from Montblanc to the Matterhorn, resembling the views from the Rawyl (p. 183) and the Gemmi (p. 178). The valley of Héremence is seen opposite, in the background the glacier of Ferpècle around which are grouped the Dent Blanche, the Matterhorn and the Tête Blanche (R. 64).

The *Kreuzboden* is a wild and arid plain, composed of bare rocks; in the summer it is frequented by the herdsmen of the Valais with their small cattle. For some distance the path skirts the *Sanfleuron*, the great glacier of the Diablerets; leaving to the l. the *Morge* which flows out of the snow, it gradually descends into a narrow gorge, whose sides are clothed with venerable pines; then crossing to the r., and recrossing to the l. bank (picturesque bridge), it reaches **Chandolin** (3¾ hrs.) (*Inn* of humble pretensions, but good Muscatel wine).

The path now pursues an E. direction on the slope of the mountain, traversing woods, vineyards and orchards, and descends by *Granois* and *Ormona* to (1½ hr.) **Sion** (R. 66). *(Ascent from Sion to the Sanetsch 7 hrs., descent to Gsteig 3 hrs.)*

42. Jaman and Moléson.

From Vevay or Montreux over the Jaman into the valley of the Sarine; from Albeuve, in the valley of the Sarine (p. 191), by the Moléson to Bulle, an excursion of two days which amply recompenses the tourist. Byron terms the passage of the Jaman "beautiful as a dream". In order to realize this, the tourist, yet unacquainted with the Lake of Geneva and the mountains of Savoy, should cross the pass from the valley of the Sarine, so as to have this magnificent spectacle suddenly presented to view; the morning and evening lights are the most favourable, for about noon, the lake is veiled in mist. — From the Lake of Geneva to the Bernese Oberland the route by Aigle and the Col de Pillon (p. 187) is much to be preferred to that over the Jaman, see p. 184.

a. From **Montbovon** to **Montreux** or **Vevay**, bridle-path; ascent 3 hrs., descent to Montreux 3 hrs., to Vevay 4½ hrs. (A horse to the summit of the pass 10 fr., to Vevay or Montreux 20 fr.; guide 5 fr., unnecessary.) The path ascends to the l. near the Kreuz inn (p. 188), at the end of 25 min. to the r. by a house; further on it descends to the bridge (35 min.) over the *Hongrin;* 15 min. Church of **Allières**; 15 min. inn *Croix Noire.* The village consists of numerous scattered houses and chalets.

From this place the path ascends gradually to the foot of the pass, then more rapidly over green pastures (not too much to the l.) in 1½ hrs. to the chalets of the *Plan de Jaman* (4651 ft.), and some min. farther to the **Col de la Dent de Jaman.** Here is suddenly disclosed to the S. a superb *panorama over the crest of the mountain to the *Rochers de Naye* (6495 ft.) and the *Tour d'Ay;* to the N. as far as the Moléson (6173 ft.); the view comprises the rich Canton de Vaud, the S. portion of the Jura chain, the long range of the Alps of Savoy, the W. part of the Lake of Geneva, to the S. the huge mountains which bound the Valais and the snowy summits of the Great St. Bernard. From the summit of the **Dent de Jaman** (5782 ft.), Germ. *Jommen,* 1131 ft. above the "Col", an arduous ascent of 1½ hr., the view embraces the whole of the Lake of Geneva, the lakes of Neuchâtel and Morat, Pilatus and the Weissenstein.

From the Col to Montreux, the path cannot be mistaken; 12 min. from the chalets it turns to the r.; 25 min. *bridge,* then a gradual ascent, and a level walk to *En Avant,* an inn, 1 hr. from the Col, similar to that at Allières. On leaving En Avant the path, generally paved, follows the side of the valley. At a curve in the path (1 hr. from En Avant), at the commencement of some plantations of fruit trees, a narrower path, also paved, leads to the l., to (10 min.) *Sonzier,* again *descends rapidly to* the l., and reaches (½ hr.) **Montreux** *or* **Vernex** (**Cygne,* near the lake), steam-boat and railway *stations, see R. 54.*

If the path to the r. at the before-mentioned curve is taken, the village of *Chernex* is soon reached (1927 ft.), buried in fruit-trees; from which new road, passing to the N. of Chatelard, leads towards the village of *Chailly*. The more direct route to Vevay descends to the l. before reaching Chailly, and joins the high road near the lake; the somewhat longer, but more agreeable route passes through Chailly, and at the end of the village descends to the l. through vineyards and gardens to (1½ hr.) **Vevay.** (The traveller who proceeds in the opposite direction, from Vevay, when he arrives at the last houses of *La Tour*, must take the first path to the l. of the high road, tending to the r.; 12 min. to the r.; 12 min. direction post, indicating the way to "*Challey*, *Charnex* and *Jaman*".)

b. From **Montbovon** to the **Moléson** (ascent 4½ hrs; descent to Bulle 3 hrs.). **Albeuve** (**Engel*, moderate), is a small place, 3 M. N. of Montbovon in the valley of the Sarine, from which the best footpath ascends the Moléson. For a short distance it traverses pasture-land, then ascends a dark gorge by the side of a brook, beyond which the summit is seen for some time; in 2 hrs. to the last chalet but one, the crest of the mountain always in full view, then a little to the r.; the path is now frequently lost, but the direction cannot be mistaken, and, after an arduous ascent of 1½ hr., the summit is attained. The extensive *panorama embraces the Jungfrau, Mte. Rosa, Mt. Blanc, and all the intermediate mountains, the Lake of Geneva (without Vevay), the Jura, Romont, Freiburg, Gruyère etc. — The descent on the other side to the chalets (1 hr.) is arduous; the marshy and undulating path, rudely paved with wood, then leads to *Part-Dieu* (2940 ft.), a secularised Carthusian convent, the red roofs of which are visible from the mountain top; finally to **Bulle** (2379 ft.) (see p. 198). Guides are to be had at Albeuve at moderate charges, but neither mules nor horses.

The **Moléson** (6172 ft.), a continuation of the Jaman, the most advanced spur of the group, is the Rigi of W. Switzerland, and may be recognised in all the panoramas of this part of Switzerland by its precipitous, rocky slopes, surrounded by meadows and forests; it affords a rich field for the botanist. The ascent is usually made from Bulle (4 hrs.) where mules and guides are to be had, from Gruyère (3 hrs.), from Semsales, or from Vaulruz on the W. side (3 to 3½ hrs.). The last mentioned route cannot be recommended, as it passes over a high *mountain ridge* before arriving at the foot of Moléson. *The mountain affords* no accommodation except some poor *chalets, 1 hr. from* the summit. The road from Montbovon

(p. 188) to Châtel-St.-Denis (p. 199) skirts the base of the Moléson.

43. From Bern to Lausanne (Vevay). Oron-Railway.

To Freiburg in 1—1¼ hr., fares 3 fr. 50, 2 fr. 45 or 1 fr. 75 cent.; to Chexbres-Vevay in 3—3½ hrs., fares 9 fr., 6 fr. 30, or 4 fr. 50 cent.; to Lausanne in 3¼—4 hrs., fares 10 fr. 25, 7 fr. 20, or 5 fr. 15 cent.; to Geneva in 5½—6½ hrs., fares 15 fr. 25, 10 fr. 70, or 7 fr. 75 cent.

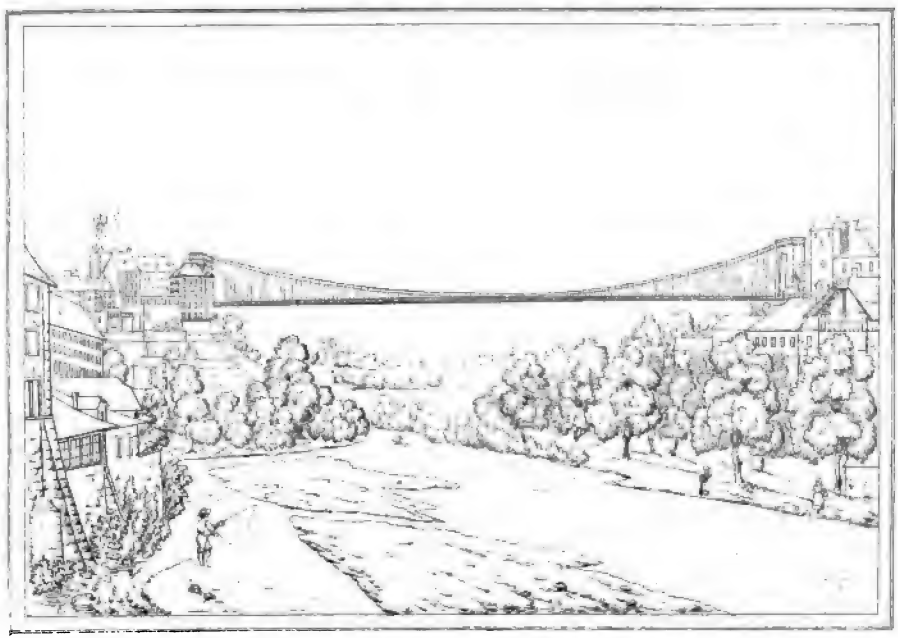
On the arrival of each train at Chexbres, an omnibus is in waiting to convey passengers to Vevay (fare 1 fr., luggage 20 cent.). Several trains correspond at Lausanne with trains on the Western Railway to Geneva; in the direction of Vevay-Chexbres (Sion) there is no direct communication, a change of carriages always taking place. Arrangement of carriages with passages throughout, the same as in German Switzerland.

As far as Chexbres the Oron-line traverses a fertile tract of arable and pasture land; to the l. occasional glimpses are obtained of the Alpine chain, from the Bernese Oberland to the mountains of Savoy on the southern bank of the lake of Geneva. The district between Chexbres and Lausanne is one of singular beauty, affording views unsurpassed by those of any other Swiss railway.

On starting, a seat to the l. should be selected, but the traveller should observe that the train backs out from the Bern station, afterwards taking a westerly direction. Shortly after leaving the station, a glimpse is obtained of the Bernese Alps and the range of the valleys of the Simmen and the Sarine; of the latter the barren and rugged walls of the *Brenlaire* (7250 ft.) and *Foliérant* (7216 ft.) are especially conspicuous. The first station is *Bümplitz*. As far as *Thörishaus* the country is monotonous; the line now descends (to the l. glimpses of the mountains of the Simmenthal) and crosses the *Sense* (*Singine*), forming the frontier between the cantons of Bern and Freiburg. The next station is *Flamatt*.

From Flamatt to Laupen diligence twice daily (1862, 7. 20 a. m. and 6. 20 p. m., in 70 min.) by *Neueneck* (Bär or Post). **Laupen**, a small town at the foot of the *Bramberg*, at the junction of the *Sense* and the *Sarine* (*Saane*), is celebrated in the annals of Switzerland as the scene of a victory gained by the Bernese under *Rudolph von Erlach* (p. 119) over the army of Freiburg, and the allied forces of the nobility of the Uechtland, the Aargau, Savoy and Burgundy. The anniversary of the battle is observed every five years. The battle-field on the Bramberg, situated ¾ M. to the N. of the road between Neueneck and Laupen, is indicated by a monument, erected in 1829.

Beyond Flamatt a tunnel is entered, on emerging from which the line traverses the green valley of the *Tafferna-Bach*. After passing the stations of *Schmitten*, *Düdingen*, and *Ballliswyl*, the lofty * *Viaduct of the Sarine* is reached, 241 ft. in height. This handsome structure merits the inspection of engineers; the fact, that upwards of 3000 tons of iron were employed in its construction, will convey some idea of its proportions. Soon after, the train skirts the old town-walls of Freiburg and enters the station on the W. side of the town.



Fribourg Fribourg.

Freiburg. **Zähringer Hof*, near the bridge, the terrace of which commands a fine view of both bridges, R. 2, L. ½, B. 1½, D. at 12½ and 8 o'clock 3, at 5 o'clock 4, A. 1 fr.; **Krämern* or *Abbaye des Merciers*, near the Church of St. Nicholas, R. 2, L. ½, B. 1½, D. at 5 o'clock 3, A. ½ fr. — *Beergarden* in the lower part of the town, near the barracks. — *Cigars* at St. Jungo's.

Communication by diligence twice daily between Freiburg and *Morat* (see p. 199) in 2 hrs., fare 2 fr. 20 cent., in correspondence with the steamboat to *Neuchâtel* or *Neuveville* (see pp. 199, 202). Diligence by *Ins* to *Neuchâtel* (1862) at 7½ a. m. and 7½ p. m., returning from Morat at 5½ a. m. and 4½ p. m. By *Payerne* and *Estavayer* (see p. 197) once daily in 3¼ hrs. (7½ p. m., proceeding at 6¼ the following morning to *Yverdon*). From Yverdon to Payerne (5 p. m.) in 4 hrs. From Payerne to Freiburg (6¼ a. m.) in 2¼ hrs. From Freiburg to Bulle see R. 54.

Freiburg (1915 ft.), Fr. *Fribourg*, the capital of the canton of the same name, and of the ancient *Uechtland*, was founded in 1175 by Berthold of Zähringen (p. 118). It stands on a rocky eminence, surrounded by the *Sarine (Saane)*, in situation very similar to Bern, and contains a pop. of 10,507 (1700 Prot.), the majority of whom speak the French language. Freiburg forms the boundary between the two tongues, German being still spoken in the lower part of the town. The interior of the town accords but little with the picturesque and imposing aspect of its exterior.

The picturesque situation of the town and bridges is not visible from the railway station; a visit of a few hours, however, suffices to inspect them. The following walk (occupying about 1¼ hr.) is recommended. From the station to the Jesuits' College; thence through the town, across the *Suspension Bridge*, ascend by the road to the r. to the *Pont de Gotteron* (p. 194), across this, and by numerous windings to *Bourgillon*, a group of houses in the vicinity of the town. Proceeding to the l., by a crucifix, as far as the first curve in the road, a point (on the r. side of the road) is gained, which affords a good survey of the windings of the Sarine and a view of the Moléson. (The high road to Lausanne commands the same view as the railway, so that the tourist need proceed no farther.) In returning, the *Loretto Chapel* should be visited, from which is obtained another fine view of the town. Farther on, by a small chapel, a direct path descends by steps to the Arsenal. From this point, turning to the l. by the fountain, the stone bridge over the Sarine is reached, from which the traveller ascends to the Council Hall. To inspect the railway-viaduct the train may be taken as far as *Balliswyl*, whence, crossing the viaduct on foot, Freiburg is regained in ½ hr.

When seen from the farther side of the suspension bridges, the aspect of Freiburg is singularly picturesque and imposing. The ravine of the river with its almost perpendicular walls, surmounted by houses which extend to the verge of the precipice, the long, undulating, turreted walls, with their ancient watch towers, the handsome Church of St. Nicholas, the conspicuous buildings formerly the property of the Jesuits, and above all the bridge itself, a triumph of engineering art, spanning the river at a height of 175 ft. like a gigantic spider's *web—all combine* to form a most striking picture.

Previous to the construction of the suspension-bridge, an

hour scarcely sufficed to descend the hill by numerous windings and to ascend the opposite bank; a transit is now effected in two or three minutes.

The ***Suspension Bridge**, completed in 1834, is, according to an inscription on the terrace of the Zähringer Hof, 905 Engl. ft. in length, 22 ft. in breadth, and 175 ft. above the surface of the Sarine. It is suspended by four chains, upwards of 1200 ft. in length, which form a single arch, the extremities being secured by means of 128 anchors attached to blocks of stone, at a considerable depth below the surface of the earth.

At some distance above the bridge is the **Pont de Gotteron**, a similar structure, completed in 1840, spanning the *Vallée de Gotteron*, a deep and romantic rocky ravine, which opens into the valley of the Sarine. The construction of this bridge (700 ft. in length and 285 ft. above the water) is in some respects more remarkable than that of its neighbour, as the wire-chains are secured in the sandstone rock itself, thus rendering pillars superfluous.

The recently restored ***Church of St. Nicholas**, the episcopal cathedral, with its slender tower (266 ft. in height, erected in 1452), is a good specimen of Gothic architecture (founded in 1285, completed in 1500). The Portal bears some remarkable reliefs, emblematical of the Last Judgment, Heaven, and Hell. The inscription is: *Protegam hanc urbem et salvabo eam propter me et propter Nicolaum servum meum.*

The *Organ, one of the finest in Europe, has 67 stops and 7800 pipes, some of them 32 ft. in length. It was built by *Al. Mooser* († 1839), whose bust has been placed under the instrument to the r. Performances on it may be heard every evening (except Saturdays and the eve of holidays) at 8½ o'clock, for a fee of 12 fr. which admits 12 pers., for every additional pers. 1 fr.; occasionally also at 1½ p. m., or at any hour previously agreed upon with the organist M. Vogt, under the same conditions. Opportunities of joining a party are frequent enough, and if the traveller pass the night at Freiburg, he is recommended to select the evening-hour, when the effect is far more impressive. — The old carved stalls also deserve notice, and, in the second S. chapel, a fine new picture by *Deschwanden* (p. 105), representing St. Anna and St. Mary. The choir possesses three modern stained glass windows, representing St. Nicholas and other saints. A commemorative tablet on the southern pillar at the entrance to the choir is sacred to the memory of *Peter Canisius* (d. 1597), the first German Jesuit, celebrated for his theological writings. The following inscription clearly proves how much service he has rendered posterity: "On account of his talents and calm disposition, he was chosen by the Church of Cologne as an emissary to the Emperor Charles V., by Cardinal Otto as a member of the Council of Trent, by Charles V. to prosecute the heretic Melancthon at Worms, by Pope Pius IV. to confirm the German princes in their faith, a pillar of the Cath. religion, well-known to the whole christian world."

The **Town Hall**, near the Church of St. Nicholas, occupies *the site of the former* palace of the dukes of Zähringen. *Adjacent is the* **Council Hall** with a clock-tower. In front of these *buildings stands an* old linden-tree, 14 ft. in circumf., the

remains of which are supported by stone pillars. Tradition says this venerable tree was originally a twig, borne by a young native of Freiburg, when he arrived in the town, breathless and exhausted, to announce to his fellow-citizens the victory of Morat. Worn out with his exertions and loss of blood, "Victory" was the only word he could summon strength to utter, and the tree thus serves the double purpose of commemorating the triumph of the Swiss, and the heroic conduct of the young soldier. Adjoining the square by the old linden stands the **Monument** of *Father Gregoire Girard* (b. at Freiburg 1765, d. 1850).

A long flight of steps leads from the Council Hall to the lower part of the town and the river; the pavement of the street Grand-Fontaine serves the houses of the Court-Chemin as a roof. The arch over the street is a conduit, through which the water of the river is conveyed to the lower portion of the town in case of fire.

Near the Gate of Morat is the **Jesuits' College,** founded by Father *Canisius* (p. 194) in 1584, abolished in 1847, after the war of the Separate League. The extensive buildings belonging to the college occupy the highest site in the town, and tower above all the other houses. The terrace (free access) commands a picturesque survey of the Freiburg Alps.

The *Hermitage of St. Magdalene*, on the Sarine, 3¾ M. below the town, a cell and chapel cut in the rock, frequently attracts the curious, but scarcely merits inspection.

On leaving Freiburg the finest views are always to the l., the *Moléson* (p. 191) forming the most prominent feature in the landscape. The *Sense*, with its perpendicular banks, also lies to the l. As *Romont*, the first station of importance is approached, the nunnery of *La-Fille-Dieu* lies to the l., beyond it rise the mountains of the southern bank of the Lake of Geneva, farther to the l. the Dent du Midi, and, still more distant, the Moléson.

Romont (2386 ft.) (*Cerf; Couronne; Croix Blanche*), the principal place in this district, is picturesquely situated on an eminence, at the base of which flows the *Glane*. The castle, which rises on the S. side above the walls and watch-towers, was founded by the Burgundian kings in the 10th cent., and now serves as a residence for the bailiff. Beyond Romont, Mont Blanc becomes visible, and occasional glimpses of the Moléson, Dent de Jaman and Dent du Midi are obtained. After passing through a tunnel, and the station Vaudarens, a fine prospect to the r. is afforded of the undulating, fertile district, bounded by the Jura range; on an eminence in the foreground is situated the picturesque little town of

Rue (2179 ft.) (*Maison de Ville; Fleur de Lys*), commanded by an old turreted castle. The valley is traversed by the *Broye*, which falls into the Lake of Morat, and connects the latter with the Lake of Neuchâtel. At *Oron le Châtelet* the line intersects the rocks of the castle-hill, on the S. side of which is the station; *Oron la Ville* lies below to the r. Beyond the station of *Palésieux* (Granges) the mountains become more conspicuous. *Chexbres* is the station for Vevay; omnibus see p. 192 and below.

On emerging from the next tunnel, a **view of singular beauty, embracing the greater part of the Lake of Geneva and the surrounding mountains, is suddenly disclosed. In the direction of Vevay, which is itself not visible, are the Pleiades, the Dent de Jaman, the valley of the Rhone and the mountains of Savoy; the foreground consists of numerous villages in the midst of vineyards. Beyond the station of *Grand Vaux*, the villages of Lutry, Pully and Ouchy on the bank of the lake become visible, and, to the r. of the latter, Lausanne. After passing through a tunnel and over a viaduct, the train next reaches *La Conversion* (Lutry), beyond which the valley of the *Paudèze* is crossed by a long viaduct, resting on nine arches; below it is an iron viaduct of the Western line. After passing through another short tunnel, the train reaches Lausanne, where the Oron-line unites with the Western.

From Lausanne to Geneva, or to the valley of the Rhone, by steamboat or by the Western line see R. 54. Descent from the station to the steamboat-pier in ¼ hr., ascent 25 min.

From Chexbres to Vevay. Descent in 1¼ hr., ascent 1¾ hr. (To the station of *Rivar* on the Western line, below the village of Chexbres to the S. E., in ¾ hr.) The diligence, which leaves Vevay 1½—2 hrs. before the arrival of the trains at Chexbres, ascends in 1¼ hr. Beautiful views, especially for those descending to Vevay.

The view from the station is limited; the mountains of Savoy only are visible, and to the l., in the background of the Rhone valley, *Mont Catogne*. On leaving the station, the road ascends ¼ hr., then descends in 8 min. to the large village of *Chexbres;* in ½ hr. more the Western line is crossed and the Lausanne and Vevay road entered, and in less than ½ hr. Vevay is reached.

On the descent a magnificent **view, not inferior to the prospect commanded by the railway to Lausanne, above described, though disclosing itself more gradually, is enjoyed. At the spectator's feet lies the greater part of the Lake of Geneva, to the l. Vevay, above it from l. to r. extends the *ridge of the Pas* de Jaman, commanded by the Dent de Jaman *so called* from its toothlike form and the broad ridge

of the Rocher de Naye, then the twin peaks of the Tour d'Ay and de Mayen, rising from the mountain chain which bounds the lake, to the rear the Grand-Moveran and the Dent de Morcles; in the centre the background is formed by the pyramid of Mont Catogne, to the l. of which rises the snowy cone of Mont Vélan (Pain de Sucre); then the mountains of Savoy, the highest point of which is the Dent d'Oche with its broad ridge. As Vevay is approached, the Grand-Moveran in the Rhone valley to the l. seems to recede, and the rugged, partially snow-clad ridge of the Dent du Midi, to the r. in the rear of the mountains of Savoy, to advance.

44. From Bern to Lausanne by Morat and Payerne.

Since the opening of the Oron-line (1862) the direct communication by diligence on this route has ceased. From Bern to Payerne at 7 a. m. in 5 hrs., fare 6 fr. 5 cent. (returning at 2. 10 p. m.). From Payerne to Lausanne at 4 p. m. in 5 hrs., fare 6 fr. 25 cent. (returning at 6 a. m.).

From Bern to (16⅞ M.) Morat and to (5¼ M.) Avenches see R. 46.

6¾ M. **Payerne** (1291 ft.) (*Ours; Reine Berthe; Maison de Ville;* Telegr. stat.), the *Paterniacum*(?) of the Romans, destroyed by the barbarians, and in the 7th century rebuilt, is now an unimportant little town in the Canton de Vaud, with a population of 3103 (French Prot.). *Bertha*, queen of Rudolph II. of Burgundy, caused a church and Benedictine abbey to be erected here, about the middle of the 10th century, from materials furnished by the ruins of the ancient Roman town of *Aventicum* (p. 200); the former now serves as a corn-magazine, the latter as an educational establishment. The bodies of the queen, her husband, and her son Conrad were found in 1817 under the tower of the old church, and with due solemnity consigned to their present resting-place in the new church. The ancient sarcophagus bears a modern inscription on black marble. The saddle of the queen is also exhibited here, a most uncouth article of wood and iron, the construction of which clearly proves that the ladies of that age rode like the gentlemen of the present. A distaff was even attached to the pummel of the saddle, for the use of the royal equestrian: "*Royale Filandière, le sceptre dans ta main s'alliait au fuseau,*" as the *Chant de Berthe* says. So much traditionary interest is attached to this period, that to this day the French Swiss, in speaking of the good old times, frequently make use of the expression: *Ce n'est plus le temps* où Berthe filait. Diligence to Freiburg once daily in 2½ hrs., fare 2 fr. 70 cent. (1862, 6¼ a. m.). To Estavayer and Yverdon in 4 hrs., fare

3 fr. 5 cent. (5 a. m.); to Estavayer only, in 1 hr. (10. 5 p. m.), see p. 212. To Romont in 2½ hrs., fare 3 fr. 35 cent. (6¼ a. m.), see R. 43.

6¾ M. **Henniez** (1490 ft.). The road remains in the valley of the *Broye*. At **Lucens** a hunting seat of the former bishops.

7⅛ M. **Moudon** (1583 ft.), Germ. *Milden* (*Maison de Ville; Couronne; Victoria; Cerf;* Telegr. stat.), the *Minodunum* of the Romans, for a considerable period the principal town of the Canton de Vaud, is commanded by the ruins of an ancient Roman tower. The castles of *Carouge* and *Rochefort*, situated in the upper part of the town, are now the property of M. de Burnand. The handsome Gothic *Parish Church* bears some resemblance to the Cathedral of Lausanne.

At the village of *Carouge* a road to the l. leads to Vevay, passing the *Lac de Bret*, which affords excellent fishing.

7⅛ M. **Montpreveyres** (2419 ft.). The road traverses an undulating district as far as *Chalet-à-Gobet* (2663 ft.), a roadside inn, near which, from the highest point of *Mont-Jorat*, a view of the Lake of Geneva and the mountains of Savoy is obtained.

7⅞ M. **Lausanne** see R. 54.

45. From Freiburg to Vevay.

36⅜ M. Since the opening of the Oron-line (see R. 43), the direct communication by diligence has ceased. From Freiburg to Bulle (1862) at 8¼ a. m. in 3¼ hrs., fare 3 fr. 75 cent. From Bulle to Vevay (1862) at 3½ p. m. in 3¾ hrs.

The new road crosses the deep ravine in the vicinity of Freiburg by a handsome stone bridge, supported by 8 arches, and traverses a picturesque and undulating district at a considerable elevation above the *Sarine*, which is only occasionally visible. About halfway to Bulle the suspension-bridge of *Pasieux* (2084 ft.) is seen to the l., connecting the lofty banks of the river, which consist of huge rocks of conglomerate. The eastern horizon is bounded by the *Berra* or *Birrenberg* (5332 ft.), the southern spurs of which extend in the direction of Bulle. As Bulle is approached, the imposing Moléson (p. 191) forms the background of the picturesque landscape.

17¼ M. **Bulle** (2379 ft.), Ger. *Boll* (*Cheval Blanc*, R. 2, L. 1, B. 1½, A. 1 fr.; *Hôtel de Ville*, post-station; Telegr. stat.), a small manufacturing town in the Canton of Freiburg, rebuilt after the conflagration of 1805, is the chief depôt of the Gruyère cheese (comp. pp. 186, 188).

The road, which offers few attractions, next passes through *the villages of Vaudenz, Vaulruz* (Thalbach), and Semsales *(tolerable inn).*

11⅝ M. **Châtel-St.-Denis** (2543 ft.), Germ. *Castels* (*Hôtel de Ville; Hotel des 13 Cantons*), a picturesque little town on the *Veveyse* which rises on the Moléson, possesses an ancient castle, founded according to tradition by a king of Burgundy in the 7th century.

The road now enters the Canton de Vaud, and descends by numerous windings on the slopes of the Pèlerin (3743 ft.); to the l. are the wooded ravines of the *Veveyse*. The carriage now ascends for 1½ hr., and regains the farther side of the hill in ¾ hr. more. Before reaching the summit, the handsome **Hôtel de Bellevue* is passed, an inn which deserves commendation on account of the salubrity of its situation and the fine view it commands.

46. From Bern to Neuchâtel. Lake of Morat (Murtener See).

Diligence to Morat twice a day (and once in the night) in 3 hrs. Steamboat from Morat to Neuchâtel twice a day in 1½ hr. This is now the most direct route from Bern to Paris (by Pontarlier, etc., comp. R. 49). The steamboat service is, however, interrupted when the Broye is very low; the journey must then be made by diligence through Aarberg. Diligence from Bern by Aarberg and Ins to Neuchâtel once a day in 5½ hrs., fare 7 fr. 55 cent., see p. 201. Railway by Herzogenbuchsee, Solothurn (Soleure) and Bienne in 3½ to 5½ hrs., see pp. 17, 10. A railway from Bern direct to Bienne is projected.

Bern is quitted by the Upper Gate, and the last objects which greet the eyes of the traveller are two granite bears on guard (p. 201). A handsome avenue is then traversed, running parallel with the railroad to Freiburg (p. 192). To the l. is a distant view of the Alps of Bern and Freiburg. The road runs through *Frauenkappelen* (so named from a now demolished convent) and *Mühlebery*.

Beyond (10½ M.) **Gümminen** (1495 ft.) (3 M. S. of this place is Laupen, p. 192) the road crosses the *Sarine*, which flows into the Aare 3 M. lower down. At *Biberen* the Canton of Freiburg is entered and the N. eastern extremity of the Lake of Morat approached, not far from the town.

6⅜ M. **Morat** (1387 ft.), Germ. *Murten* (**Krone* [Post]; *Adler; Löwe* on the lake; Telegr. stat.), a small but opulent town, with 2281 inhab. (112 Rom. Cath.), situated on the lake to which it gives its name. Its narrow streets, with arcades similar to those at Bern, are overshadowed by an ancient *Castle*, which resisted the artillery of Charles the Bold for 10 days, with a garrison of 1500 Bernese under Adr. von Bubenberg, in 1476.

The **Battle of Morat** was fought June 22nd, 1476. It was the bloodiest *of those three fatal contests* (Grandson, Morat, and Nancy), in which the *puissant duke of* Burgundy successively lost his treasure, his glory, and his *life. The Confederates* numbered barely 34,000 men. The Burgundians sus-

tained a loss of 15,000 men, with the whole of their ammunition and baggage. A story is current at Morat, that Napoleon I., when on his way to the congress of Rastadt, visited the field of battle, and remarked to a young Swiss officer of his guard: "*Jeune Capitaine, si jamais nous livrons bataille en ces lieux, soyez persuadé que nous ne prendrons pas le lac pour retraite.*" Some years after this memorable battle, the inhabitants of Morat caused a charnel-house to be constructed of the bones and skulls of the slaughtered Burgundians, which was destroyed by a Burgundian brigade (the 75th demi-brigade of the French republican army) in 1798. The government of Freiburg caused a marble Obelisk, 63 ft. high, to be erected in 1822, on a spot 1½ M. S. of Morat. It bears the following inscription: *Victoriam 22. Juni 1476 patrum concordia partam novo signat lapide Respublica Friburg. 1822.* To this day the fishermen occasionally find the remains of Burgundian weapons in their nets. There is a considerable collection of these relics at the grammar-school.

The eminence of *Münchenwyler* (an isolated portion of the Canton of Bern), a short distance to the l. of the Freiburg road, commands the best view of the field of battle.

The **Lake of Morat** (1339 ft.), called, in the middle ages, the *Uecht-See* (comp. p. 193), the *Lacus Aventicensis* of the Romans, is 6 M. long, 3 M. wide, separated from the Lake of Neuchâtel by a narrow mountain-ridge, the *Mont Vully* (p. 201), and the *Charmontel*, but connected with it by the *Broye*. In beauty of scenery it is inferior to the other Swiss lakes, but in crossing it, a view is afforded both of the Alps and the Jura range.

About 1½ M. to the S. of the southern extremity of the Lake of Morat (4½ M. from the town, on the road to Payerne and Lausanne) lies **Avenches** (*Maison de Ville; Couronne*), Germ. Wiflisburg, the Latin *Aventicum*, capital of the Helvetii, known as early as the time of Cæsar, now a small Protestant town (1757 inhab.). When, after the death of Galba, the German legions declared for Vitellius, the Helvetii, irritated by the depredations committed by the 21st legion (to which Tacitus applied the epithet of *rapax*, under which name it afterwards became so illustrious), offered an armed resistance to its commander Cæcina. Aquæ (Baden) was plundered (p. 23), and the Helvetian levies repulsed and dispersed at the Mons Vocetius (Bötzberg near Brugg, p. 21). Upon this, Cæcina marched against Aventicum, which saved itself from the fate of Baden by surrender. Julius Alpinus, the leader of the Helvetii, was executed. After the fall of Vitellius, his successor Vespasian showed particular favour to the town in which his father had been a banker, and where he died. He founded a colony, which he named *Colonia pia Flavia constans emerita Aventicum Helvetiorum fœderata*, in commemoration of the ancient alliance, the founder, the veterans who established themselves there, and the determined resistance to Vitellius. About the year 264 Aventicum was destroyed by the Allemanni. At the time when Ammianus Marcellinus visited the town in 353, it was uninhabited, and only a few traces remained of its ancient splendour (*Hist. XV, II*). It was afterwards rebuilt, but 100 years later was again plundered by the Huns, and lost all importance, until in the 11th century the episcopal chair was transferred to Lausanne. Avenches (or Wiflisburg, which name it derives from its founder Wivilo) scarcely occupies a tenth part of the area of the ancient city.

The remains of the great amphitheatre and other public buildings, and especially the walls with their handsome towers, still easily traced, bear testimony to the former magnificence of the city, and as it was the largest Roman settlement in Switzerland, so is it now the richest field for the researches of the antiquarian in this country. 1½ M. to the N. of the town the road from Morat passes through a fragment of the old wall. In the background to the l. stand the ruins of an old tower, which are the best-preserved remains of Roman architecture in the place. Close to the town, also on the

l., is a solitary marble column of the Corinthian order, 37 ft. high, supposed to be a remnant of a temple of Apollo, and now named *le Cigognier*, from a stork's nest having rested on its capital for many ages.

"By a lone wall a lonelier column rears
A grey and grief worn aspect of old days."
Ch. Har. Pil. Can. III, v. 65.

The antiquities found in Avenches have been greatly scattered, and the most important of them are now in the museums of Bern and Lausanne. A different plan is now adopted: fresh discoveries are preserved in a *Museum* in the vicinity of the amphitheatre. Recent investigations have brought some interesting objects to light, mosaic floors, fragments of pillars, inscriptions, utensils of all sorts, some of them probably sacrificial, but too often absurdly misnamed.

For centuries a tradition has been extant that a tombstone to the memory of a daughter of Julius Alpinus was amongst the discoveries made at Avenches, the supposed inscription on which Lord Byron describes as a most affecting composition (see Ch. Har. Pil. C. III, v. 66, 67). Johann von Müller gives the inscription as follows: *Julia Alpinula hic jaceo, infelicis patris infelix proles, Deae Aventiae sacerdos; exorare patris necem non potui, male mori in fatis illi erat, vixi annos XXIII. (Here I lie, Julia Alpinula, the unhappy daughter of an unhappy father, a priestess of the goddess Aventia; in vain did I supplicate for the life of my father; he was fated to die an ignominious death; I lived twenty-three years).* An Englishman was said to have purchased and removed the stone. All this, however, appears now to be only a pleasing illusion, which modern investigations have rudely disturbed. A certain Paulus Gulielmus in the 16th century is said to have imposed upon the credulity of posterity by inventing both monument and inscription.

From Morat the steamboat steers due N. across the lake towards *Mont Vully* (2129 ft.), Germ. *Wistenlach*, which, on the side of the Lake of Morat, is covered with vines, and towards the Lake of Neuchâtel with forest. Near Sugiez, where the *Broye* issues from the Lake of Morat, the funnel is lowered to allow the steamboat to pass under a wooden bridge. To the W. extends the Jura chain, from the Weissenstein near Soleure to S. of Neuchâtel. The Broye, which connects the Lakes of Morat and Neuchâtel (the latter lake is only 4 in. below the level of the former), flows round Mont Vully on the N., and is the channel by which the steamboat enters the **Lake of Neuchâtel** near *La Sauge*, steering first S. W. to *Cudrefin*, and afterwards N. W. direct to Neuchâtel. The motion in these small vessels is considerable in stormy weather.

Neuchâtel see p. 202.

The above-described route is preferable to that by Aarberg and Ins (Diligence see p. 199), by land the whole way. From Bern to

$12\frac{3}{8}$ M. **Aarberg** see p. 9. The road passes through the *Aarberger Moos* (see p. 202) beyond Aarberg, and traverses an undulating country by *Siselen*, *Finsterhennen*, and Treiten to

$9\frac{3}{8}$ M. **Ins**, French *Anet* (*Bär*, reasonable), on an eminence commanding a good view of the Lakes of Neuchâtel, Morat, and Biel, as well as the whole Alpine chain from the Titlis

to Mont Blanc. The surrounding district was formerly named the *Inselgau* (island-district), on account of the inundations often caused by the lakes.

From this point the whole of the *grosse* or *Aarberger Moos* is visible, an expanse of marshy land, 9 M. long, 6 M. wide, with occasional pools of stagnant water. A good road to Morat (p. 199) crosses it; diligence by Erlach (1862) once daily, at 6. 10 a. m.; to Neuveville twice daily, at 7¼ a. m. and 6. 20 p. m. in 1 hr., see p. 12.

Beyond *Gampelen* (Fr. *Champion*) on the S. W. slope of the *Jolimont* or *Julimont* (1859 ft., see p. 11), the **Zihl-Brücke** is reached, the boundary between the cantons of Bern and Neuchâtel. The Lake of Neuchâtel is connected with the Lake of Bienne (comp. p. 12) by the *Zihl* (*Thièle*). On the Bernese side stands the residence of the custodian of the bridge, on the Neuchâtel side an ancient castle, now used as a prison. At *Montmirail* is an excellent Moravian *Educational Establishment* for young ladies. Not far from this, on the lake, stands *Préfargier's Lunatic Asylum* (p. 204).

Near **St. Blaise** (*Cheval Blanc*) the road approaches the lake and the railway (p. 12) the former of which it skirts, passing vineyards and villas (view of Mont Blanc) at the foot of the *Chaumont* (p. 205) to

9¾ M. **Neuchâtel.**

47. Neuchâtel (Germ. *Neuenburg*) and the Chaumont.

Hotels. *Hotel Bellevue, new, close to the lake and the steamboat-pier, in an open situation with views on all sides, 80 rooms, R. from 1½ fr., B. 1, D. at 1, 3, at 5, 4, A. ½, Omnibus ¾ fr. (luggage included); *Hotel des Alpes near the lake; *Falcon in the town, both similar prices; *Hotel du Lac on the lake, small but comfortable, R. 1½, B. 1¼, D. inc. W. 2½, A. ½ fr., also a café; Hotel de Commerce near the post-office.

Restaurant at the *Palais Rougemont* (p. 204), ground floor, the property of a private society, but strangers of respectable appearance are admitted. (Proprietor late head-waiter of the Star at Bonn).

Cafés. Café de la Poste, opposite to the Palais Rougemont; also at the Hôtel du Lac, see above.

Railway to *Lausanne* and *Geneva*, see R. 50, to *Bienne*, *Soleure* (Bern, Lucerne, Zürich) and Bâle, see R. 3, to *Pontarlier* in France, see R. 49, to *Chaux-de-Fonds* and *Le Locle*, see R. 48. Station high above the town to the N. E., at a considerable distance from the steamboat-pier; Refreshment-rooms at the station not recommended. Pedestrians should quit the hot, dusty road near the station, and descend to the lake by the shady walks to the l.

Omnibus to or from the station 20 cent., trunk (under 50 lb.) 15 cent.

Steamboat to *Morat*, see p. 199.

Telegraph-office at the Post-office.

Swimming Bath at the harbour, opposite the Bellevue Hôtel, bath (inc. linen) 15 cent.

Cigars at *Pettival's*, opposite the Falcon.

Wines. *The wine of* Neuchâtel is greatly esteemed; the best red wine

is grown at *Cortaillod* (R. 50) and *Derrière-Moulins*, the best white between *St. Blaise* (p. 202) and *Auvernier* and at *Bevaix*, see R. 50. Sparkling wine is also manufactured here.

Watches. The manufacture of watches is the most important branch of industry in the canton, more particularly at *Chaux-de-Fonds* and *Le Locle* (R. 48); many of the watches sold at Geneva are made here. — A large selection of ladies' and gentlemen's watches (works warranted) at K. Mayer's, Hôtel des Alpes, ground floor.

Until the 11th century the Principality of Neuchâtel belonged to Burgundy; it was then united to the German empire and ceded by the Emperor Rudolf of Hapsburg in the year 1288 to *John of Chalons*, whose great-grandson John III. became Prince of Orange by marriage. After the Chalons family were extinct, the Counts of Freiburg and Hochberg became lords of the principality. It subsequently descended by marriage to the house of Orleans-Longueville, which also became extinct in 1707. It was then adjudged by the states to *King Frederick I. of Prussia*, who was selected from among fifteen competitors as being descended on the mother's side from *John III. of Orange*. It remained among the possessions of the crown of Prussia for a century. In the year 1806 *Napoleon* created one of his marshals, Alexander Berthier, Prince of Neuchâtel, but eight years later it was restored to Prussia. In the following year (1815) Neuchâtel, which had as early as 1406 been in close alliance with several Swiss towns, and fought side by side with them, formally united itself to the Confederacy as the twenty first canton though it still remained under the Prussian protectorate. The bond by which it was connected with Prussia was finally dissolved by a treaty signed at Paris, May 26th, 1857.

Neuchâtel (1346 ft.), the capital of the canton from which it takes its name, with 10,537 inhab., is built on the steep slope of the Jura, rising in the form of an amphitheatre, with the lake (27 M. long, 6 M. wide) at its base. The more modern part of the town, with its handsome houses, is situated on the border of the lake, upon a narrow strip of land formed of the deposit brought down by the *Seyon* from the *Chasseral*. An area for building purposes was reclaimed in 1839, a new channel (500 ft. in length) having been constructed for the Seyon above the town by means of a tunnel (*Tunnel de la Trouée du Seyon*, p. 206).

The **Castle**, on an isolated eminence, is the seat of the government of the canton. Near it stands the ***Foundation Church** (*Temple du haut*), built in the 12th century. The choir contains a handsome Gothic monument with 15 life-size figures in stone, erected in 1372 by a vainglorious Count of Neuchâtel to the memory of himself and his family, restored in 1840. There are also monuments to the Prussian governor, *General von Zastrow*, and the reformer *Farel*.

In the **Gymnasium** (*Collége*), a large new edifice on the bank of the lake, is a small but valuable collection of Natural history, formed by Professor *Agassiz* (comp. p. 164), now resident in America. Near the lake in front of the College stands a *Pillar*, with a barometer, thermometer, udometer and an instrument for indicating the height of the water in the lake, (*highest in 1802, 8* ft. above the average level).

In the vicinity, in the open square to the S., facing the

lake, is a bronze **Statue* (1855) of David de Pury, a wealthy philanthropist and native of Neuchâtel, who bequeathed to the city $4\frac{1}{2}$ million francs.

The **Collection of Pictures*, formerly exhibited in the *Collège de Filles* (a handsome edifice erected in 1853, on the road to the station), has been transferred to the *Palais Rougemont* (or "Café de Musée"), where the business of the "Société des Constructions" is transacted, in the N. eastern suburb (near it a footpath ascends to the station, comp. p. 202). The pictures are mostly by modern Swiss artists, and many exhibit considerable genius. (The custodian lives in a small house to the r., fee 1 fr.).

The Entrance Hall contains a number of casts. — 1st Room. *Max de Meuron*, Lake of Wallenstadt; *K. Girardet*, Cromwell reproached by his daughter Mrs. Claypole for the death of Charles I.; *Grosclaude*, a richly-dressed lady kneeling at the feet of the Doge Marino Faliero; **K. Girardet*, A Huguenot assembly surprised by Rom. Cath. soldiery; *Girardet*, "The good-for-nothing"; *Calame*, the Rosenlaui-glacier; *Berthoud*, Young Savoyard; *Leop. Robert*, S. Paolo fuori le mura, the great Basilica near Rome after the fire of 1823; *Meuron*, Meadows between Iseltwald and the Faulhorn; *Aurèle Robert*, Interior of St. Mark's at Venice; *Zuber-Bühler*, "Poetry"; *E. Girardet*, Dinner of a family interrupted by bears; *Girardet*, Franciscan convent at Alexandria. — 2nd Room (left). Portraits of Prussian Regents and generals: Frederick I. (2 portraits), Frederick William I., Frederick II. (3 portraits), Frederick William III. (2 portraits), Frederick William IV. (2 portraits); General von Pfuel (2 portraits); Marie d'Orleans in her 4th year, and a portrait of a later date; Henry II. of Orleans. — 3d Room (right). *Grosclaude*, "Vive le vin de 1834!"; *Aurèle Robert*, Interior of St. Mark's; *Ed. Girardet*, A Father's blessing; *Leopold Robert*, Roman oxen; **Tschaggeny*, Bridal-procession in Flanders of the 17th century; *M. de Meuron*, Modern Rome; *A. de Meuron*, David (a study); *Moritz*, Henry II. of Longueville in the castle of Colombier; *M. de Meuron*, view of Rome from the palace of the emperors and Baths of Caracalla; *Tschaggeny*, Mother and child pursued by a bull; ***Calame* Monte Rosa. — 4th Room. Drawings and watercolours.

The interesting **Collection of stuffed Alpine animals*, some of them arranged in comic groups, illustrative of Kaulbach's "Reineke Fuchs" (Renard the Fox), by Ploucquet of Stuttgart, was to be placed in this building.

The new *Observatory* was erected for the convenience of the watch-manufacturers (comp. p. 203); it has a telegraphic communication with Chaux-de-Fonds (p. 207) and Le Locle (p. 208).

The **Charitable Institutions** of Neuchâtel are celebrated; the *Civic Hospital* founded by David de Pury, the *Pourtalès Hospital*, near the Bern gate, the *Lunatic Asylum* of Préfargier 3 M. from Neuchâtel, erected by M. de Meuron in 1844 at a cost of $1\frac{1}{2}$ million fr., and presented to the canton, etc. are all praiseworthy and admirably conducted establishments.

The traveller cannot fail to admire the charming situation *of the town, with its ancient castle and emerald lake, its cheerful villas and vine-clad eminences*, as well as the extensive *view of the Alpine chain* which in fine weather it affords;

but having done this he will find but slender inducement for a prolonged sojourn. The completion of the two Jura lines of railway, however, furnish excellent opportunities for short excursions into the surrounding district; an excursion by the Pontarlier railway to the *Noirvigue* (p. 209) station is strongly recommended, and also, if the weather be favourable for a view, by the Chaux-de-Fonds railway to the station of *Les Hauts-Geneveys* (p. 206), 1600 ft. above the level of the lake. From no point can the visitor obtain such grand views of the Bernese Alps as far as Mont Blanc with so great an economy of time and trouble; Mont Blanc, especially, becomes more and more beautiful as the spectator ascends.

The ***Chaumont** (3608 ft.), a spur of the Jura chain, situated to the N. of the town, commands the most beautiful view in the vicinity of Neuchâtel, embracing the lakes of Neuchâtel, Morat and Bienne, the towns of Soleure, Bern, Freiburg and the fruitful hill-country lying between them, with the entire Alpine chain from the Sentis to Mont Blanc in the background. An afternoon cannot be more agreeably spent than in ascending this mountain; but the traveller must bear in mind that a prospect of the Alps in all their perfection is dependent upon a state of the weather which it may only occasionally be his good fortune to enjoy. *Inn (refreshments good) 15 min. walk below the summit. The footpath diverges from the Chaux-de-Fonds road 25 min. from Neuchâtel, and from thence leads in about 1 hr. directly to the summit. The carriage-road leaves the same road 25 min. farther on; from the point where it diverges it is about 1½ hr. walk to the summit. A char-à-banc there and back costs 10 fr. — The herdsmen on the Chaumont are for the most part German-Swiss, the natives being chiefly employed in the manufacture of watches.

48. From Neuchâtel to Le Locle by Chaux-de-Fonds and back by Les Ponts.

Railway ("*le Jura industriel*") from Neuchâtel to Le Locle by Chaux-de-Fonds in 2 hrs. 3 min.; Fares 4 fr. 75, 3 fr. 45 or 2 fr. 70 cent. Comp. Introduction X. Diligence from Le Locle to Neuchâtel by Les Ponts (1862) at 3 a. m. in 4 hrs.. Fare 4 fr. 25 cent. (Diligence from Le Locle to Travers and Convet, stations on the Neuchâtel-Pontarlier line, by Les Ponts, at 3 and 9½ a. m.). The railway journey from Neuchâtel to the Hauts-Geneveys station (1600 ft. above the lake of Neuchâtel) is very delightful in clear weather, as it commands beautiful views of the lake, and the Bernese Alps as far as Mont Blanc. The traveller should secure a seat next the window on the left (S. eastern) side. Beyond Hauts-Geneveys the train passes through two long tunnels, and traverses the green valleys in which Chaux-de-Fonds and Le Locle are situated. The industrial features of these towns alone render them interesting.

Station p. 202. The line skirts the heights behind th

town and the castle, for some distance parallel to the Pontarlier and Lausanne lines. It then turns to the l. below the *Tunnel de la Trouée du Seyon* (p. 203), across the dry bed of which the two above-mentioned lines diverge to the l. The line then crosses the *Seyon*, the high-road to Les Ponts (p. 208), and the Val de Travers, and passes through a tunnel (1850 ft. long, 2 min. transit), directly above the two viaducts (p. 209) across the gorge of Serrières. On emerging a beautiful *view gradually unfolds itself, embracing the lake and the Alps; the Bernese Alps are distinctly visible to the S. E., and Mont Blanc, towering above the Alpine chain, to the S. The first station is *Corcelles;* the village (1764 ft., p. 208) lies above to the r. The line then traverses a forest, and passes through two small tunnels before reaching the *Chambrelien* station.

This station (the small village of the same name lies farther to the N. E., just above the last tunnel) has a most remarkable situation. To the S., almost perpendicularly beneath it, runs the Pontarlier line (at a horizontal distance of about 250 yds.) through the valley of the Reuse (p. 209). The open, level piece of ground near the Refreshment-room of the station commands an unbounded view. A few plantations to afford shade are only needed to render this one of the most charming spots within reach of Neuchâtel. This station is a terminus, and the engine is attached to the rear of train. The view, however, still continues on the same side. The line, which has hitherto been pursuing a S. westerly direction, now turns towards the N. and passes over almost the same line of route, just above the two small tunnels before-mentioned. It crosses the high road to the Val de Travers (R. 49) near *Montesillon*, then, near *Montmollin* (p. 208), the road to Les Ponts, and skirts the foot of a wooded eminence, to the r. of the green and fertile *Val de Ruz* (3 M. wide), with its numerous villages; beyond this, to the E., the *Chaumont* (3608 ft., p. 205).

The next station is *Geneveys-sur-Coffrane* (2696 ft.). Before the **Hauts-Geneveys** (2944 ft.) station (*Hôtel Renaud*) the line crosses the road from Neuchâtel to *Chaux-de-Fonds*, at the south eastern base of the *Tête de Rang* (4381 ft.).

The road from Neuchâtel to Chaux-de-Fonds, which passes through Valangin (2010 ft.) or *Vallengin* (Couronne) in the valley of the *Seyon*, and traverses the Val de Ruz, reaches Les Hauts-Geneveys by *Boudevillers* (2334 ft.). It then ascends to the N. W. for 4½ M. by steep zigzags to the ***Col des Loges** (3956 ft.) (**Hôtel de la vue des Alpes*) which commands an extensive view of the Vosges, the Jura, and the entire Alpine chain from Mont Blanc. The descent to Chaux-de-Fonds is a drive of 1 hr.

The Hauts-Geneveys station is the most elevated point of

view on the line, and commands a most imposing prospect of Mont Blanc. The train shortly after enters a tunnel, 1¾ M. in length, under the *Col des Loges* (p. 206), through which it passes in 7 min. The station of *Convers*, at the northern extremity of the tunnel, stands amidst wild scenery, surrounded by almost perpendicular rocks, through a small opening in which the road leads to the unimportant village of *les Convers*, distant 1 M. Immediately after this the train enters a tunnel, ¾ M. in length, through *Mont Sagne* (3 min. transit), and then through another of less length to

Chaux-de-Fonds (3071 ft.) (**Fleur de Lis*, near the post-office, R. 1, B. 1 fr.; *Hôtel de France; Balance;* Telegr. stat.). The traveller is surprised to find in this remote and sterile Alpine valley, situated at the altitude of Snowdon, and imperfectly supplied with water, a considerable and important town with handsome houses, numbering 17,000 inhab. (2400 Rom. Cath.), the results of whose skill and industry penetrate to the remotest quarters of the globe, and who are thus enabled to defy the rigours of a climate in which corn only ripens in the warmest summers. The division of labour is here carried out to its fullest extent, each portion of the mechanism of the watch being confided to a separate class of workmen, whilst another class are employed in putting the finishing touches to the perfected work. To such an extent is this delicate manufacture carried in this remote and uncongenial spot, that in 1851 no fewer than 156,122 watch-cases (⅓ of gold, ⅔ of silver) were officially stamped; in the same year 83,684 cases were stamped in the rival town of Le Locle; in one year, therefore, the enormous number of 239,806 watches were manufactured in the canton.

The watchmakers are almost exclusively natives of the canton, whilst other artizans for the most part come from other districts, chiefly from German Switzerland. The hotels are almost exclusively frequented by commercial travellers; several extensive firms at Hamburg, Trieste etc. have agents constantly resident here.

If the traveller has time to spare at Chaux-de-Fonds he should visit the *Church* with its tasteful vaulted ceiling, and the subterranean *Mills*. At the N. western extremity of the town is the extensive *School-house*, and many other handsome edifices, the result of the increasing prosperity of the town in recent years. (*Diligence* from Chaux-de-Fonds three times a day through the St. Immerthal to Sonceboz [p. 7] in 3½ hrs., once a day to Porrentruy [p. 6] by Seignelégier, in 7¼ *hrs.)*

Near Chaux-de-Fonds the railway makes a sharp curv

towards the S.W. and traverses the monotonous green Alpine valley (*Eplatures* station halfway) to

Le Locle (2835 ft.) (**Trois Rois*, R. 1, D. inc. W. 2½, S. inc. W. 1½, A. ½ fr.; Telegr. station), a considerable town of similar character to the last, entirely burnt down a few years ago but since rebuilt, with 9336 inhab. (817 Rom. Cath), almost exclusively employed in the manufactory of watches.

The ***Roche fendue**, 3 M. to the W. of Locle on the French frontier, is an aperture cut through the rock, commenced in 1799, and lately completed, by which the road from Locle to Besançon is shortened by 6 M., and the steep ascent of *Les Brenets* avoided. A visit should be paid to the neighbouring subterranean *Mills of Cul des Roches*, at the foot of a precipice, and worked by the water of the *Bied* which falls over it to a depth of 100 ft. — On the road to the Roche fendue stands *les Billodes*, an Educational Establishment for poor children, 200 in number, many of whom are educated as governesses.

4½ M. N.W. of Locle is the celebrated ***Saut du Doubs**, a picturesque waterfall, 80 ft. high (a good hotel near it). It is best seen from the French side. Carriage from Locle 1 fr., Char-à-banc 5 fr. Above the waterfall the river expands, presenting the appearance of a lake; below, it flows for a distance of 6 M. through a rocky gorge 1000 ft. in depth, forming the frontier between France and Switzerland. The pedestrian may here enjoy a charming variety of rock and river scenery, and also lower down, as far as *Goumois* and *St. Ursanne*. A leisure day at Chaux-de-Fonds may be thus profitably employed: by the handsome carriage-road to *Maison Monsieur* (*Inn and custom-house), on the *Doubs* (1897 ft.), thence on foot, and partly by water, to the *Saut du Doubs*, then to *Morteau*, and by the *Roche fendue* to *Locle*, returning to *Chaux-de-Fonds* in the evening. Diligence between Morteau and Locle by *les Brenets* (Couronne), twice a day, between Brenets and Locle five times. — The entire excursion by Locle and les Brenets to the Saut du Doubs, and back by the same route, may be made in one day from Neuchâtel, starting by the first train. If no stay be made at Chaux-de-Fonds and Locle, the pedestrian may walk from Chaux-de-Fonds to Hants-Geneveys by the Col des Loges (p. 206).

The diligence from Locle to Neuchâtel (19½ M. in 4 hrs.) traverses for a long distance the monotonous valley, dotted with small white houses inhabited by watchmakers (to the r. *La Chaux-du-Milieu*), and descends to

6¾ M. **Les Ponts** (3180 ft.) (Telegr. station), where the road intersects the *Sagne* valley. From *les petits Ponts* a road runs S.W. towards the valley of Travers (Diligence see p. 205), reaching it between the railway stations of Noiraigue and Travers (p. 206). The Neuchâtel road ascends again near les petits Ponts through poor meadow-land. Near *La Tourne* (*Inn) it reaches the ridge of the mountain (view similar to that from the Col des Loges [p. 206] but less extensive); it then winds down a decline from one side of the mountain to the other and reaches *Montmollin*, where it crosses the railway from Neuchâtel to Chaux-de-Fonds (p. 207). It next passes *Corcelles* (1764 ft., p. 206) and runs between white vineyard-walls to

12¾ ***Neuchâtel.***

49. From Neuchâtel to Pontarlier through the Val de Travers.

Railway (*"Franco-Swiss"*). In 2¾ hrs.; fares 5 fr. 55, 4 fr. 45, 3 fr. 5 cent. Comp. Introduction X. — This is the direct route from western Switzerland to Paris, by Dôle, Auxonne, Dijon etc.

This Jura-railway (comp. p. 205) is a highly interesting line, and traverses for the most part a very picturesque country; a seat should be selected on the left (S. E.) side. The most remarkable portions of the line are between Neuchâtel and the Noiraigue station, between the Boveresse station and the last tunnel above St. Sulpice, and between St. Pierre de la Cluse and Pontarlier. The other parts of the journey consist of green valleys, overshadowed by the fir-clad mountains of the Jura range.

The first portion of the route, from the station at Neuchâtel to the point where the Chaux-de-Fonds and Locle line diverges, opposite the tunnel de la Trouée du Seyon, has been described at p. 206. The Pontarlier line, running parallel with that to Yverdon (p. 211) as far as the Auvernier stat., crosses the *Seyon* and passes through a short tunnel under the high-road to the Val de Travers and Le Locle. On issuing from this tunnel the *view of the lake and the Alps (comp. p. 206) is very beautiful. The line skirts the vine-clad slopes of the hill at a considerable height, and then by a lofty viaduct crosses the *Gorge of Serrières.* The village of *Serrières* on the lake and the high-road (with the bridge constructed during the brief period of General Berthier's government, comp. p. 203) are lower down. Above the gorge stands the small castle of *Beauregard.*

The train descends to the station of **Auvernier,** where the Yverdon railway (p. 211) diverges to the l., and again ascending commands, a view of the lake and the Alps. At the entrance of the narrow wooded valley of the *Reuse* (the l. bank of which river it skirts through the Val de Travers to St. Sulpice, p. 210), a lofty viaduct of the Yverdon line is visible far below to the l. The last peep at the lake down this romantic valley is particularly picturesque. The line then enters a tunnel, high up on the N. slope of the valley with the little river below to the l., almost below the station of Chambrelien (p. 206) on the Neuchâtel and Chaux-de-Fonds line. After passing through four more tunnels the train reaches the **Noiraigue** station (2214 ft.), close to the extremity of the last, at the N. base of the *Creux du Vent* (4510 ft., p. 213); the valley, which from this to St. Sulpice bears the name of the *Val de Travers,* now suddenly changes its character, and the Reuse flows between comparatively level meadows.

Pedestrians may ascend the **Creux du Vent** (p. 213) from here in 1 hr. by a steep path, and descend to *Boudry* or St. Aubin (p. 213). The view is of course more striking when the ascent is made from the N. side than from the lake.

The line now traverses level meadow-land, with the wooded

heights of the Jura on both sides. Along the hill-side to the r. the road to Le Locle by Les Ponts winds upwards (comp. p. 208); the road through the Val de Travers to Neuchâtel has already been visible from above Noiraigue. The next station is *Travers* (2244 ft.), near which is a tunnel. Near the stat. of Couvet, on the opp. side of the valley, are mines of asphalt. **Couvet** (2269 ft.) is a pretty little town, the birthplace of Ferd. Berthoud, who invented the marine chronometers for determining the geographical longitude. Here, as also at Motiers (see below), excellent Extrait d'Absynthe is manufactured. Diligence to Motiers twice a day; diligence to Le Locle by Les Ponts see p. 205.

The line again ascends the N. slope of the valley. Far down on the opp. side lies *Motiers(-Travers)* (2267 ft.) (Telegr. station), where Rousseau spent some time by the permission of the Prussian governor Lord Keith, after having been expelled from Yverdon by the government of Bern, before he took up his residence on the island of St. Pierre in the Lake of Bienne (p. 11). Here he wrote his "Lettres de la montagne", which caused great sensation at Geneva, the government of which he attacked.

The station of *Boveresse* is situated at a considerable height, to the S. W. of the village of the same name. Below in the valley lies **Fleurier** (2304 ft.) (Telegr. station), a small town of some importance, with extensive watch-manufactories. The train traverses a long tunnel, on emerging from which *St. Sulpice* (2397 ft.) lies below to the l. The scenery is again extremely picturesque. In the defile of *la Chaine*, the Reuse, which flows probably by a subterraneous course from the *Lac de Tallières*, 4½ M. to the N. E., rises in the form of a considerable stream.

The line here attains its highest point; after the last tunnel, it enters a level green valley. *Verrières* station (*les Verrières Suisses*, 2865 ft., Telegr. station) is the last Swiss village, the line crossing the frontier before *les Verrières de Joux* (2829 ft.). Near *St. Pierre de la Cluse* the scenery again becomes interesting. The defile of *la Cluse*, which both the railway and the high-road traverse, is fortified; the line can be barricaded by a gate, connected by walls with the fortifications on the heights on both sides; on the l. the ancient **Fort de Joux**, which has been strengthened by new works, and, on a rocky eminence to the r., by a modern fort. In the Fort de Joux Mirabeau was imprisoned in 1775 at the instance of his father; *the celebrated negro* chieftain Toussaint l'Ouverture was also *brought by order of* Napoleon from St. Domingo to this place, *where he remained* a prisoner till his death.

The line crosses the *Doubs* (which flows from the *Lake of St. Point*, 3¾ M. to the S. W., and here emerges from a valley to the l.), the l. bank of which it skirts as far as Pontarlier; scenery picturesque.

Pontarlier (*Hôtel national; Croix blanche;* a refreshment-room near the station, from which the diligence to Salins starts), a small French town on the *Doubs*. On arriving, passengers' luggage and passports are examined at the station (books are carefully scrutinized). Those who declare their intention of immediately returning into Switzerland are exempted from this formality. Opposite the station is the "*College*" and *Telegraph office*. The large building with the turret to the r. of the railway, as the station is approached, is the *Hospital*.

50. From Neuchâtel to Lausanne and Geneva Lake of Neuchâtel.

Swiss Western Railway. To Lausanne in 2¼—3½ hrs., to Geneva 3¼—4½ hrs.; fares to Lausanne 7 fr. 40, 5 fr. 30, 3 fr. 80 cent., to Geneva 12 fr. 80, 9 fr. 10, 6 fr. 50 cent. Comp. Introd. X. Some of the trains (express) go to Lausanne, others to Morges; there is in any case direct correspondence at Lausanne with the trains to Geneva, at Morges with those to Geneva and Lausanne. — The Steamboat on the Lake of Neuchâtel now (1862) plies between Neuchâtel and Morat (R. 46), and between Neuchâtel and Estavayer only. From Estavayer at 6. 10 a. m. to Neuchâtel, arr. 7½, from Neuchâtel to Morat 8¼, arr. 9¾, returning at 10, and arr. in Neuchâtel 11½ a. m.; again at 2½ p. m. from Neuchâtel to Morat, arr. 4, returning at 4¼, arr. at Neuchâtel 5¾; at 6 from Neuchâtel to Estavayer, arr. 7½, in connection with the diligence to Payerne, starting at 7. 50 p. m. (see R. 44).

The Steamboat on the Lake of Geneva from Lausanne (Ouchy) or Morges to Geneva (in 3 and 2½ hrs. respectively) is far preferable to the railway as affording a more complete enjoyment of the beauty of the scenery.— The railway from Yverdon to Bussigny (where Mont Blanc and the mountains of Savoy first become visible) is uninteresting. On the journey between Neuchâtel and Geneva a seat to the l. should be selected (between Bussigny and Lausanne to the r.).

The Lake of Neuchâtel (1339 ft.), the Lacus Eburodunensis of the Romans, is far inferior in beauty to the lakes of the higher Alps; the animated northern bank, however, with its vine-clad slopes, surmounted by the precipitous Jura, from which the Alpine chain from the Bernese Oberland to Mont Blanc is visible, is picturesque. The lake is about 24 M. in length, and, at its broadest part between *Auvernier* and *Port Alban*, nearly 6 M. in width; its greatest depth is 450 ft.

At the northern extremity of the lake is situated *St. Blaise*, 1½ M. to the E. of which the Zihl emerges; in the background rises the Jolimont (p. 202). About 3 M. to the S. E. is the influx of the Sauge (p. 201). The following steamboat-station is *Cudrefin*, then

Estavayer (1419 ft.), a small town of some importance, *with the castle of Chilnaux*, the architecture of which merits

attention. The following stations on the S. eastern bank are *Font* and *Cheires;* on the opp. side *Concise* and *Corcelles*, see p. 212. On a promontory extending far into the lake, is situated *Yvonand*, where Roman mosaic pavements have been found, one of which is preserved in the Museum at Yverdon. At the extremity of the promontory the *Mentue* falls into the lake.

Yverdon (1345 ft.), Ger. *Ifferten* (**Hôtel de Londres*, R. 2, B. 1½ fr.; *Croix Fédérale;* Telegr. station at the post-office), the Roman *Eburodunum*, situated in a somewhat marshy district on the southern bank of the Lake of Neuchâtel, at the influx of the *Toile* or *Thiele*, affords several picturesque walks and fine points of view. The town (pop. 5029, 420 Rom. Cath.) has acquired a wide spread celebrity as the scene of the labours for some years of the philanthropic *Pestalozzi.* This truly practical philosopher was a native of Zürich. He first devoted his time to the study of theology and jurisprudence, but soon abandoned his views in these directions and exclusively interested himself in ameliorating the moral wretchedness of the lowest classes. Pestalozzi's method of teaching, as is well known, turns upon the communication of instruction by an immediate address to the youthful sensations or conceptions, and effecting the development of the child by constantly calling all his powers into exercise. During the life of this great and good man his exertions were not attended by the success they fully merited; but posterity benefits by the now widely spread adoption of his method, the advantages of which are thoroughly appreciated.

The ancient *Castle,* erected by Conrad of Zähringen in 1135, was formerly the seat of Pestalozzi's exertions, having been placed at his disposal by the government; it is still employed for educational purposes. The hall and library of the *Town House* contain some Roman antiquities. Yverdon was well-known in the last century as the place where the valuable French Encyclopædia, and other important works were published. The Deaf and Dumb Instit. of M. Naef is in high repute.

An interesting excursion to the **Lac de Joux** is described in R. 51. The **Chasseron** (4958 ft.), which rises from the Jura range to the S.W. of Yverdon, deserves a visit for the sake of the fine view from its summit. As far as *Ste-Croix* (1 hr. from the summit) diligence twice daily in 3¼ hrs. (1862, at 11 a. m. and 10 p. m.). Ste-Croix is noted for the manufacture of musical boxes, upwards of 50,000 of which are annually exported.

The Railway from Neuchâtel to the first stat. **Auvernier** *has been described at* pp. 205, 209. The line here quits the *lake (the Pontarlier* branch diverges to the r.), which it again *rejoins beyond Bevaix* (p. 213).

Colombier produces one of the most esteemed Neuchâtel wines (p. 203). In the vicinity some remarkable Roman antiquities were discovered several years ago. Beyond the village, on the bank of the lake, the picturesque estate *le Bied.* After passing the station for *Boudry*, the deep valley of the *Reuse* is crossed (p. 209). To the l., near

Cortaillod (1496 ft.), where the best red wine in the canton is produced, is the mouth of the *Reuse*, which descends from the Val de Travers. The precipitous mountain, which rises to the W. of Cortaillod, 3000 ft. above the lake, is, like Pilatus (p. 69), the source from whence all the weather prognostications of the neighbourhood are derived. Near the village of *Troisrods* (1588 ft.), immed. above the station and below the Pontarlier line is a considerable stalactite-grotto. **Boudry** (1448 ft.) (*Maison de Ville*), which had the misfortune to be the birthplace of Marat, one of the foulest blots upon the pages of the Revolution, lies on the r. bank of the Reuse, at some distance to the r. of the line.

The **Creux du Vent** (4510 ft.), about 1½ hr. to the W., is frequently ascended from Boudry (comp. p. 209). The summit, which forms the boundary between the cantons of Neuchâtel and Vaud, is in the form of a basin, 500 ft. in depth, shaped like a horse-shoe, and nearly 3 M. in circumference. Previous to a change in the weather, this crater-like basin is filled with white clouds of vapour, which rise and fall, resembling the steam in a boiling cauldron, but do not quit the hollow. The phenomenon seldom lasts above an hour. A gun-shot produces a peculiar echo, not unlike the rattle of a volley of musketry. The current of air which prevails in this "hollow of the wind", is frequently so violent as to force back objects of considerable weight thrown from the brink. Rare plants and minerals found here are a source of attraction to the scientific.

Beyond the stat. of **Bevaix** (1473 ft.) the line reapproaches the lake, which it now skirts as far as Yverdon. The *Creux du Vent* can also be ascended from the next station *Gorgier-St-Aubin* (1459 ft.). Opposite, on the S. eastern bank, lies the little town of *Estavayer* (p. 211). To the r., on the slope of the hill, is situated the well-preserved castle of *Vauxmarcus* (1483 ft.), beyond which the frontier of the Canton de Vaud is crossed. Farther on, the train skirts *la Lance* (to the r.), formerly a Carthusian convent, now a château and park of Count Pourtalès. At **Concise** (1365 ft.) (*Ecu de France*) in the autumn of 1861, upwards of 800 ancient stone axes, saws, chisels and other tools were raised from the bottom of the lake by means of a dredging machine; no trace of iron implements was discovered (comp. pp. 8, 39). Near *Corcelles*, on the high-road to the r., three blocks of granite, 8 to 10 ft. in height, placed in the form of a triangle, are visible from the line. *According* to some they were raised by the Swiss *in commemoration* of the battle of Grandson which was fought *in the vicinity*, but are more probably of Druidical origin.

Battle of Grandson. When *Charles the Bold* of Burgundy had by treachery gained possession of the castle of Grandson, and, contrary to the stipulation, put the Swiss garrison to death, he abandoned his secure position at Grandson, and seized the castle of Vauxmarcus which commands the road. Here he was surprised and signally defeated by the Swiss, justly infuriated by his cruel breach of faith; an enormous booty, valued at upwards of 250,000 *l.*, fell into the hands of the victors, together with numerous trophies now dispersed over the various arsenals of the Confederation. Among other treasures were two diamonds from the crown-jewels, of great value, one of which now adorns the French, the other the papal crown.

Grandson, Germ. *Gransee* (*Lion d'or; Croix rouge*) is the next station of importance; the line skirts the bank of the lake, and passes through the precincts of the picturesque old *Castle* with its ivy-clad towers, where a collection of antiquities and other objects is preserved. The ancient *Church* with its quaint pillars once belonged to a Benedictine abbey. Grandson is undoubtedly of Roman origin. The feudal proprietors of the castle were, as early as the 9th century, among the most powerful in Switzerland. Otto of Grandson, the last of his race, was killed in a duel in 1399 by Gerhard of Estavayer; his tomb is in the cathedral of Lausanne (p. 233).

The train skirts the S. western extremity of the lake, crosses the *Thiéle*, and enters the stat. of Yverdon near the steamboat wharf.

Yverdon see p. 212.

Here the line quits the Lake of Neuchâtel, and enters the broad valley of the *Toile*, or *Thiéle*, into which the *Orbe* (p. 216) flows in the vicinity of the stat. of *Ependes*. To the W. rises the long chain of the Jura, the *Aiguille de Beaulmes*, *Mont Suchet*, and between them in the distance the *Mont d'Or*, the *Dent de Vaulion* (p. 217), and *Mont Tendre*. After passing the stations of *Chavornay-Orbe* (p. 216) and *Eclépens-la-Sarraz*, the line enters the picturesque, wooded ravine of the *Vénoge* (connected with the Toile by means of a canal) near the beautifully situated town of *Cossonay* (Hôtel d'Angleterre).

As the valley expands, a distant prospect of the long chain of the mountains of Savoy is obtained. Beyond *Bussigny* a branch line diverges to the r., affording a more direct communication with the line to Morges and Geneva on the N. bank of the lake (see p. 215). From the curve which the line here forms a glimpse is obtained in favourable weather of the snow-fields of Mont Blanc, through an opening in the mountains. The station of *Morges* is 8 min. walk from the steamboat-wharf (p. 231). The Steamboat-journey from *this point, or from* Lausanne (Ouchy), is described in R. 54.

The line towards Lausanne unites with the main-line on *the northern bank* of the lake at *Renens*. The station at

Lausanne is situated on the slope between the town and *Ouchy* (p. 232).

Lausanne see p. 232.

The train from Lausanne to Geneva returns by the station of *Renens*. Near **Morges** (p. 231) the line approaches the Lake of Geneva, but skirts the N. western side of the village. To the N. W., above the valley of the *Moryes*, which is here crossed, rises the castle of *Vufflens* (p. 232). The next village of *St-Prex* lies to the l. on a promontory extending into the lake. *Aubonne-Allaman* is the station (omnibus 40 cent.) for the small town of *Aubonne*, situated on the hill to the N. As **Rolle** is approached, the *Signal de Bougy* (p. 231), a celebrated point of view, rises to the r. The district between the *Aubonne* and the *Promenthouse*, which the line crosses beyond the station of *Gland*, is termed *La Côte*, noted for its white wine, one of the most highly esteemed in Switzerland.

Near **Nyon** the line skirts *Prangins* with its castle (p. 230), and again approaches the lake. To the r. rises the *Dôle* (5175 ft., p. 231), the highest summit of the Jura. *Céligny*, **Coppet**, and *Versoix* are the next stations (p. 230). The narrowest part of the lake is at the station of *Genthod-Bellevue* (comp. p. 229). *Chambésy*, the last station before Geneva is reached, is only 1½ M. distant from the French frontier. On the opposite bank, the wooded hills and picturesque villas in the environs of Geneva become visible, above which, in favourable weather, Montblanc and the Savoy range are seen. The station at Geneva is in an elevated situation on the r. bank of the Rhone, at the extremity of the new Rue du Montblanc, which leads direct to the lake.

Geneva see R. 52.

The traveller who desires to return home by Germany, and is already acquainted with the above route, may agreeably vary his journey by proceeding from the station of *Allaman* (see above) by diligence (1862, 8½ a. m., in 1¾ hr.) to *Gimel*. Thence by carriage, or on foot, to (3 M.) *St-Georges*, at the foot of the **Col de Marcheiruz** (4464 ft.), over which a good road leads to (9 M.) Le Brassus (3201 ft.) (*Hôtel de la Lande; Hôtel de France*).

The ascent from St-Georges to the *Asile de Marcheiruz* affords a succession of magnificent views over the Lake of Geneva and the Rhone valley, and the descent to Le Brassus a prospect of the Lac de Joux and the Dent de Vaulion.

From Le Brassus a road skirts the western bank of the lake to Le Lieu and (9 M.) Le Pont (p. 216). Diligence between Le Brassus and Le Pont once daily in 2 hrs.; one-horse carriage 10 fr. It is, however, far preferable to perform this journey by water, from Le Sentier, a village at the S. western end of the lake, 2¼ M. from Le Brassus (in 2 hrs., fare with one rower 3 fr.). From Le Pont to Orbe and Yverdon see p. 216.

51. Lac de Joux. Dent de Vaulion.

An interesting excursion for one day: from Yverdon to Orbe by the diligence (1862, at 8 a. m.) in 1½ hrs., or by railway (station Chavornay p. 214, omnibus from the station to Orbe 40 cent.); thence on foot in 4 hrs. to Le Pont. In the afternoon to the Dent de Vaulion and the Sources of the Orbe. The next day by diligence from Le Pont in 3½ hrs. to the station of Cossonay (p. 214), or by Le Brassus and the Col de Marcheirux to Rolle. Diligence between Le Pont and Le Brassus twice daily in 2 hrs. (see p. 215).

Orbe (1376 ft.) (*Guillaume Tell; Maison de Ville*), an old town containing 1864 inhabitants (37 Rom. Cath.), picturesquely situated on the river of the same name, which is crossed by two bridges. Orbe possesses little to interest the passing traveller. It was formerly the capital of little Burgundy, but the only traces left of any magnificence it may have boasted of in past ages are the two towers of its castle (fine view from the terrace), and a mosaic pavement to be seen in the neighbourhood. The first orthopedic establishment in Europe was here founded by Venel, towards the close of the last century.

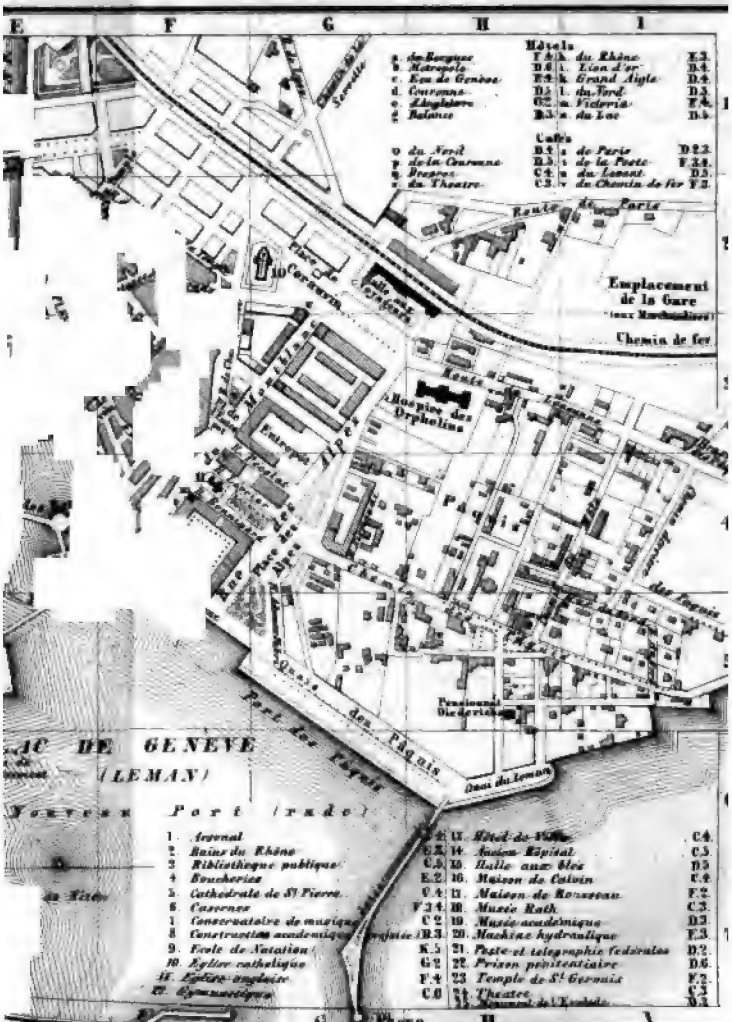
The road which leads to Le Pont passes by **Romainmotier** (2103 ft.) (*Krone*), a very ancient locality, which owes its name to the monastery founded here in the 6th century by St. Romain (*Romani Monasterium*). The nuptials of Margaret of Austria and Philibert, Duke of Savoy, were here celebrated in 1501. She had already been affianced to Louis, Dauphin of France, and to the Infante of Spain, to which circumstance she jestingly alludes in an epitaph she composed on herself: "*Ci gît Margot la gente demoiselle qu'a deux maris et est encore pucelle, etc.*"

The road passes by *Vaulion* and the base of the Dent de Vaulion to the village of Le Pont. Pedestrians leave the high road 1½ M. beyond Vaulion and take a foot-path to the r. which ascends to the summit of the Dent in 1 hr.; descent to Le Pont 1 hr.

From Orbe by Vallorbe to Le Pont, good road (almost the same distance; diligence between Orbe and Ballaigues once daily, between Ballaigues and Vallorbe twice daily, but not between Vallorbe and Le Pont), pleasant and gradual ascent, passing through the villages of *Montchérand, La Russille, Lignerolles* (fine view), *Ballaigues* (good retrosp. view of Orbe), and leading into a high valley; to the N. *Mont d'Or*, to the S. the *Dent de Vaulion*.

9⅜ M. **Vallorbe** (2364 ft.) (**Maison de Ville;* Telegr. stat.), 1½ M. from the Sources of the Orbe (2404 ft.), which spout out with considerable force from the rocks, and are probably the subterranean overflow of the Lac de Joux (see below). They may be reached by leaving the road ¼ hr. beyond Valorbe, and proceeding to the r. for about ¼ hr. Rejoining the road, the tourist reaches the highest part of the pass, bounded on the l. by the lofty and precipitous side of the **Dent de Vaulion** (see p. 217), the summit of which may be attained in 1 hr. (arduous ascent of ½ hr. through thickets, then across meadows inclining to the l., and passing near a chalet). After descending to the road by the same path, the pedestrian reaches Le Pont in ½ hr. (The walk from Vallorbe to the sources of the Orbe, the Dent de *Vaulion, and Le Pont occupies* 4½ hrs.).

14¼ M. ***Le Pont*** (*Inn; Telegr. stat.), at the N. extremity *of the* ***Lac de Joux*** (3106 ft.), which is 6 M. long, 1½ M



E
F
G
H
I
Hôtels
a. du Bergues F.4.
b. Métropole D.6.
c. Eau de Genève F.4.
d. Couronne D.5.
e. d'Angleterre C.2.
f. Balance D.3.
h. du Rhône E.3.
i. Lion d'or D.4.
k. Grand Aigle D.4.
l. du Nord D.5.
m. Victoria F.4.
n. du Lac D.5.
Cafés
o. du Nord D.4.
p. de la Couronne D.5.
q. Desprez C.4.
r. du Théâtre C.3.
s. de Paris D.2.3.
t. de la Poste F.3.4.
u. du Levant D.5.
v. du Chemin de fer F.3.
Route de Paris
Emplacement de la Gare
Chemin de fer
Place de Corauvin
Hospice des Orphelins
Entrepôt
Rue des Alpes
Pâquis
Quais des Pâquis
Port des Pâquis
Pensionnat Diederichs
Quai du Leman
LAC DE GENEVE
(LEMAN)
Nouveau Port (rade)
1. Arsenal
2. Bains du Rhône
3. Bibliothèque publique
4. Boucheries
5. Cathédrale de St Pierre
6. Casernes
7. Conservatoire de musique
8. Construction académique
9. Ecole de Natation
10. Eglise catholique
11. Eglise anglaise
12. Gymnastique
13. Hôtel de Ville C.4.
14. Ancien Hôpital C.5.
15. Halle aux blés D.5.
16. Maison de Calvin C.4.
17. Maison de Rousseau F.2.
18. Musée Rath C.3.
19. Musée académique D.3.
20. Machine hydraulique F.3.
21. Poste et télégraphie fédérales D.2.
22. Prison pénitentiaire D.6.
23. Temple de St Germain F.2.
24. Théâtre C.3.
25. Monument de l'Escalade D.2.
G
Phare
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wide, separated from the little *Lac Brenet* by a dyke (with a bridge which gives the name to the village). On the N. side of the Lac Brenet are seen some apertures, into which flow the waters of the lake, to form 700 ft. lower, after a subterranean course of 4½ M., the sources of the Orbe.

Le Pont is situated on the S. side of the ***Dent de Vaulion** (4580 ft.), presenting on one side a bare and rugged precipice, 1500 ft. high, and on the other a gentle grassy slope. The summit is reached in 1½ hrs. from Le Pont and in 1 hr. from Vaulion. The view embraces to the S. W. the entire Valley and Lake of Joux, more distant the Lac des Rousses, the Noirmont and the Dôle; to the S. E. a considerable part of the Lake of Geneva, and in the background the glaciers of Mont Blanc and the Alps of the Valais; from the S. E. to the E. the chain of the Bernese Oberland. This is the most beautiful view of the Jura, second only to the *Dôle* (p. 231). This part of the Jura should not be explored without a guide; in many places the herdsmen have made covered reservoirs for water, into which there is danger of falling. A young student was drowned in one of these in 1837.

52. Geneva, French *Genève*, Germ. *Genf*, Ital. *Ginevra*.

Hotels. *On the left bank:* *Hôtel de la Métropole (Pl. b.), a large establishment belonging to a company; 200 chambers in 3 stories, R. to the lake 4 fr., the others 3 fr., L. 1, B. 1½, D. exc. W. at 1 p. m. 4 fr., at 5 p. m. 5 fr., A. 1 fr., Pension 8 fr. *Ecu de Genève (Pl. c.), of the first class, much frequented by Americans. *Couronne (Pl. d.), R. from 2 fr., L. ¾, B. 1½, Table d'hôte, highly commended (exc. W.) at 11 a. m., 1 p. m., and 7 p. m. 3 fr., at 5 p. m. 4 fr., A. 1 fr., Pension 6 fr.; these three large establishments have a view of the lake. *Hôtel du Rhône (Pl. h.), view of the Rhône, no table d'hôte; Hôtel garni de la Poste, Place Bel-Air, near the post office, a German house, moderate, R. 2, L. ½, B. 1¼, A. ½ fr.; Hôtel du Mont Blanc, German house, restaurant. Lion d'Or (Pl. i.), *Grand Aigle (Pl. k.), both German houses; Hôtel du Nord (Pl. l.), all three in the Rue du Rhône; Balance (Pl. g.); Hôtel du Lac (Pl. n.), with view of the lake.

On the right bank: *Hôtel des Bergues (Pl. a.), the largest after the "Métropole," opposite Rousseau's island, with view of the lake, protected in winter from the "Bise" (N. wind) by its southerly situation; Hôtel d'Angleterre (Pl. e.), opposite the station, Germ. house, R. 2 to 3, L. ½, D. at 1 p. m. 3 fr., at 5 p. m. 4 fr., A. ½ fr., baths; Hôtel Victoria (Pl. m.), opposite the English Church, R. from 1½ fr., B. 1½, D. at 1 p. m. 3, L. and A. ½ fr., Germ. house. Hôtel garni de Genève, rue du Mont Blanc 21.

Towards evening the hotels are frequently crowded; it is advisable, therefore, in preference to reaching Geneva at a late hour, to stop short at Nyon, or some other village in the vicinity, where good accommodation will be found. The Geneva hotels, if amongst the best, are also amongst the most expensive in Switzerland.

Pensions alimentaires, very numerous on account of the great influx of *strangers; 85 to 300* fr. per month. For young persons with supervision *Dempwolff (250 to 300* fr.), corner of the Rue St. Maurice and the Pl. *St. Antoine. For families* and single persons: Mme. Buscarlet (200 to 250

Quai du Mont Blanc; Bovet (200 fr.), Avenue des Pâquis; Picaud (85 to 200 fr.), rue du Rhône 31, in the same house as the Café du Nord, very good; Widow Fatio (180 fr.), Avenue des Pâquis, Campagne Empeyta, small, for quiet people; Baud (180 fr.), au Port (Eaux-Vives); Widow Piccard (150 fr.), Maison Malet 2, Grand Quai 2. — For students: Madame Verre (85 to 100 fr.), rue du Rhône 291, au quatrième; Cosson-Moulinier (100 fr.), the old route de Carouge; Sordet (100 fr.), route de Carouge; Coindet (90 fr.), rampe de Plain-Palais, etc. — These "pensions alimentaires" must not be confounded with the "pensions enseignantes" or schools (p. 219).

Cafés. *On the left bank:* *Café du Nord (Pl. o) and Café de la Couronne (Pl. p), both at the steam-boat pier; Café de la Métropole, at the rear of the hotel, Munich beer; Café de la Bourse, at the Hôtel garni de la Poste; *Café Desprez (Pl. q), near the Hôtel de Ville; *Café du Théâtre (Pl. r), with garden; Café Claret; Café Vizioz, both new. — *On the right bank:* Café de la Perle, new, adjacent to the cath. church (near the station), on the l. restaurant, on the r. Café; Café de la Poste (Pl. t), near the English Church; Café du Chemin de Fer (Pl. v), Rue du Mont Blanc. A cup of coffee (*demi-tasse*) with bread and butter, costs only 75 cent. in these cafés. Ices may be had at almost all the cafés, as well as at Rousseau's island (p. 220), and in the elegant "Pavillon de Rafraichissement" of the English garden, in front of the Hôtel de la Métropole; especially good at Finaz's, confectioner, Grande rue, and at Bodmer's, Rue du Rhône 20.

Beer. Excellent Munich beer at the Café de la Métropole at Jura's (see above); at most of the Cafés Masson and Lyons beer may be had; Geneva beer at the breweries outside the gates; Pâquis Brewery (Lausanne road, Pl. I. 3), Treiber (Route de Chêne, Pl. C. 7), Nusser, Gebs (both on the Route de Carouge, Pl. A. 3), at the Stand (Pl. D. 1), Kintzinger and Co. (Route de Suisse), Wappenhans (at the Eaux-Vives).

Restaurants. *Left bank:* Café du Nord (Pl. o, see above) à la carte, expensive "au premier", more moderate "au second"; Richter, Place de Fusterie 4, adjacent to the Ecu de Genève, German house, good but small; Hôtel du Rhône (see p. 217); Longet, Rue du Rhône 52; Hôtel garni de la Poste (see p. 217); Restauration Weber, in the Hôtel du Mont Blanc (p. 217). — *Right bank:* Café de la Perle, near the station (see above); Hôtel Victoria (see p. 217). — Dinners à la carte are dearer and less recommended than at the table d'hôte. Geneva also possesses two establishments in considerable repute with their habitués, but scarcely known to the majority of travellers (both on the l. bank): George Bosecker "*à la Coquille*" Place du Bourg-de-Four 21, in the higher part of the town, unpretending, but with an excellent cuisine, a favourite resort of the higher classes; and Mère Dalloz, at the corner of the Rue du Rhône 20 and Ruelle du Rhône, a poor locality, admirable cuisine, much frequented by gormands, table d'hôte at 12 precisely, with wine 3½ fr.

Baths. De la Poste, Rue du Stand, newly established, well fitted up, 40 rooms, hot, cold, shower, vapour baths etc.; Canel, Rue de l'Hôtel de Ville 11; Marin, Rue du Rhône 29; Jacquier, Rue du Rhône 11; Fray, Rue de la Machine 11. — Baths in the lake: swimming school and separate baths, at the new quay on the l. bank, outside the harbour, on the Vesenaz road (p. 226). — Baths of the Rhône ("*bains flottants*"), Quai-pont de Bel-Air, for gentlemen and ladies, two small swimming basins ("*piscines*"), 30 cent. per bath with linen; separate baths 45 cent. — Baths in the Arve, very cold, ¾ M. from the Porte-Neuve: Granthièrant and Hasen, both on the Chemin d'Arve, 424 and 473.

Railway-station for Switzerland and France (Lyon, Chambéry etc.), at the end of the Rue du Montblanc, r. bank.

Post-office, Place de Bel-Air, open from 7 a. m. to 8 p. m. Unclaimed *letters are exposed* to view in two boxes in the vestibule.

Telegraph-office *at the post-office; 20 words to any part of Switzerland 1 fr. (comp. Introd. IX).*

Diligences *to Chamouny (the best are those of the Messageries Impériales), every morning at 7, 7½ and 8, start from the Grand-Quai, the Place du Rhône and the Lion d'Or (R. 57).*

Omnibuses from every hotel to the station, and also from the post-office, fare 30 cent.; each article of *luggage* 15 cent.; to Carouge 15 cent., Place Neuve; Fernex 50 cent. and Versoix 50 cent., Place Cornavin (railway and steamboat see p. 228); Mornex (in summer) at 8½ a. m. and 6½ p. m. 1 fr., Rue de la Croix d'Or.

Voituriers. The largest establishment is Kölliker's, aux Pâquis. One-horse carriage 15 fr. per day, two-horse 30 fr. everything included. Regard, at the Terrassière, accommodating and obliging. — In summer there are always *fiacres* on the Grand-Quai: with one-horse, 1st hr. 3, 2nd hr. 2, every additional hr. 1 fr.; with 2 horses 5, 3 and 2 fr., the tariff is not attached to the carriages, but on the metal plates at the Grand-Quai. The charges are often exceeded. Hiring by the hour is not to be recommended, as the fraternity of the whip at Geneva, as in other places, know how to accommodate their speed to their own gain and the disadvantage of the employer.

Steamboats, Swiss bank (N.) p. 228; Savoy bank (S.) R. 55.

Sailingboats for excursions on the lake (2 to 3 fr. per hour with 1 boatman) near the steamboat pier, on the Grand-Quai, the Quai of Mont Blanc and the two jetties near the lighthouses. The English "*canots*" are much steadier than the "*voitiers*" or sailing-boats. It is prohibited to approach the Pont des Bergues on account of the dangerous rapidity of the stream.

Shops. The most tempting are those on the Grand-Quai, the Rue du Rhône, the Rue de la Corraterie (l. bank), the Quai des Bergues, and the Rue du Mont Blanc (r. bank). Geneva is celebrated for its watches and jewellery; the designs for the latter are for the most part borrowed from the French, and the principal markets for the articles themselves are Italy and the Levant. In Geneva 70,000 watches are annually manufactured (comp. p. 203). Amongst the watchmakers of repute may be enumerated Vacheron and Constantin, Rue Tour de l'Ile 3 (a large manufactory but no shop); Patek, Philippe and Co., Grand-Quai 22; Roch, Rue du Rhône 5; Golay-Lerèche, Quai des Bergues 31 and Quai de Rive, maison Vaucher; Lacroix fils and Falconnet, Place de Bel-Air 2; S. Mercier; Place du Rhône 1, soi-disant watchmaker to Queen Victoria; Ekegren, Rue du Rhône 88 au troisième. — Fancy articles: J. Piedel, adjacent to the Ecu de Genève, Rue du Rhône. — Engravers: M. L. Bovy, especially for medals, Rue Rousseau 18; Bovey et Fol, Place de Fusterie 1. — Optician: Bloch, Rue du Rhône 19. — Stereoscopes: Rue du Rhône 14. — Modes: Et. Subilia, Rue des Allemands-Dessous 20. Embroidery: Mde. Derabours, Rue de l'Hôtel-de-Ville 3 and 5. Modistes: Mmes. Chantre et Haensel, Rue de la Corraterie 5. — Tailors: "J. J. Rousseau" (Wolf, Bernheim and Co.), Place du Rhône; Bertholet and Lang, Place du lac 1, on the 1st floor. — Shoemakers: Scheurer and Zimmerlin, Rue du Rhône 23, Quai des Etuves 2. Mountain-shoes: Müller, Place du Molard. — Gloves: Koch, Place de la Fusterie 4. — Italian warehouse: Gignoux-Bocquet, Rue du Marché 34.

Cigars: L. Wistaz and Co., "au château royal à Coutance"; Clerc-Bonnet, Place des Bergues 3, both on the r. bank; Drochu, Rue du Rhône 31, adjoining the Café du Nord; François Huller, Petite Corraterie 7, both on the l. bank. Havannahs from 20 to 30 cent.

Booksellers. Monroe, Place des Bergues 1; Georg, Rue de la Corraterie 10.

Exhibition of Art (permanent) *of the Société des Amis des Beaux-Arts.* Maison Turrettini, Grand-Quai. Admission 1 fr.

Physicians. Dr. Metcalf, Quai du Mont Blanc 3; Dr. Coindet; Dr. Lombard; Dr. Landesmann (homœopathic), Rue du Marché 34.

Bankers. Lombard Odier and Co., Petite Corraterie; Kohler and Co., Rue de la Corraterie 10.

Schools. Diederichs, ¼ M. from the Hôtel des Bergues, aux Pâquis, on the lake; the little fleet of boats belonging to this estab. may be seen from the quay. Haccius, 3¾ M. from the town, at the château de Lancy, to the W. of Carouge (omnibus every day from the theatre). Rödiger, 2¼ M.; *Olivier, aux Champel*, patronized by the aristocracy.

English Church Service at the English Church on the r. bank, near the *Hôtel des Bergues* (Pl. a).

Geneva (1165 ft.), capital of the smallest canton after Zug, is the richest and most populous town in Switzerland. It contains 41,746 inhab. (16,747 Rom. Cath.), amongst whom many have amassed vast fortunes. The entire canton has a pop. of 83,343, of whom 29,331 are aliens, mostly French and Piedmontese.

The town is situated at the S. extremity of the lake, at the point where the blue waters of the *Rhône* emerge with the rapidity of an arrow; the *Arve* flows into this river below Geneva. The Rhône surrounds the little *Quartier de l'Isle* and divides the town into two parts: on the r. bank is the *Quartier St. Gervais*, the smallest, chiefly inhabited by the industrial classes until the opening of the railway, since which it has been considerably embellished; on the N. side entire squares of handsome houses occupy the site of the ancient fortifications.

Seen from the lake, Geneva presents a very imposing appearance; the two banks of the Rhône are skirted with broad quays and substantial buildings, but the interior of the more ancient portion of the town by no means presents a corresponding effect; the streets with some exceptions, are narrow, steep and circuitous; *la Corraterie*, the ancient foss, is celebrated in the annals of the town†; *les rues Basses*, a long series of streets which intersect the old town from E. to W. (*Rue des Allemands*, *du Marché* etc.); and the *Rue du Rhône*, are also important thoroughfares.

The fortifications, constructed about 1750 and carefully maintained until 1850 have disappeared to make way for new streets and spacious buildings, so that modern Geneva is four times as extensive as the old. Towards the S. the ramparts still exist, and serve as promenades.

Where the lake begins to contract, and take the form of a river, about midway between the two banks, is **Rousseau's Island**, united to the upper bridge ("*the Pont des Bergues*") by a suspension bridge, and planted with trees forming a small promenade; in the centre stands the bronze statue of the "wild calf" torturing sophist" himself, executed by Pradier (1834). From the island the view of the lake and mountains is magni-

† In the night of Dec. 11th, 1602, the Savoyards attempted to obtain possession of Geneva and would have scaled the wall of the Corraterie if the citizens had not promptly repulsed them. A *Fountain (Pl. 25) in granite (after the design of the sculptor *Joh. Leeb* of Munich), erected in 1857 at the W. extremity of the Rue des Allemands, commemorates this event. Below *two reliefs representing* the defeat of the assailants, and Theod. de Bèze *returning thanks to God*, is a group of soldiers scaling the walls, surmounted *by a statue (emblematical* of the town of Geneva) armed with lance and *buckler.*

ficent; to the r. are the great and little *Salève*, above the N. ridge of which are the crests of the *Mont Blanc* chain, the group of the *Aiguilles Rouges* rising in front of them; then the *Môle*, an isolated pyramid rising from the plain; the snowy summit of the *Aiguille d'Argentière* and the broad *Buet;* to the extreme l. the long ridge of the *Voirons*. Mont Blanc is however seen to the best advantage at sunset from the quay on the r. bank (N. W.), where there are walks and seats as far as the pier. (The most beautiful prospect of Mont Blanc is obtained from the *Pavillon de Prégny*, 1½ M. from the town, see p. 53.)

Near the *Pont de la Machine* is a large building containing a **Hydraulic machine** which supplies the public fountains and a great number of houses with river water. At the extremity of the island are the **Slaughter-houses** (*Boucheries*, Pl. 4); at the entrance are two eagles in a cage, which do not appear to flourish in their captive state. By a caprice similar to that witnessed at Bern, the heraldic emblems of the canton are supported at the expense of the government.

Returning to the E., to the Grand Quai, a *Column* with a barometer, thermometer and hydrometer, is seen in front of the Hôtel de la Couronne. A bridge, now in course of construction, will connect the l. bank with the broad Rue du Mont Blanc, leading to the station. Farther to the E. in the *Kiosque* of the Jardin Anglais, opposite the Hôtel de la Métropole, is a ***Relief of Mont Blanc** which ought to be visited (on Sundays and Thursdays from 11 to 3 admission gratis; at other times 1 fr.), made of linden-wood, 42 ft. in length; and affording a good general idea of the relative heights of the "monarch of mountains" and his tributaries. It is the best executed work of the kind in Switzerland, and comprises the mountains from the Col de Bonhomme to the Hospice of the Great St. Bernard, from the entrance of the valley of Chamouny to the valley of Aosta. The passage of the Great St. Bernard (by the French) is indicated by 3 tricolor flags.— The studio of *M. Calame* (see p. 223), near the Hôtel de la Métropole, may be visited from 10 to 3.

In this vicinity two granite blocks appear above the surface of the lake, the **Pierres du Niton,** on which, as tradition affirms the Romans, offered sacrifices to Neptune. They are without doubt erratic blocks (comp. p. 160), similar to those which are met with on the Salève and other places in the neighbourhood, deposited by glaciers which probably covered the whole country at a very remote period of the world's *history (see Introduction* XIV.).

On this side of the town the ancient ramparts are in good

preservation and afford shady promenades, with magnificent points of view. In a neighbouring street, Rue Verdaine 15, is the ***Public Library** (Pl. 3), open from 11 to 4 (fee 50 cent.), occupying the upper story of the *Collège*. It was founded in 1551 by Bonivard (p. 239), and united in 1558 to the grammar-school founded by Calvin.

In the first room are the portraits of the most celebrated characters of the wars of the Reformation; in others of the Swiss reformers etc. Carefully preserved under glass cases are numerous *autographs* and manuscripts of Calvin and his able colleague de Bèze, Melancthon, Luther, Bonivard, Rousseau, St. Francis de Sales, St. Vincent de Paul etc., together with a variety of curious documents and miniatures, being part of the treasures of Charles the Bold (p. 214) taken at Grandson.

The ***Cathedral** (*St-Pierre*, Pl. 5), completed in 1024 by the Emperor Conrad II., is in the purest Romanesque style; the exterior was disfigured in the 18th cent. by the addition of a Corinthian portico. The sacristan's *(concierge)* residence is behind the church where he may be found, or in the "*loge du concierge*" adjacent to the Church (fee $\frac{1}{2}$ fr.).

Interior. Stained-glass windows and carved stalls of the 15th century; the monument of the Duke *Henri de Rohan* (chief of the protestants under Louis XIII.) who fell at Rheinfelden (p. 25) in 1638, of his wife *Marg. de Sully* and his son *Tancrède;* the black marble sarcophagus rests on two lions; the duke is represented in a sitting posture; the monument has been restored since its destruction in 1798. Beneath a black marble tombstone, in the nave, lies *Jean de Brognier* (d. 1476), president of the Council of Constance (p. 29). A black monument in the S. nave is sacred to the memory of *Agrippe d'Aubigné* (d. 1630), an eminent author and confidant of Henry IV. of France; the Republic of Geneva, where he died in exile, erected this monument in gratitude for services which he had rendered it. The pulpit is the same which was once occupied by Calvin.

No. 11 Rue des Chanoines (Pl. 16), to the W. of the Cathedral, is the *House of Calvin*, occupied by him from 1543 until his death in 1564. He was buried in the now disused cemetery of *Plain-Palais*, but the spot cannot be recognised, as the great reformer expressly forbade that any monument should be erected over his remains.

In the immediate neighbourhood, Grand' Rue No. 40, is the house where *Jean Jacques Rousseau* was born.

The ***Musée Academique** (Pl. 19), Grand' Rue 11, is open on Sundays and Thursdays from 11 to 3; at other times for a fee of 1 fr.

Among the most remarkable of its contents are Swiss specimens of natural history, geological collections by *Saussure*, collections of fossils by *Brongniart* and *de Candolle*, zoological collections by *Boissier* and *Necker*, a physiological cabinet by *A. Pictet;* also an elephant killed in 1837 by a cannon-ball after it had escaped from a menagerie. Objects belonging to Europe are indicated by white letters, to Asia by yellow, to Africa by blue, to America by green, and to Australia by grey. — The Museum of antiquities and medals, on the first floor, contains in addition to some Egyptian antiquities *a silver shield* with figures in bas-relief, found in the Arve in 1721. — The *Reading Room, on the* upper story, is accessible to visitors provided with *a card from a member.*

The **Hôtel de Ville** (Pl. 13), a massive building in the

Florentine style, is only remarkable for inclined planes in the interior being substituted for staircases, and by which singular arrangement the counsellors in ancient times were enabled to descend on horseback or be conveyed in litters from the council-chambers. The edifice, recently restored, is appropriated to the use of the judicial and administrative authorities.

Opposite to the Hôtel de Ville is the **Arsenal** (Pl. 1), containing ancient and modern armour, ladders used in the failed enterprise of the Savoyards (p. 220) etc.; open to the public daily at 11. 30 a. m.

Adjacent to the Hôtel de Ville, a gate leads to the shady promenade of **la Treille,** which affords a beautiful view of the Salève. Adjoining this terrace is the **Botanic Garden,** established in 1816 by the celebrated *de Candolle;* it is entered from the *Bastion Bourgeois* and also serves as a promenade. Botanists will here find a valuable collection of living and preserved plants. The façade of the greenhouse is ornamented with marble busts of celebrated Genevese: Chambrey, Trembley, Ch. Bonnet, de Saussure, Senebier, Rousseau; opposite to these is a bust in bronze of de Candolle.

In the neighbourhood, in the Place Neuve, is the **Theatre** (Pl. 24), erected in 1782, and closed during the summer. Theatrical representations were long forbidden at Geneva by the austere regulations of Calvin. When Voltaire caused his pieces to be performed at Ferney (p. 227), almost in sight of the Genevese, Rousseau thus remonstrates with his great contemporary: "Je ne vous aime pas; vous avez corrompu ma république en lui donnant des spectacles".

Immediately opposite is the ***Musée Rath** (Pl. 18), containing a collection of pictures, casts etc., founded by the Russian general *Rath*, a native of Geneva, and presented to the city by his sisters; admission on Tuesdays and Sundays from 11 to 3, at other times for a fee of ½ fr.

Vestibule: on the l. casts of modern sculptures, chiefly by *Pradier*; also the picture of *Odier* representing Charles the Bold entering a church on horseback; to the r. the gates of the Baptistery of Florence by Ghiberti, the Graces by *Canova*. Plato by *Pradier* (Original). Hall to the r.: casts from celebrated antiques: the Laocoon, the Athlete, the Venus de Medicis, the Gladiator, the Listening slave, the Extraction of the Thorn, Torso from the Vatican, the Apollo Belvidere, the Diana of Versailles etc. — Picture Hall I. (on the W. side): *27. Mill in a forest by *Diday;* 71. Bonivard's release by *Lugardon;* *55. Cattle scene by *Humbert;* 117. A smoker by *D. Tenier;* (N.) 65. Portrait of himself by *Liotard*, in chalks; 67. Maria Theresa, in chalks, by *Liotard;* 49. Death of Calvin by *Hornung;* 50. Catherine de Medicis contemplating the head of Admiral Coligny by *Hornung;* (E.) *28. Oaks in a storm by *Diday*. Above the latter (without number), The toper lectured by his wife, by *Grossclaude;* *29. Cascade of the Sallenche (Pisse-Vache) by *Diday;* adjacent to it, 51. Bonivard in prison (p. 239) by Hornung; *19. Forest at the Handeck (p. 162) by Calame; *72. Arnold von Melchthal by *Lugardon*. In the centre of the hall a bust of General Rath. — Hall II

(E.) 100, 101. Landscapes by *Salvator Rosa*; 130. Portrait of the Princess Palatine Elizabeth Charlotte, Duchess of Orleans (d. 1722) by *Rigaud*.

Passing between the Musée Rath and the Theatre, the Place Neuve is reached in the new suburb of the *Plain-Palais*. On the S.W. side is the new **Conservatoire de Musique** behind which stands the handsome "*Temple unique*", or Freemasons' Lodge, to the rear of which is *Meyer's Panorama of the Rigi* (comp. pp. 41, 66; 1st place 1 fr. 20, 2nd place, equally good, 80 cent.). To the S. of this is the new **Palais Electoral** (Election-hall), to the N. the new Synagogue. To the W. of the Temple unique, at the entrance of the Rue des Savoises, is the house of M. Santoux, containing a **Zoological Museum of the Alps,** a tolerably complete collection, but in a somewhat confined locality.

Opposite to Rousseau's island (p. 220), on the r. bank, is the S. corner of the **Palais Fazy** belonging to M. James Fazy, erected in a style of great magnificence. The nature of the establishment is learnt by the inscription "*Cercle des Etrangers*" over the entrance. Visitors are admitted on signing their names. Those who are familiar with the German watering-places will recognise in the Palais Fazy a duplicate "Cursaal" on a magnificent scale, with elegant saloons, reading rooms, to which must be added the seductive attractions of the "tapis vert".

Ascending the broad Rue du Mont Blanc, which will soon be connected with the quay on the l. bank by a bridge in course of construction, and passing by the small Gothic *English Church* (opposite to the Hôtel Victoria) and the *Théâtre du Vaudeville*, completed in 1861, the *Railway-station* is reached. To the l. of the station is the handsome new **Rom. Cath. Church** (*Notre-Dame*), in the Gothic style, the towers of which are alone uncompleted. The interior possesses little to interest the traveller.

History. What may be called in general terms the sights of Geneva can be easily inspected in a day. It possesses few monuments and is entitled to interest entirely from the prominent position it held during important historical periods. The principles which since the 16th cent. have shaken Europe to its foundation, chiefly emanated from Geneva. John Calvin (who resided at Geneva from 1536 to 1564) and J. J. Rousseau (born at Geneva in 1712) were the great advocates, one of religious, the other of social reform; but kindred in genius these two illustrious men had no other qualities in common. The first, after Luther the most eminent of the old reformers, exercised his powerful intellect in propagating that pure faith which is now so widely extended, whilst the other employed his transcendent powers of mind in disseminating principles, universally considered to tend neither to the good nor the happiness of mankind. Geneva has also produced the naturalists *de Luc, Bonnet,* and *de Saussure,* the botanists *de Candolle* and *E. Boissier, the political economist Say,* the historian *Sismondi,* the natural philosophers *de la Rive, J. Pictet* and many other distinguished savants. Necker, minister of *Louis XVI., and his* daughter, *Madame de Staël*, were also natives of *Geneva. No French town of* equal size can present such an array of illustrious

names. A country so limited in extent (the canton is only 15 miles long by as many broad) can have little prominence in a political point of view. "*When I shake my wig, I powder all the republic*", is the well known sarcasm of Voltaire. "*It is a tempest in a glass of water*" was the contemptuous exclamation of the Emperor *Paul* at some commotion in the little republic.

The history of this small state may be thus briefly summed up. We find it mentioned for the first time by Caesar: "*Extremum oppidum Allobrogum est proximumque Helvetiorum finibus Geneva. Ex eo oppido pons ad Helvetios pertinet, quem Caesar jubet rescindi*" etc. (de bello Gall. I. 6—8). Like the Allobrogi, Geneva fell under Roman rule; in 428, owing to the decay of the Roman empire it became subject to Burgundy; in the following cent. the Francs gained possession of it which they retained until the division of the empire. After subduing Burgundy (1034), the Emperor *Conrad II.* caused himself to be there proclaimed king for the second time and was crowned by the Archbishop of Milan.

Succeeding ages were witnesses of a series of struggles between the Bishops of Geneva who aimed at the temporal power, the Counts of Geneva in their capacity of Prefects of the empire, and the Counts or Dukes of Savoy, by whose influence the Episcopal throne was always occupied by a member of their own family. In the midst of these dissensions, the citizens of Geneva concluded an alliance with Freiburg (1518) and Bern (1526). Two parties were thus formed in the town, the Confederates (Ger. Eidgenossen, pronounced by the French Higuenos, hence the term "*Huguenots*") and the *Mamelukes* partisans of the House of Savoy.

From these discords, which the treaty of St. Julien in 1530 only superficially appeased, the Reformed Religion, to which Geneva immediately attached itself, sprung. In 1535 the Bishop transferred his seat to Gex. From that time the supremacy of the Romish Church ceased at Geneva; the new doctrine was vigorously and successfully preached by *Farel*, and the Bishop deprived of his rights.

About this time a theologian, expelled from France on account of his tenets, sought refuge at Geneva: this was Jean Calvin, properly *Caulein* or *Chauvin*, born at Noyon in Picardy in 1509. He attached himself to Farel and soon obtained so great an influence in all the affairs of church and state, that he may be said to have exercised a complete sway in Geneva. He maintained his authority until his death (1564). His preaching was incessant and his zeal against the corruptions of the Romish Church unbounded; his oratorical powers were of the highest order, and he exercised an irresistible influence over his fellow-citizens: austere in his own mode of life he imposed a most rigorous code upon others, and if the Bishops' sway had been tyrannical, Calvin's was no less so; but whilst vindicating the liberty of conscience, he too frequently forgot his own principles and the behests of the gospel he advocated. *Castellio*, one of his earliest friends and fellow-labourers, but who differed from him on the doctrine of predestination, was banished by him in 1540; *Michael Servetus*, a Spanish physician who had fled from Vienne in Dauphiné in consequence of a treatise on the doctrine of the Trinity (*de Trinitatis erroribus*) and who had only sojourned in Geneva for a short time, was arrested in 1553 by his order and condemned to the stake, a judicial murder which has left an indelible stain upon the memory of the stern and unforgiving reformer. The execution took place on the *Champel*, a hill to the S. of the town.

The attempts made by the Dukes of Savoy at the commencement of the 17th cent. to bring Geneva again under their sway were abortive. Many protestant princes, who recognised Geneva as the bulwark of the Protestant church, sent considerable sums of money towards the fortifications of the town.

Intestine troubles weakened Geneva in the 18th cent. J. J. Rousseau, the son of a watchmaker, was born here in 1712, and remained in his native town during his early youth. His writings exercised a great influence over the theoretical opinions of the age, but splendid as his literary talents were the *tendency of his works* was highly injurious to society and he passed a *troubled and agitated* existence. At the instigation of Voltaire and the university of Paris, and by order of the magistrates of Geneva, his Emile and

Contrat social were burnt in 1763 by the hangman as being "*téméraires, scandaleux, impies et tendants à détruire la réligion chrétienne et tous les gouvernements*". He died at Ermenonville near Paris in 1778.

On the 15th of April 1798, the French entered Geneva, annexed the town to the French Republic and made it the capital of the *Departement du Léman*. The events of 1814 restored its liberty, and incorporated it in the Swiss Confederation of which it became the 22nd Canton.

53. Environs of Geneva. Ferney. Mont-Salève.

Omnibuses and carriages, see p. 219.

In the immediate neighbourhood of Geneva, both banks of the lake are occupied by a succession of villas, in the erection of many of which much taste and enormous sums have been expended.

Right (W.) bank. At *les Délices* the Villa Trouchin, property of Voltaire from 1755—1760, now in possession of the brother of M. J. Fazy; at *le Bouchet* Prévost-Cayla; at *la Tour de Belessert* Sarasin-Maurice, at *Petit-Saconnex* (see below) de Budé-Ostermann, de Budé-Conclair; at *Morillon* Dupan, Duval; at *Varembé*, Revillod, Mac Culloch ("Château de l'Imperatrice", formerly occupied by the Empress Josephine); at *la Rivage* the Villa of the Countess Pasparin; at *Sécheron* (on the lake) Du Roux, Robert Peel, Bartoloni; at *Pléyny* Adolf Rothschild (a superb château recently built, visible from the lake; a magnificent view of Montblanc from the pavilion in the park; may be visited on Sundays and Thursdays from 2 to 3 by cards to be procured gratis at all the hotels at Geneva), Selon, Favre-Rigaud ("Château de Tournay", formerly the property of Voltaire); at *Grand-Saconnex* (see below) Sarasin-Rigaud; at *Chambésy* (rail. stat., p. 215) Saladin-Melly; at *Vangeron* (on the lake) Saladin-Crud; at *Bellevue* (on the lake) Riancourt, at *Genthod* (rail. stat., p. 215) Dominicé and two Villas Pictet de la Rive (formerly Charles Bonnet); at *le Creux de Genthod* (on the lake) H. de Saussure; at *Malagny* Marcet.

Left (E.) bank. At *les Eaux vives* Merle d'Aubigné, Favre-Saraslin (a magnificent property), country residence of the Hungarian ex-bishop and ex-minister Mich. Horvàth; here is also the Russian church; at *Plongon* Navile, Pourtalès of Neuchâtel; at *Frontenex* Revilliod, Boissier, Turrettini; at *Cologny* (on the lake, s. below) Diodati (the Villa of Lord Byron); at *Vandoeuvres* Streckeisen, Th. de la Rive; at *Préssy* Chapeaurouge; at *Miolan* Dr. Buttini. — Those who wish to visit any of these country houses should carefully observe the name of the locality in which it stands; for almost every foot of ground in the environs has its particular name.

The *most beautiful walks* are: on the r. bank over **Petit-** and **Grand-Saconnex** (see above and p. 227) on the crest of the mountain, which commands a view of the lake and Mont Blanc, as far as **Versoix** (p. 230) on the border of the lake, whence Geneva may be regained either by railway or steamboat in 2 hrs. (omnibus p. 219); on the l. bank; from the Jardin Anglais (p. 218) along the quay, in the shade of the new avenue of plane-trees, skirting the lake as far as (1 hr.) **Vesenaz** (inn with garden by the lake); seen from here, Geneva looks like a large maritime town; return by **Cologny** (*good restaurant at the chalet Suisse*; beautiful view *of Geneva and the lake*), or farther to the E. by **Chougny**; *from both these roads* Mont Blanc is visible.

Omnibuses leave the Place de Bel-Air every hour for **Ferney** (*Couronne*), situated 4½ M. N. of Geneva. On the road, from the highest part of *Petit-Saconnex* there is acharming view over Geneva, the lake and Mont Blanc. *Ferney* is in French territory. *Voltaire* may be regarded as the founder of this little town. He purchased the land in 1759, attracted some industrious colonists, founded manufactures, built his own dwelling, which he dignified with the title of Château, and erected a church, over the portal of which he affixed the ostentatious inscription *Deo erexit Voltaire*. The "patriarch" was proud of his new creation and often boasted of it. The many reminiscences of the greatest literary character of his age, which it may with truth be said afforded the deepest interest to the enormous numbers who formerly visited this almost classic spot, have disappeared under the new proprietorship of M. *David Septmoncel.* Within the last 25 years an old gardener, who had been in the service of Voltaire and retained a perfect remembrance of him, still resided at Ferney, and retailed to the curious many anecdotes and traits of character of the man whose stupendous talents exercised so great though injurious an influence over the age in which he lived.

Omnibus to *Carouge* (p. 257) 15 cent.; horse-railway from the Place neuve in Geneva to the Grande Place at Carouge, 10 cent.

The ***Salève,** a long ridge of limestone rock, rises 4½ M. S. E. of Geneva in the territory of Savoy (France); its N. W. side is nearly perpendicular, whilst that of the S. E. presents a gentle slope covered with pastures and numerous habitations. The *Petit-Salève* (2804 ft.) which forms its N. extremity, reaches to the Arve; it affords a beautiful view, but much surpassed by that from *les Pitons*, the summit of the *Grand-Salève* (4257 ft.), which embraces the lake of Geneva, the Jura, the Cantons of Geneva and Vaud, and a part of France; on the S. E. it is bounded by Mont Blanc. As the W. side of the mountain is precipitous, and thus has no foreground, the general effect of the picture is very singular, as though it were viewed from a balloon. The upper part of the mountain is scantily wooded and is composed of sandstone with numerous irregular fissures.

The most direct road to the Grand-Salève (3 hrs.) from Geneva is by *Carouge* and *Crevin* (leavingthe pond at the end of the village to the r.); then by the *grande gorge*; the path, formerly dangerous, has since 1853 been made more accessible by numerous windings. — The road passes by Chêne (p. 258) *and (7½ M.)* **Mornex** (*Ecu de Genève, *Ecu de Savoie), a *charming village* on the S. slope of the Petit-Salève, a fa-

vourite summer resort of the Genevese. Ascending thence by the new road, the village of **Monnetier** (* *Reconnaissance*) is reached in half an hour, situated in the defile which separates the Petit from the Grand-Salève; the ruined towers, at the end of the new road have been converted into a boarding-house (*Bovet*, comp. p. 218). From this point the ascent of the Petit-Salève may be made in ½ hr. and that of the Grand-Salève in 1½ hr.

The *Fort de l'Ecluse* and *Perte du Rhône* (in France) may be reached by the railway (Geneva-Lyons) in 1 hr., see p. 251.

54. From Geneva to Martigny by Lausanne and Villeneuve. Lake of Geneva, *northern bank.*

Railway. In 4½—5½ hrs. (to Lausanne 1½—2¼, to Vevay 2¼—3¼, to Sion [R. 66] 5¼—6½ hrs.), Fares: 12 frs. 35, 8 frs. 80, 6 frs. 20 cent. (to Lausanne 4 frs. 90, 3 frs. 65, 2 frs. 45 cent., to Vevay 6 fr. 90, 5 frs. 5, 3 frs. 45, to Sion 15 frs. 50, 10 frs. 85, 7 frs. 75 cent.). From Geneva to Bex and from Bouveret to Sion (comp. R. 55) return-tickets only available for the same day are issued (on Sundays to Bex at reduced fares available for 2 days), but between Bex and St. Maurice return-tickets are not issued; there is, however, usually time enough at Bex for the traveller to procure a ticket for that portion of the journey. — It should be particularly observed that all trains to and from *Bex* change carriages at *St. Maurice.* — Comp. Introduction X.

Steamboats on the northern bank ("Helvétie", "Aigle", "Leman", "Hirondelle" and "Guillaume Tell"; the two last [1862] now unfit for service) far preferable to the railway, as affording a more perfect survey of the scenery, to Morges (3 frs. 20, 1 fr. 60 cent.) in 2½ hrs., to Ouchy (Lausanne, 4 frs., 2 frs.) in 3—3¼ hrs., to Vevey (5 frs. 20, 2 frs. 60 cent.) in 4—4¼ hrs., to Villeneuve (6 frs., 3 frs.) in 4¼—5 hrs., to Bouveret (6 frs., 3 frs.) in 4¾—5 hrs. Return tickets for the same day at a fare and a half. Landing and embarkation free. — (1862. From Geneva at 8 a. m. and 2 p. m., returning from Villeneuve at 7 a. m. and 1¾ p. m.; also from Geneva to Ouchy at 4 p. m., from Ouchy to Geneva at 6½ a. m.). Stations on the N. bank (those printed in italics are provided with piers): Versoix, Coppet, *Nyon, Rolle, Morges, Ouchy (Lausanne)*, Lutry, Cully, *Vevay, Clarens-Montreux*, Chillon, *Villeneuve.* — The steamboats "Rhone I." and "II." ply between the N. and S. banks; (1862) between *Evian* and Geneva once daily (the "Simplon" and "L'Italie" also make this trip twice daily see p. 246), from Geneva at 2½ p. m. (Stations: *Belotte, Bellerive, Anières, Hermance, Nernier, Thonon*) arr. at Evian 5. 10 p. m.; from Evian to Geneva at 7. a. m., arr. 9. 40; from Evian to Ouchy at 6¼, 10¼ a. m. and 5. 20 p. m. in 1 hr.; from Ouchy to Evian at 9¼, 11½ a. m., and 6. 20 p. m. — From Evian to Morges at 1¾, from Morges to Evian 3½ p. m. in 1 hr. (From Evian to Morges or Ouchy 1 fr., or 60 cent.). Service along the southern bank see p. —. There is little to choose between the first and second places, as the after-part of the vessel is only occasionally protected from the sun by an awning. There is no table d'hote on board these boats, but a plain dinner may be procured for 3 frs. with and 2 frs. without wine. — The service along the N. bank is preferable to the S. (R. 55), as affording a more extensive view of the Alps (comp. p. 247).

Those who wish to visit the lake, and the valley of Chamouny from Geneva as quickly, and at the same time as inexpensively as possible, without retracing any portion of the route, will require 3 or 4 days for the purpose: *1st day: by the first boat* along the S. bank (R. 55) to Bouveret and thence *by railway to Martigny*, or from Geneva to Martigny direct by the first train *(by the first boat along* the N. shore Martigny cannot be reached until 3¼

p. m.); arriving at Martigny at noon the tourist has still time, in the middle of summer, to cross the Col de Balme (R. 60) or the Tête Noire (R. 59) to Argentière in the valley of Chamouny. 2nd day, early in the morning by les Tines to the Chapeau, by the Mer de Glace to Montanvert and Chamouny. In the afternoon to the Flégère, returning to Chamouny in the evening (R. 58). 3rd day by diligence te Geneva (R. 57). Tickets for the entire route, see 258.

The **Lake of Geneva** (1154 ft.), Fr. *Lac Léman*, Ger. *Genfer See*, the *lacus Lemanus* of the Romans, is 55 M. long by the N. bank, 48 M. by the S., 9¼ wide between Rolle and Thonon, 8 M. between Ouchy and Evian, and only 1½ M. between the Pointe de Genthod and Bellerive, 500 ft. deep near Chillon, 600 ft. near Meillerie, 300 ft. between Nyon and Geneva. The area is about 260 sq. M., 34 sq. M. greater than that of the Lake of Constance. In shape it resembles a half-moon, the two horns of which are inclined to the S.; this form is most distinctly and beautifully marked when seen from the Signal de Bougy (p. 231). The E. horn formerly extended 9 M. farther towards Bex; the deposit brought down by the Rhone has, however, insensibly filled up this part of the lake, and the alluvial soil thus formed daily increases in extent.

The Lake of Geneva differs in its deep blue colour from the other Swiss lakes which are all more or less green. This is ascribed by Sir Humphrey Davy who lived some years and died at Geneva, to the presence of iodine; the Swiss naturalists, however, do not take this view. There are 21 different kinds of fish in the lake, the most abundant and highly esteemed of which are the *Ferraz*. Vast numbers of migratory birds also visit this spot, amongst which the Eider-goose from the Arctic regions, the American pigeon, the Ibis of the Nile and the African swallow are occasionally seen, and especially on the Arve (R. 57). Specimens of these are preserved at the "Musée académique" at Geneva (p. 222). The navigation of the lake is inconsiderable, but there are many vessels of 180 tons; the graceful lateen sail, rarely seen except at Leghorn and on the Scottish lakes (where they bear the name of "goose-wings") is here employed and has a very picturesque appearance; on the banks are seen the sweet and wild chestnut, the walnut, the magnolia in great luxuriance, also the cedar of Lebanon and the vine.

The lake of Geneva, like the lake of Constance, is subject to occasional changes of level (*seyches*). At particular spots the water rises several feet without any apparent cause, nor is there any perceptible motion; it remains at this height for a period never exceeding 25 min., and then again subsides to its original level. This phenomenon is usually attributed to the action of the wind upon the surface of the water; it occurs more frequently during the night than in the day, in spring and autumn than in summer, and seems also dependent upon other atmospheric influences. The waves of the lake during stormy weather are named by the natives "*moutons*". In the early months of the year the water is lowest; in July, August and September the melting of the snow occasions a rise of 5 or 6 ft. The currents (*ardyres*) caused by the rising of subterraneous springs are frequently so strong, that no oar can resist them. Waterspouts are also of occasional occurrence. It has been ascertained that when the temperature of the lake at the surface is 76° Fahr., at a depth of 923 ft. it is only 46°. The lake has never been entirely frozen over.

The Lake of Geneva has been for centuries a theme for writers of all countries. Its connection with some of the greatest names of modern times is universally *known*—Voltaire and Goethe speak of it with enthusiasm, Rousseau *makes it the scene* of his impassioned romance the "Nouvelle Héloïse", *the exquisite stanzas* of Byron who dwelt for some time upon its shores, *fairly describe its* varied beauties, Alexander Dumas finds it worthy of com

parison with the bay of Naples, indeed the arts of the poet and painter have been ransacked to do justice to this lovely expanse of water which combines the sunny softness of the Lago Maggiore with the imposing grandeur of the Lake of Lucerne. *Mont Blanc* is visible only from the W. shore, from Geneva, Nyon, Rolle and more especially from Morges (p. 231).

The steamboat starts from the Grand quay on the l. bank opposite "Rousseau's island" (p. 220). Soon after starting the view of the city is imposing (comp. p. 226), and a charming survey of the beautiful sloping bank, sprinkled with innumerable villas, is obtained. The vessel proceeds along the W. (right) shore.

Versoix (1186 ft.), a considerable village which formerly belonged to France. The *Duke of Choiseul*, minister of Louis XV., being hostile to Geneva, contemplated founding a rival city here. The streets were even mapped out, but this futile design was never matured.

Coppet (*Croix; Ange*), opposite to Hermance (p. 246). The castle formerly belonged to *Necker*, a native of Geneva, who from being a banker at Paris was appointed minister of finance by Louis XVI.; in 1790 he quitted Paris and retired to Coppet, where he died in 1804. His daughter, the celebrated Madame *de Staël* (d. 1817), the first female writer of her age, likewise resided here for many years, and attracted a brilliant circle of wits and savants around her. Her desk, her portrait by David, and a bust of Necker are shown to those who may feel an interest in names which fill no mean place in the page of history. The father and daughter, with other members of their family, are buried in a chapel hidden from view by a group of trees and surrounded by a wall, to the W. of the castle. The whole is now the property of the son-in-law of Madame de Staël, the Duc *de Broglie*. The celebrated French philosopher Bayle lived here two years, from 1670 to 1672, as tutor to the children of Count *Dohna* who was the proprietor of the castle at that time.

Nyon, Germ. *Neuss* (* *Couronne*, obliging landlord, carriage to St. Cergues, see p. 231; * *Ange*, moderate; Telegr. stat.), the *Colonia Julia equestris* of the Romans. The ancient castle, in the Romanesque style, with walls 10 ft. in thickness, and 5 towers, is now the property of the town. It was built in the 12th century, and inhabited in recent times by *Victor von Bonstetten* (d. 1832), governor of Bern; his friends *Johann von Müller*, *Salis* and *Matthisson* often visited him here. *Carnot* (d. 1823 at Magdeburg), the able and devoted adherent of Napoleon also found a refuge here. Farther on, among the trees stands the large castle of *Prangins*, formerly the property of *Joseph Buonaparte*, now of Prince Napoleon who purchased it in 1859.

On a promontory stands *Promenthoux*, and on the opp. bank, 3 M. distant, *Yvoire* (p. 247). The Jura mountains withdraw more and more from view. The most conspicuous peaks are the *Dôle* (5175 ft.), the highest summit of the chain, 500 to 600 ft. higher than the adjoining ridge, and to the N. of this the *Noir-Mont* (4802 ft.). The lake forms a semicircular bay from the mouth of the *Promenthouse* to the *Aubonne* (on the other side of Rolle, and is here at its greatest width (comp. p. 229). On the shores of this bay, which bears the name of *La Côte*, one of the best of the Swiss wines (p. 215) is produced.

Ascent of the *Dôle (5175 ft.), a very agreeable excursion: Diligence from Nyon (1862, at 6 a. m.) or Omnibus in 3 hrs. to St. Cergues (*Post; Union, *Restaurant Amat*, 5 min. walk from the post-office, between the old castle of St. Cergues and the Noirmont, commands a lovely view, prices moderate), a small village at the N. E. base of the Dôle, ⅔rds of the way from the top; thence with a guide (one of the gensd'armes at the station may serve), fee 5 frs., but the services of a guide may be dispensed with, provided the tourist remembers to keep steadily towards the W. S. W.) to the summit of the Dôle and back in 5 hrs. (including rest), which still leaves time to reach Nyon the same night if desired. A carriage-road runs direct from Nyon through *Gingins* (where, as well as at *Grens* to the S. E., there are moderate Pensions, at present resorted to almost exclusively by inhabitants of Geneva) to the Dôle; a carriage may be taken as far as *Trélex*, on the road to St. Cergues, but from that point to St. Cergues driving is more tedious than walking. The view is picturesque in the highest degree, embracing Mont Blanc, which is also visible from the Restauration Amat below. The route from St. Cergues to the N. W. by the Noirmont, which traverses a very uninteresting district, to the valley of Joux should be avoided. Diligence from St. Cergues by *les Rousses*, a small French frontier-fort, *le Brassus* (p. 215), *le Sentier* (p. 215), the *Lac de Joux* and *le Lieu* (p. 215), to *le Pont*, a pleasant and diversified excursion, through the valley of *Dappes* (at the E. base of the Dôle), a district adjudged to Switzerland in 1815, but until recently a source of contention between that country and France.

Rolle (* *Tête Noire*, moderate, fine view; *Couronne*, Telegr. station), birthplace of the Russian general *Laharpe*, tutor of the emperor Alexander I., and one of the most zealous advocates of the separation of the canton of Vaud from Bern (1798), comp. p. 234. His native town has erected an *Obelisk*, 40 ft. in height, on a small island in the lake to his memory.

3 M. N. of Rolle, on the ridge of a vine-clad hill, above the village of *Bougy*, is a point which commands a view of European celebrity, the ****Signalde Bougy** (2730 ft.), 1850 ft. above the lake, of which it commands a glorious prospect, with the mountains of Savoy, and Mont Blanc towering behind them. Aubonne (**Couronne;* Telegr. station), a small town of great antiquity, lies 2½ M. E. of the Signal. The church contains a monument to the French Admiral Duquesne (d. 1687). The castle formerly belonged to the celebrated traveller Tavernier. Omnibus from Aubonne to the station of *Allaman*, see p. 215.

The shore of the lake between Rolle and Lausanne is almost flat. On a promontory stands the village of St. Prex, *then, in a wide bay,* **Morges** (* Hôtel des Alpes at the wharf, *pension 6 fr.;* **Hôtel du Port*; Couronne; Grand-Frèdéri

Telegr. stat.), one of the busiest manufacturing towns of Vaud, with a harbour capable of accommodating about 180 vessels. The castle, built in 1230, is now used as a magazine for artillery. The turreted castle of *Vufflens*, with its square tower, stands on an eminence at some distance to the N.; tradition attributes its construction to Queen Bertha (p. 197). From this point **Mont Blanc* is visible, when the weather is clear, in all its glory to the r., through an opening in the hills. The station (p. 215) is 8 min. from the steamboat-wharf. The steamboat next reaches **Ouchy** (1154 ft.) (**Hôtel Beau-Rivage*, near the landing-place, a large establishment, situated in the midst of pleasure-grounds, with 140 rooms, commanding a full view of the lake and the Alps, R. from 2 fr., L. ½, B. 1½, refreshments "à la carte," landlord Herr *Rüffenacht*, late proprietor of the Hôtel des Bergues at Geneva; **Anker*, moderate, under the staircase at the entrance is a "*débit de vin*", convenient for pedestrians waiting for the steamer; in front of the Hôtel de Beau-Rivage is a new *Bath-house* for gentlemen and ladies, bath 50 cent. incl. linen, the bather can swim out into the lake), formerly *Rive*, the port of Lausanne. Omnibuses await passengers for Lausanne (½ fr., trunk ½ fr.), where they arrive after an ascent through vineyards of 20 min. On the lake to the E. is the country-house and park of Mr. Haldimann (p. 233).

From Lausanne to Ouchy the road descends on the E. side of the church of St. Francis; from Lausanne to the station to the W. near the Hôtel Gibbon. This road leads to the lake where the ladies' baths are situated, and is interdicted during bathing hours to the other sex. The whole length of the vine-clad slope is adorned with villas. Almost every entrance bears the inscription: "*Le juge de paix défend sous peine d'amende de passer*" (entrance forbidden under penalty). Walks 400 paces in length have often such a notice at the extremity, subjecting the stranger frequently to no little inconvenience.

Lausanne (1583 ft.), the *Losonium* of the Romans, with 20,724 inhab. (1658 Rom. Cath.), is the capital of the Canton de Vaud, comp. p. 233.

Hotels. *Falcon (Pl. a.), R. from 2 fr., L. 1, B. 1½, table d'hôte at 1 3 fr., at 5 4 fr., A. 1 fr.; *Hôtel Gibbon (Pl. b.), near the post office. In the garden behind the dining-room the historian Gibbon wrote the concluding portion of his great work, "The Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire," in 1787. *Bellevue (Pl. c.); *Hôtel du Grand-Pont (Pl. e.), by the large bridge and near the post office, much frequented by commercial travellers, R. 1½, B. 1, D. with W. 3, A. ½ fr., a café below; Hôtel de la Poste (Pl. d.), opposite the post office, R. 1½, B. 1, D. 2½, A. ½ fr.; Hôtel du Nord; Hôtel d'Angleterre, similar prices, all three of the second class. Hôtel des Alpes (also Café-restaurant), at the station, in a garden. Hôtel Beau-Rivage near *Ouchy*, see above.

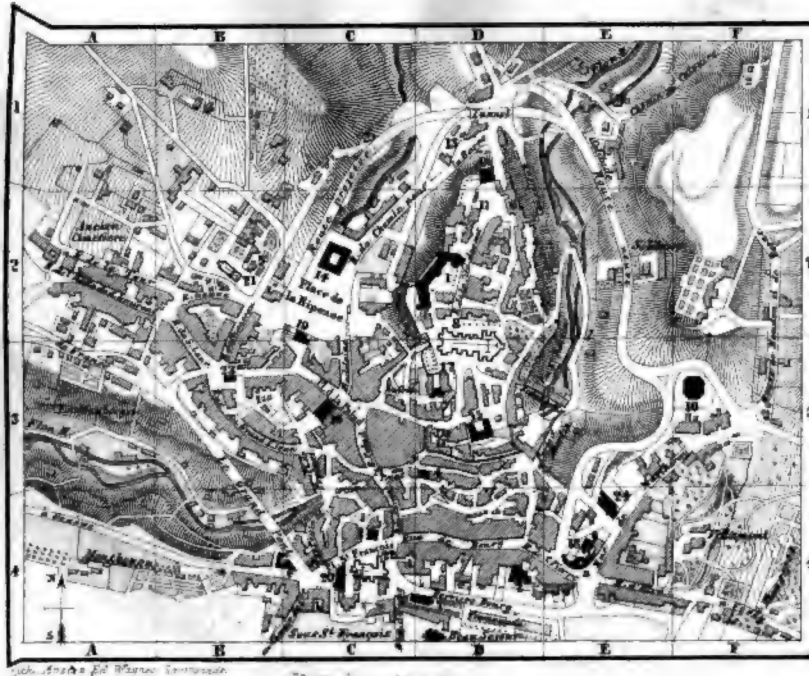
Pensions. Pension Chevallier 5 fr., and others.

***Cigars* at Luginbuhl's**, opposite the Faucon.

***Lake Baths* at *Ouchy*,** see above.

***Station* on the slope** below the town.

***Omnibus* from the station into the town**, or to Ouchy (to the steamboats), ½ *fr., trunk* ½ *fr.*



Lausanne.

1. Académie D.2
2. Banque cantonale D.4
3. Bazar Vaudois C.4
4. Boucheries D.3
5. Brasseries E.2
6. Casernes D.2
7. Casino D.4
8. Cathédrale D.2
9. Château D.1
10. Douane F.3
11. Eglise allemande D.3
12. Evêché D.3
13. Gymnastique D.1
14. Halle aux blés C.2
15. Hôpital D.3
16. Hôtel de Ville C.3
17. Maison cantonale D.2
18. Manège E.4
19. Musée Arland C.2
20. Poste C.4
21. Temple catholique B.2
22. " " St. François C.4
23. " " St. Laurent B.3
24. Théâtre E.4

Hôtel

a. du Faucon E.4
b. Gibbon C.4
c. de Belle vue D.4
d. de la Poste C.4
e. du Grand Pont C.4

Post Office, near the church of St. Francis, at the entrance of the town on the station side.

Telegraph Station in the Post Office.

English Church Service at the English chapel erected by Mr. Haldimann.

Lausanne, visible on the lake from a great distance, is most delightfully situated on the terraced slopes of *Mont Jorat* (*Jurten*, comp. p. 198), overshadowed by its cathedral on one side, and its castle on the other. The interior of the town produces a less agreeable impression, the streets being mostly steep, and the houses in the more ancient portion presenting a mean appearance. The two quarters are connected by a magnificent *bridge (the *Grand-Pont*) erected between 1839 and 1844, also named the *Pichard* bridge after the architect who designed it. The almost level causeway which this talented engineer has succeeded in laying down throughout the town passes under the castle by a tunnel, 50 paces long, near the Place de la Riponne, in which, as well as the new Berner Strasse and the Casino Promenade, the houses are large and handsome.

The ***Cathedral** (Pl. 8), erected from 1235 to 1275, and consecrated by Gregory X. in the presence of Rudolf of Habsburg, is a Gothic edifice of simple but massive construction. In order to reach the terrace on which it stands, a flight of 164 steps of mean appearance must be ascended from the market-place. The sacristan (*marguillier*) is generally either in or near the cathedral; his residence is No. 7, Escalier du Marché; the edifice is open on Thursdays.

In the year 1536 a celebrated disputation took place in this church, in which *Calvin*, *Farel*, and *Viret* participated, and which resulted in the episcopal seat being transferred to Freiburg, the separation of Vaud from the Romish Church, and the suppression of the supremacy of Savoy. The interior of this Protestant church (333 ft. long, 143 ft. wide) is strikingly symmetrical in its proportions. The vaulted roof of the aisle, 61 ft. in height, is supported by clustered columns of different designs, 20 in number. Two galleries run completely round the aisle and choir, also supported by a number of light and graceful columns. The choir is likewise ornamented with pillars arranged in the form of a semicircle; in the arcades which surround the choir appears an ancient form of pilaster, a relic of the Burgundian-Romanesque style of architecture. The beautiful circular window and the W. and S. portals with their carvings also merit inspection. Above the cupola rises a clock-tower, covered with wrought iron. The old tower was destroyed by lightning in 1820. The most remarkable *Monuments are those of Duke *Victor Amadeus VIII.* of Savoy (d. 1451), whom the Council of Bâle (p. 2) elected pope under the title of *Felix V.*; farther on in the choir are monuments to *Otto von Grandson* (?), who fell in a duel (p. 214) (the absence of hands to the figure has no symbolical signification); the bishop *Wilhelm von Menthonex* (d. 1406); the Russian Prince *Orlow* (d. 1782); the Duchess *Caroline von Curland* (d. 1783); *Harriet Stratford-Canning* (d. 1818), first wife of the present Lord Stratford de Redcliffe, at that period ambassador in Switzerland (by Bartolini, and not by Canova, as is commonly believed); Countess *Wallmoden-Gimborn* (d. 1783), mother of the Countess of *Stein*, wife of the celebrated Prussian minister, etc. A tablet on the wall of the N. transept near these monuments bears the following inscription: "A la mémoire du Major Davel, mort sur l'échafaud en 1723, le 24 Avril, mar

des droits et de la liberté du peuple Vaudois", a tribute paid to his memory by Laharpe (p. 231), his successor.

The *Terrace* (formerly the churchyard) commands a fine *view of the town, the lake, and the Alps of Savoy, which is seen to still greater advantage from the summit of the tower, 154 ft. in hight. The adjoining episcopal palace (*Evêché*, Pl. 12) is now used as a prison and court of justice. The view from the ancient episcopal **Castle** (Pl. 9) (now the cantonal Council Hall), which stands higher up, is also very fine. The building was erected in the 13th century, but from repeated alterations has lost much of its original character.

The **Cantonal Museum** (Pl. 1) (open from 11 to 3 on Sundays, Wednesdays, and Saturdays) is in the *Collége* near the cathedral. It contains a collection of natural history, animals, minerals, a rich collection of freshwater conchylia, presented by M. de Charpentier (d. 1855), also antiquities from Aventicum (p. 197) and Vidy, the ancient Lausanne.

The **Arlaud Museum** (Pl. 19), founded by the artist of that name in 1846, in a large building on the *Riponne* opposite the corn-exchange (*Grenette*), is open from 11 to 3 gratis on Sundays, Wednesdays, and Saturdays, on other days fee 1 fr. It contains a small collection of pictures by the old masters, and also some good modern works: *Calame*, Lake of Brienz; *Diday*, Rosenlaui; *Gleyre*, Execution of Major Davel (see p. 233), etc.

The admirably organized **Blind-Asylum** (*Asyle des Aveugles*), ½ M. from the town, on the high road to France, was founded by a wealthy and benevolent Englishman, Mr. Haldimann, who resides at a pretty country-house in the vicinity of Lausanne, and takes great interest in all the philanthropic institutions of the canton. The **Blumer Institution**, for children diseased in mind or body, in the castle of *Vennes*, is 1½ M. above Lausanne, on the road to Bern. The **Penitentiary**, erected in 1828, is a well-conducted establishment. The *Schools* of Lausanne are also in high repute.

The **Montbenon**, a ridge in the immediate vicinity of the town, at an equal elevation, on the road to Geneva which diverges to the W. near the Hôtel du Grand-Pont, is laid out with alleys on the W. side, and commands a lovely view of the lake, and serves as promenade, exercise-ground and place of assembly.

Lausanne and its environs are more beautifully wooded than any of the towns on the eastern bay of the Lake of *Geneva.*

The **Signal (1994 ft.)*, 1½ M. above the town, commands a view justly *held in high estimation.* From the post office to the castle ¼ hr.; after *passing the tunnel* (by a bridge), proceeding along the road for about 100

paces, ascending the causeway to the r., and then a staircase on the l., the carriage-road is reached, which must be followed as far as the summer-house in the pleasure-grounds on the r., to which a footpath leads. Descent to the N. through the wood, then to the r. to (15 min.) *Montmeillan* (restaurant), and back in 15 min. more by a shady path to the castle. The view embraces a great portion of the lake. Mont Blanc is not visible from this point, but is seen from the **Belles Roches** (a rocky eminence 1½ M. from the town, to the r. of the Yverdon road).

On the steep and lofty mountain-slopes (at the base of which lie the villages of *Lutry*, *Cully*, and *St. Saphorin*) which bear the name of *La Vaux*, one of the best and strongest of the Swiss white wines is cultivated with the greatest care. Between *Pully* and *Lutry*, higher up, is the lofty viaduct of the Lausanne-Freiburg line, across the valley of the *Paudèze*. The amphitheatre of mountains becomes grander as the steamboat advances: the Moléson, Dent de Jaman, Rochers de Naye, the Tour d'Ay, and the Tour de Mayen, Dent de Morcles, Dent du Midi; between these, to the S., Mont Catogne, and in the background the snowy pyramid of Mont Velan (R. 62).

Vevay, Germ. *Vivis*, the *Vibiscus* of the Romans.

Hotels. *Trois Couronnes, or Hôtel Monnet, close to the lake, one of the largest, four stories high, beautifully situated, and well organised, much frequented by English, R. from 2 to 20 fr., L. ¾, B. 1½, déjeuner à la fourchette 3, table d'hôte at 12¼, 3, at 5 and 8, 4 fr. exc. wine, A. 1 fr., pension from Oct. 1st to July 1st, 7 fr.; *Hôtel du Lac, on the lake, smaller, R. 2 fr. and upwards, L. ¼, B. 1¼, table d'hôte exc. W. at 1, 3 fr. at 5, 4 fr., at 8, 3½ fr., A. ½ fr.; *Trois Rois, not far from the station, no view, R. 1½, L. ½, B. 1¼, D. inc. W. at 12½ and 5, 3 fr., A. ½ fr.; Croix Blanche, near the post office, R. 2, B. 1¼, D. inc. W. 3, A. ½ fr., accommodation limited; Hôtel du Pont, at the station, with a small garden; Hôtel de la Poste, in the town.

Pensions see p. 237.

Café du Lac, unpretending, entrance Rue du Lac, near the steamboat wharf (Place du Lac), balcony facing the lake.

Cigars at Scheurer's, near the Hôtel Monnet.

Baths at the E. extremity of the town; small bath-houses on the lake; farther on a swimming-bath.

Station on the N. side of the town, on the l. bank of the Vevayse.

Post Office, Place de l'ancien port.

Telegraph Office, Place de l'Hôtel de Ville.

Omnibus from the station to the hotels 20 cent., trunk 10 cent.; to the Tour-de-Peilz 30 cent., trunk 15 cent.; to Bulle at 5 p. m. (from Bulle to Vevay at 5 a. m. in 3¼ hrs.).

One-Horse Carriage, half a day 8 fr. and 2 fr. driver's fee.

Rowing-boats on the lake, at Widow Roussy's, 30 Rue du Lac, without a rower 1 hr. 1 fr., with 1 rower 2, with 2 rowers 3 fr.; to Chillon, with 1 rower 6, with 2 rowers 10 fr.; to St. Gingolph (p. 248) same charges; to the rocks of Meillerie (p. 248), with 2 rowers 12, with 3 rowers 15 fr.

Pianofortes at Ratzenberger's.

Stationery at R. Hofer's.

Physicians. Dr. De Montet, Dr. Muret. *Grape-cure* see p. 238.

English Church Service at the Church of St. Clair.

Vevay, charmingly situated at the influx of the Vevayse (1154 ft.), is the second town of Vaud, with a population of *6538 (800 Rom.* Cath.). Rousseau has helped to immortalize *this spot.* The views from the small terrace at the mark

the quay and the new *Château of M. Couvreu* (a beautiful *garden with plants of southern growth, admission on paying 1 fr. to the gardener) embrace the whole scene of the "*Nouvelle Heloise*", the "burning pages" of which depict with the utmost force and accuracy all the features of this lovely neighbourhood; to the E. the Tour de Peilz, Clarens, Montreux, and Chillon are visible; next Villeneuve and the mouth of the Rhone; in the background the Alps of Valais, the Dent du Midi, Mont Velan (adjoining the Great St. Bernard) and Mont Catogne (the "Sugar-loaf"); on the S. shore of the lake, the rocks of Meillerie, overshadowed by the Dent d'Oche, at the foot of the mountain the village of St. Gingolph (p. 248).

The **Church of St. Martin**, erected in 1498, with the churchyard, outside the town on an eminence (the "*Terrasse du Panorama*"), among vineyards, surrounded by linden and chestnut trees, commands a lovely prospect. It is only used for service during the summer. A *mountain-index ("Indicateur des Montagnes")* has been erected here.

In this church repose the remains of the regicides Ludlow ("*potestatis arbitrariae oppugnator acerrimus*" as the marble tablet records) and Broughton. The republicanism of Ludlow was of the purest kind; he opposed the ambitious views of Cromwell, and was free alike from hypocrisy and fanaticism. Broughton read the sentence to king Charles ("*dignatus fuit sententiam regis regum profari, quam ob causam expulsus patria sua*" is the canting inscription on his monument). On the restoration of Charles II. he demanded the surrender of the refugees, a request the Swiss Government firmly refused to comply with. Ludlow's house, at the E. extremity of the town, bore the following inscription chosen by himself: "*Omne solum forti patria*"; it is, however, said to have been purchased and removed by one of his descendants.

In the best wine-years the guild of vintners (*l'Abbaye de Vignerons*) celebrates a peculiar festival, probably a relic of the superstitions of the Roman age. The last occasion of the kind was in 1851, when thousands of visitors were attracted by the novelty of the spectacle; it will not probably occur again for many years. The principal feature of the ceremony consists in an immense allegorical procession, in which sacred and mythological subjects are very discordantly blended together.

The Castle of **Hauteville*, 1½ M. N. E. of Vevay, with a park kept in admirable order, commands a beautiful view from the terrace and temple. In the same direction, 2¼ M. higher up, is the ancient castle of *Blonay* (not to be confounded with the castle of the same name near Evian, p. —), which has been in the possession of the family of that name for centuries; the path from Hauteville to Blonay constantly inclines to the r. through vineyards, walnut trees, and picturesque villages. (Near Blonay the path to the r. past the bridge may be taken; this descends to the carriage-road below, which in 20 min. leads to the bridge below *Chatelard* [p. 237], where *the path, described p. 237,* from Vevay to Montreux and Chillon *may be taken.)* *3 M.* farther, to the N. E., are the Pleiades *(properly Pleyaux, 4213* ft.), a mountain which commands a

celebrated view, and at the E. base of which is *L'Alliaz* (3215 ft.), a small sulphur-bath establishment.

(From Vevay to Freiburg see R. 45; over the Jaman into the valley of the Sarine and to Thun RR. 42, 40. An agreeable excursion to St. Gingolph (1½ hr. by boat), to Novel (on foot), thence ascending the Blanchard (p. 249). The inn at St. Gingolph is of the homeliest description, and at Novel nothing can be procured; the traveller should therefore provide himself with refreshments at Vevay.)

To the E. of Vevay is *Bellerive* Educational Establishment, well known in many English and American families, founded by M. Sillig; the little fleet belonging to the pupils is visible from the Hôtel Monnet, lying at anchor or cruising about on the lake. The tower among the trees beyond, the *Tour de Peilz* (*Turris Peliana*), said to have been built by Peter of Savoy in the 13th century, was, previous to the separation of the cantons of Vaud and Bern, used as a prison. In the neighbouring castle there is a collection of ancient weapons, the property of M. *Rigaud-Saladin.* In the vicinity stands a country house of green sandstone erected by the *Princess Liegnitz*, widow of Frederick William III. of Prussia by a morganatic marriage, in 1857.

Pedestrians proceeding from Vevay to Montreux and Chillon (7½ M.) will do well to avoid the hot and dusty high-road, and select the shady path along the slope of the hill, which winds among villas and gardens and commands a lovely view of the lake almost the entire way. It is now intersected by the railway in many places and is therefore somewhat more difficult to find. The first vineyard-path to the l. 20 min. beyond la Tour; then towards the r.; in 12 min. to the l.; 12 min. direction-post (p. 191), to the r. to Maladeyre and Clarens; 7 min. l. inland, and immediately afterwards across a bridge; 17 min. cross-way, where the broad path must still be followed; 3 min. below the castle of Chatelard, built towards the end of the 15th century, now the property of the pastor *Marquis;* then across a bridge to the r. down a paved way; 5 min. to the l., a slight ascent; 3 min. Churchyard of Clarens (monument to the celebrated theologian *Alex. Vinet*, d. 1847, and another to the wife of the Russian general *von Czettritz-Neuhauss*, executed at Rome by Imhof), which commands a lovely view; the path continues at the same elevation, traverses a wood of walnut-trees, and (30 min.) leads to the church of Montreux, thence S. W. to Veytaux, and down to the high-road.

Not far from the lake, 3¾ M. from Vevay lies the beautiful village of **Clarens**, immortalized by Rousseau. *M. Mirabaud*, a banker of Geneva possesses several pretty villas here, in the grounds of which is a small chestnut copse called the "Bosquet de Julie". The original plantation so called, of Rousseau's romance, has long since disappeared, having been according to the indignant comments of Lord Byron replaced by vineyards by the monks of St. Bernard to whom the land appertained; but the name which consecrated the spot survives. A beautiful view from above Clarens, near the churchyard (see above).

On this S. E. bay of the Lake of Geneva a number of **Pensions** (see *Introduction III.*) have been established for many years. The best-known of them are here mentioned in their order from Vevay. At Vevay: Pens*ion du Chateau* (6—8 fr.), three houses to the E. of the Hôtel Monnet, wi

large shady garden on the lake, patronised by American and English families. Some houses farther *Pension Nicoud*; then **Pension Turin*, with terrace on the lake, and *Pension Maillard*; *Pension Delessert*, Rue des Promenades, opposite the church of St. Martin (p. 236), especially recommended for ladies who travel alone. Near Vevay at the Tour de Peilz: *Belleeue* (5—6 fr.), thel ast house of the little town, garden down to the lake. At Clarens: *Perret*, attic 3½, lower rooms 5 fr., many English; **Mury* (4½ fr.); *Genton* (3½ fr.); *Maison Puinzieux*, entire suite, 4 rooms, kitchen, servants' room, with bed and table linen 150 fr. per month; *Mayor-Vincent* (3½ fr.); *Mayor-Vaultier* (4 fr.), no view of the lake. At the end of the village two villas belonging to *M. Mirabeau*, charmingly situated, to be let. Between Clarens and Vernex: *Pension Clarentzia* (5 fr. excl. W.) with a garden newly laid out, beautiful view, good rooms. — At Chernex (above Vernex, in the plantation) several Pensions at 3 fr., most frequented in spring and autumn. — At Vernex (Telegr. station) the **Cygne*, Pension 5 fr., R. facing the lake 6 fr., also an hotel (R. 1½, B. 1, D. inc. W. 3, L. and A. ¾ fr.), close to the lake, boat to Chillon (1 hr. there, 1 hr. back, ½ hr. stay at the castle) with 1 rower 2½ fr., to Vevay (1½ hr.) 3 fr. Near the landing-place is an apothecary's shop; a reading-room in the same house. Above the Cygne, on the hill, *Monod* (4 fr.) prettily situated; somewhat higher the former *Pension Lorius*. *Hôtel de Montreux*, near the railway-station, new. — At Montreux: Near the wharf *Haute-Rive* (5 to 6 fr.), beautiful view in all directions; **Visinand* (5 fr.), in the upper part of the village, good table; *Henchoz* (4 fr.); **Vaultier* (5 fr.), very large, well situated, attentive landlady; **Ketterer* (5 fr.), below the church of Montreux, charmingly situated with a lovely view of the lake, Chillon in the foreground, and the snow-peaks of the Dent du Midi behind, well built, containing 30 rooms, boat belonging to the establishment. — At Territet: **Hôtel des Alpes* (4½ fr.); at Veytaux: *Masson* (4 fr.); between Chillon and Villeneuve, on an eminence, the handsome **Hôtel Byron* (7½ fr.). — At Glion (2014 ft.), on a spur of the mountain ("*Righi Vaudoise*"), above Montreux, in a healthy and beautiful situation, **Hôtel Mirabaud* (5—6 fr.), highly recommended for the whey-cure and particularly well conducted; a good carriage-road (¾ hr.), and a steep footpath (½ hr.) lead to the hotel. Higher up, at Glion itself, are several pensions at moderate charges.

Most of these Pensions receive passing travellers at hotel prices, but in summer they are often full. The grape-cure commences usually at the end of September and lasts about 4 weeks. Grapes charged 50 cent. per lb. — Bex (p. 242) has lately become a place of considerable resort (*Hôtel de l'Union*, p. 242; *Pension des Bains*; **Pension Crochet*, generally crowded); its promenades are more shaded than those at Montreux, but the absence of the lake renders it less attractive. — In the height of summer, when the heat on the lake and in the valley of the Rhone becomes overpowering, the Pensions at Château d'Oex (p. 187) are much frequented. There are also similar pensions at Geneva, see p. 217.

All the villages which lie scattered about partly on the lake and partly on the mountain, *Clarens*, *Chernex*, *Vernex*, *Montreux*, *Glion*, *Colonges*, *Veytaux* etc., are in the parish of *Montreux*. This district is separated into two divisions by the brook of Montreux; the portion on the r. bank is named collectively *Chatelard* (p. 237), that on the l. *Les Planches*.

Montreux (*Hôtel de l'Union; Pont*), in the centre of these scattered hamlets on the lake is rising into importance from the beauty of its situation and the mildness of its climate. It possesses a handsome church which commands a superb *view *of the lake, from the mouth of the Rhone to far beyond Lausanne. Figs, pomegranates and laurels flourish here in the open air, and the wine is much praised. Consumptive patients

Chillon

are frequently sent to Montreux, its sheltered situation rendering it peculiarly adapted for a winter residence.

Excursions from Montreux. **Rochers de Naye* (6945 ft.), close to the Jaman on the S., ascent in 4 to 5 hrs., descent 3 hrs., view embracing the entire chain of the mountains of Bern, Valais and Savoy, Mont Blanc only partially visible. — *Mont Cubly* (3629 ft.), to the N. E. of Chernex, to the summit and back in 4 hrs. — Through *Sonzier* to the *Pont de Pierre*, by the *Baie de Montreux*, returning by the Hôtel Mirabaud (Righi Vaudois), or the reverse way, 3 hrs. walk. — To *Chernex*, by *Chaulin* to the *Bains de l'Alliaz* and the *Pleïades*, returning by *Blonay* (p. 236), 8 hrs.

Ascent of the Jaman see 190. Mules may be hired.

The ***Castle of Chillon**, with its massive walls and towers, stands on an insulated rock (1½ M. from Montreux), at a distance of 60 ft. from the shore with which it is connected by a wooden bridge.

"Chillon! thy prison is a holy place,
And thy sad floor an altar — for 'twas trod,
Until his very steps have left a trace
Worn, as if the cold pavement were a sod,
By Bonivard! — may none those marks efface,
For they appeal from tyranny to God."

The noble author of these exquisite lines has invested this spot with much of the peculiar interest which attaches to it, but it is an error to identify Bonivard, the victim to the tyranny of the Duke of Savoy and by him confined in these gloomy dungeons for a period of six years with Byron's "Prisoner of Chillon". The author calls his poem a Fable, and when he composed it he was not aware of the history of Bonivard or he would, as he himself states, have attempted to dignify the subject by an endeavour to celebrate his courage and virtue. The following brief particulars of a man with whose name these gloomy walls are so intimately associated may be acceptable to the traveller as he contemplates the spot. Francis Bonivard was born in 1496. He was the son of Louis Bonivard, Lord of Lune, and at the age of 16 inherited from his uncle the rich priory of St. Victor, close to the walls of Geneva. The Duke of Savoy having attacked the republic of Geneva, Bonivard warmly espoused its cause and thereby incurred the relentless hostility of the Duke, who caused him to be seized and imprisoned in the castle of Grolée where he remained two years. — On being restored to liberty he returned to his priory, but in 1528 he was again in arms against those who had seized his ecclesiastical revenues; the city of Geneva supplied him with the munitions of war, in return for which Bonivard parted with his birthright, the revenues of which were applied by the Genevese to the support of the city hospital. Bonivard was afterwards employed in the service of the republic, and in 1530 when travelling between Moudon and Lausanne fell into the power of his old enemy the Duke of Savoy, who caused him to be confined in the castle of

Chillon.— In 1536 he was restored to liberty by the Genevese forces under Nögelin; he returned to the republic and was made a citizen. Bonivard's subsequent existence was a stormy one, and he died in 1571 at the age of 75 years.

On the exterior of the building on the S. side the arms of Vaud are painted, and above the Castellan's entrance are the following words inscribed by the Bernese in 1643: *Gott der Herr segne den Ein- und Ausgang* (may God bless all who come in and go out). In the interior is a range of dungeons in which the early reformers and subsequently prisoners of state were confined; across one of the vaults is a beam blackened by age on which the condemned were formerly executed. In the dungeons are eight pillars one of which is half built into the wall—to these pillars the prisoners were fettered, and in the pavement the steps of Bonivard, Prior of St. Victor and the most illustrious of those confined here have left their traces. A fine effect is produced by the beams of the setting sun streaming through the narrow loopholes into these gloomy precincts. Amongst the thousands of names inscribed on the pillars, Byron's appears conspicuous — whether it is the genuine autograph of the great poet or not, is best known to the concierge.

It is an historical fact that in the year 830 Louis le Débonnaire incarcerated the Abbé of Corbier, who instigated his sons to rebellion, in a castle from which only heaven, the Alps and lake Leman were visible (*Pertz, Monum. II. p. 556*); this could have been no other than the Castle of Chillon. Count Peter of Savoy improved and fortified the castle in the 13th century, and it now stands much as he left it. The strong pillars in the vaults are in the ancient Roman style and belonged to the original edifice. The Counts of Savoy frequently resided in it; it was subsequently converted into a state-prison, and since 1798 has served as a military arsenal.

Between Chillon and Villeneuve on the slope of the hill is the *Hôtel Byron* (p. 238). The *Ile de paix*, a small island 30 paces long and 20 wide, ½ M. W. of Villeneuve, commands a complete panoramic view. It was laid out and protected by a wall by a lady a century ago; three acacias now flourish on it.

Byron's lines are vividly recalled to the mind:

"And then there was a little isle,
Which in my very face did smile,
The only one in view."
Prisoner of Chillon. C. XIII.

A recent tragic event has also contributed to the interest of this spot; in 1856 a bridal pair landed there and made fast their boat, but the force of the Rhone current soon afterwards loosened it from its moorings. The bridegroom, who was a *good swimmer*, sprang into the lake to recover it and instantly *disappeared. The* cries of the unfortunate bride were not *heard from the shore* until the following morning.

In the E. bay of the lake (1154 ft.), 9 M. from Vevay, 1½ M. from Chillon, lies **Villeneuve** (*Hôtel du Port* at the steamboat landing-place, R. 1, B. 1, D. at 12½, 2 fr.; *Aigle;* Telegr. station), a small town surrounded by a wall, the *Pennilucus* or *Penneloci* of the Romans. The railway station is behind the town to the E., see below.

Footpath to Montbovon (p. 188) by the *Col de la Tinière* in 4½ hrs., to Chateau d'Oex (p. 187) in 6 hrs.

The Railway (comp. p. 238) from *Geneva* to *Lausanne* is described at p. 215.

Lausanne see p. 232.

The line generally skirts the bank of the lake as far as Villeneuve; a seat should therefore be selected on the right (W.) side. On leaving the station at Lausanne, the Freiburg railway (p. 197) diverges to the l. Before reaching the *Lutry* station the line crosses the *Paudèze* (the viaduct of the Freiburg line with nine arches [p. 196] is above, to the l.), passes through a small tunnel, and then winds round the steep vine-clad slopes of *La Vaux*, which produce the excellent wine mentioned at p. 235. On the opposite (S.) bank are the rocks of *Meillerie* (p. 248). Then another tunnel. The high-road is below to the r., traversing vineyards.

From *Cully* to *Rivaz-St-Saphorin* the line runs close to the lake. (Here the line from Lausanne to Freiburg, which has been gradually ascending, leaves the bank of the lake and turns inland to the N. E.) Before Vevay the line leaves the lake; the train crosses the impetuous *Vevayse*, frequently dry in summer, and stops at

Vevay (p. 235), behind the town.

The line skirts the foot of the mountain for some distance, and passes through a tunnel before the *Clarens* station (p. 237). On emerging from this the view of Montreux, Chillon, and the E. extremity of the lake is very beautiful. The next station **Vernex-Montreux** (p. 238) is at a considerable elevation above the lake. The line now again approaches the lake; the **Veytaux-Chillon** station (p. 239) is some distance from the castle.

Villeneuve, see above. The line passes in the rear of this village and enters the valley of the *Rhone*, which is here 3 M. wide, bounded on both sides by high mountains. The bottom of the valley is perfectly level and in most parts marshy.

On the W. side of the valley, near Bouveret, the Rhone flows into the lake; its grey waters, which in the course of *ages have brought* down considerable masses of deposit, present

a curious contrast to the crystalline azure of the same river where it rushes through the bridges at Geneva.

The first station in the valley of the Rhone is *Roche.* Near *Yvorne* (1464 ft.) a large mass of the mountain was precipitated by an earthquake upon the village below in 1584. An excellent wine is grown in the gorge. This large, picturesque village extends along a vine-clad ridge near Aigle, a short distance to the l. of the railway. On the r. the jagged peak of the *Dent du Midi* (p. 250) is visible.

Station **Aigle** (1290 ft.), Germ. *Aelen* (**Hôtel du Midi; Croix Blanche* at the entrance of the village; restaurant near the station, beer; Telegr. station), on the romantic *Grande-Eau* (p. 187), the *Aquila* or *Aquileja* of the Romans (comp. p. 249), was a Roman cavalry station. The village is built of black marble found in the neighbourhood.

A very agreeable excursion to the Ormonts (p. 187), by carriage as far as Sepey or the Hôtel des Diablerets (one-horse carriage 8 fr., fee 1 fr.), on foot to the Ormonts-dessus (there and back in 5 hrs.), by carriage back to Aigle.

On an isolated wooded eminence rising in the valley of the Rhone near the station of *Ollon-St-Triphon,* stands a tower, 60 ft. in height, of Roman origin, the remnant of an ancient castle. The small village is situated on the S. slope of the eminence. A direction-post points to the r. to *Colombey* (p. 249) on the l. bank of the Rhone, connected with the r. bank by a suspension-bridge.

A pleasant excursion to (3 M.) Monthey, in the Val d'Illiez. Ascent of the Dent du Midi see p. 250.

The next station is **Bex** (1293 ft.), pronounced *Bay* (*Union*; *aux Bains*, with saline and alkaline baths; Telegr. station), a small town on the *Avençon*, ¾ M. from the station (restaurant; omnibus 30 cent., trunk 30 cent., carpet-bag 20 cent.); 3 M. to the N. E. are the considerable salt-works of *Devens* and *Bevieux* (Director M. de Charpentier, comp. p. 234, d. 1855). A visit to these works takes half a day, fee to the guide 5 fr. Visitors usually take a carriage to Devens, inspect the salt-works and then visit the mines, where the salt is obtained from the saline, argillaceous slate, by steeping it in fresh water.

A somewhat fatiguing path, but one which will repay the pedestrian, leads from Bex to Sion by the *Col de Chéville* (see R. 63), skirting the Diablerets.

The line now approaches the *Rhone* and crosses it by an iron bridge (Bouveret-Sion, p. 249). Before entering the tunnel (cut through the rock which here descends towards the Rhone, scarcely leaving room for the high-road), the single-*arched stone bridge* by which the high-road crosses from the *r. bank of the* Rhone to the l., and the picturesque situation *of the little town* are seen to advantage. The fortifications

were constructed in 1832 and 1847, previous to the war of the Separate League.

The bridge, popularly supposed to be of Roman origin but really built in the 15th cent., rests with its E. buttress on a spur of the *Dent de Morcles* (9044 ft.), and its W. extremity on one of the *Dent du Midi* (10,107 ft., see p. 250), and has a span of 70 ft.

On emerging from the tunnel behind the town (little of the town itself is visible from the line), the train stops at the St. Maurice station. Passengers by all trains to or from Bex change carriages here. Halfway up the apparently inaccessible precipice to the r. (at the foot of which the station stands) is perched the hermitage of *Notre-Dame-du-Sex* (sax = rock), to which a narrow footpath has been hewn in the rock.

St. Maurice (1259 ft.) (*Union; Ecu du Valais*), an ancient town with very narrow streets, on a delta between the river and the precipice, the *Agaunum* of the Romans, capital of the *Nantuates*, is said to derive its name from St. Maurice, the commandant of the Theban legion, who, according to tradition, was martyred here in 302. The abbey is probably the most ancient ecclesiastical establishment on this side the Alps. St. Theodore, the first bishop of the Valais, is said to have founded it about the end of the 4th cent. Sigmund, king of Burgundy, endowed it so richly in 515 that it once numbered 500 monks. Rudolf I., king of Burgundy, was crowned here in 911. The Augustine fathers who now inhabit it are also teachers at the Gymnasium or grammar-school. The Abbot bears the title of Count and Bishop of Bethlehem in partibus. Some ancient works of art preserved here are worthy of mention: among them a vase of Saracenic workmanship, a pastoral staff in gold with elaborately wrought figures, one inch in height, a chalice of agate, Queen Bertha's chalice, and a rich M. S. of the Gospels, said to have been presented to the abbey by Charlemagne. On the walls of the churchyard, and tower of the ancient church are Roman inscriptions.

The Baths of Lavey (1333 ft.), on the r. bank of the Rhone, 1½ M. to the S., above the bridge of St. Maurice, are much frequented. The warm (100° Fahr.) spring, first discovered in 1831, containing chloride of sodium and sulphate of soda, rises in the bed of the Rhone.

Beyond this, to the r. of the line, is the *Chapelle de Verolliaz* with its rude frescoes, traditionally supposed to stand on the spot where the 6000 soldiers of the Theban legion once suffered martyrdom. On the opp. bank of the Rhone, are the *Baths of Lavey*, see above. The line now approaches the Rhone and winds round the spot where, in August 1835, a gigantic *stream of mud* from the Dent du Midi poured into the valley, *covering it with* debris of all kinds and huge blocks of stone

It is supposed that the summit of the mountain had been frequently struck by lightning and great masses of earth and stone loosened; these in their fall carried with them a portion of the glacier and its moraine, and the mass thus formed was converted by the action of rain and melted ice into an avalanche which, like a stream of lava, slowly glided down the mountain side, tearing up large firs and larches by the roots and bearing along masses of rock, 12 ft. in thickness, on its surface. The train here runs through a cutting, where the nature of the mass of debris may be well observed on both sides.

The station of *Evionnaz* stands on the spot where in 563 a similar mud-stream destroyed the town of *Epaunum*, at which the great Ecclesiastical council of 517 assembled. In front stands the broad snow-clad *Mont Velan* (R. 62). Near the little village of *La Barma* both railway and high-road wind round a projecting rock close to the Rhone, and the beautiful fall of the *Sallenche* known as the ***Pissevache** becomes visible on the r. The Sallenche, which flows from the glaciers of the Dent du Midi, here precipitates itself into the valley of the Rhone from a height of 120 ft.

The Pissevache is 1½ M. from Vernayaz, the nearest station. The path to the r. above the waterfall, formerly accessible only to goats, is now protected by a balustrade (50 cent.); from the height above the fall, where a red flag is usually waving, the glacier of Mont Velan, the true summit of the Great St. Bernard, is distinctly visible.

Beyond **Vernayaz** (Inn), ¾ M. distant, the traveller perceives the bare rocks at the mouth of the ***Gorge du Trient**, which may be ascended to a distance of ¾ M. (where the gorge widens) by means of a wooden gallery attached to the precipice, immediately above the foaming Trient (this gallery is similar to that at Pfäffers, R. 74.) Admission 1 fr.

The view at the entrance of the gorge is very imposing. The rocks, here about 400 ft. high, approach so closely to each other at every turn, that the traveller continually expects to find himself in a mighty vaulted cavern. The sunshine never penetrates into this gully. The report of a small cannon awakens the most deafening reverberations. At the point where the path crosses the Trient for the second time, the stream is said to be 40 ft. deep; at the extremity of the gallery it forms a waterfall, 30 ft. in height. The gorge itself is 9 M. long, extending as far as the Hôtel de la Tête-Noire, (p. 269), from which its entrance is visible. At the mouth of the gorge, in the valley of the Rhone, a path winds upwards to the l. to the summit of the rocks which enclose the chasm, from whence the tourist can look down into the abyss. At the mouth of the gorge is a restaurant where wine and beer may be procured, which are kept cool in a grotto in the gorge itself.

From **Vernayaz** direct to **Chamouny** without passing *Martigny, see p. 269.* **At the bridge by** which the high-road *crosses the Trient*, **a bloody battle** was fought, May 21st,

1844, between the opposing parties of the upper and lower Valais.

Near Martigny, at the extremity of the right angle which the Rhone valley here forms, stands on an eminence to the r. of the line *la Batia* (1860 ft.), a castle of the bishops of Sion, erected by Peter of Savoy (p. 239) in 1260, dismantled in 1518. The somewhat arduous ascent occupies 15 min. from the Dranse bridge. It commands a *view of the broad lower valley of the Rhone as far as Sion, and a part of the Bernese Alps (the Sanetschhorn and a small portion of the Gemmi particularly prominent); on the hills on the S. side stands the Pierre-à-voir (p. 246), which resembles a tower; below are Martigny and Martigny le Bourg; through the valley to the S. W. runs the path to the Forclaz (p. 269), above which rise the peaks of the Aiguilles Rouges; to the N. the Dranse, and beyond it the Trient, empty themselves into the Rhone. The train crosses the *Dranse*, an impetuous mountain-torrent, one arm of which rises on the Great St. Bernard (R. 62). It flows into the Rhone, N. of Martigny. The station of Martigny is a long distance from the town (Omnibus 50 cent.).

Martigny (1302 ft.), Germ. *Martinach* (**Hôtel Clerc*, the most recently erected; **Hôtel de la Tour*, R. 2. L. ½, B. 1½, D. 3, A. ¾ fr.; **Grande-Maison-Poste*, R. 1½, B. 1½, A. ½ fr.; *Cygne*; Baths near the Hôtel de la Tour 2 fr.; Telegr. station), the Roman *Octodurus* or *Civitas Wallensium*, capital of the Veragri, seat of the Bishops of Valais from the 4th to the 6th cent., an animated little town in summer in consequence of the great influx of tourists, the point of intersection of the routes over the Simplon to the Lago Maggiore (R. 66), over the Great St. Bernard to Aosta and Turin (R. 62), and (bridle-path) over the Tête-Noire or the Col de Balme (RR. 59, 60) to Chamouny. The provostry of Martigny relieves from time to time the Augustine monks who occupy the Hospice of the St. Bernard (R. 62).

Above Martigny, on the road to the Great St. Bernard, lies (1 M.) *Martigny le Bourg* (Lion; Trois Couronnes), in the vicinity of which excellent wine (*Coquempey* and *la Marque*, with both of which the Romans were acquainted) is produced.

In this angle of the Rhone valley, cretinism in its most repulsive form was formerly prevalent; the rising generation is happily tolerably exempt from this loathsome malady, which has gradually retired before the introduction of the airy dwellings and sanitary improvements of modern times. The brown cotton material of which the mens' dresses are composed in this district is peculiar. A small kind of gnat with *black, gauzy wings* is a source of great annoyance in the

marshy districts of the lower Rhone-valley in summer, especially towards evening; the windows of bedrooms should therefore be closed early.

Since the new path is finished pedestrians may easily ascend the **Pierre-à-voir** (7591 ft.) from Martigny (guide 8 frs., mule 8 frs.) or Sembranchier (R. 62). This limestone peak, a summit of the chain which separates the Valley of the Rhone from the Bagne-Thal, commands a beautiful view of the Alps of Valais (from Mont Blanc to the Matterhorn), the Bernese Alps (from the Dent de Morcles to the Jungfrau), of the Rhone, Entremont, and Bagne valleys, and the glacier of Gétroz, which occasioned a great inundation in the year 1818 (R. 62). On the wall at the back of the Hôtel de la Tour at Martigny, is indicated the height which the water attained.

Railway to *Sion,* see R. 66.

55. From Geneva to St. Maurice by Bouveret. Lake of Geneva, *southern bank.*

Steamboat to Bouveret ("le Simplon" and "l'Italie"), by the S. bank of the lake, (1862) at 7 a. m. and 3 p. m. in 3¾ hrs.; fares 5 frs. and 2½ frs. The steamboat which reaches Bouveret at 7¼ p. m. from Geneva starts again for Vevay on the arrival of the last train from Sion; also a steamboat from Vevay to Bouveret at 5¾ a. m., in correspondence with the first (comp. p. 228) train to Sion, so that the traveller is not compelled to pass the night at Bouveret, which lies in a marshy situation at the mouth of the Rhone. (In the cabins of the steamboats Swiss ordnance-maps, see Introd. VI., are suspended). — From Bouveret to St. Maurice by Railway, 4 trains daily in correspondence with the steamboats, in ¾ hr.; fares 2 fr. 75, 1 fr. 85, 1 fr. 40 cent. The stations between Bouveret and Sion are of the most inferior kind. Comp. Introduction X. (In 1862 the train which left Bouveret at 10. 40 a. m., after the arrival of the first steamboat from Geneva, was in correspondence at 1 p. m. at Sion with the diligence to Brieg, see R. 66). — Diligence from Geneva to Bouveret (1862) at 5 a. m. in 6½ hrs., Coupé 7, Interior 6 frs.

Those who are already acquainted with the N. bank (R. 54) should choose this interesting route by way of variety. By leaving Geneva by the first boat they will reach St. Maurice (and also Martigny and Sion) as soon as the train by Lausanne and Villeneuve. Excursion-tickets from Geneva to Chamouny by Martigny and back by Sallenches (or vice versâ) see p. 258. Comp. also p. —

The high-road from Geneva to Bouveret, the Simplon route constructed by Napoleon I. to connect Geneva with Milan (comp. R. 66), passes, at a considerable distance from the lake, through (9¼ M.) *Douvaine,* and *Thonon* (9¾ M., nearly halfway), possessing few attractions thus far, excepting during the first portion as far as *Vesenaz* (p. 226). But from *Amphion* to *Bouveret* it skirts the rocky shore of the lake and is replete with interest.

As the steamboat quits the wharf, a fine retrospective view of the town is obtained. On the E. bank, along which the boat steers, are numerous villas, see p. 226, surrounded by shrubberies. The steamboat passes *Cologny* and *Vesenaz* (p. 228), making its first stoppage at *Bellerive,* the station for *Collonge* which lies at some distance from the lake (the village on the opp. bank is Genthod, p. 215). The next station is *Anières, opp. to* Versoix (p. 230); then *Hermance* (opp. to *Coppet; p. 230*), near which a rivulet of the same name falls *into the lake, forming* the boundary between the canton of

Geneva and Savoy. Opposite the *Nernier* station, stands Nyon (p. 230), a considerable place on the N. bank.

After passing *Yvoire* with its ancient castle, situated on a promontory, the lake suddenly expands to its greatest width (between Rolle and Thonon 9¼ M.). The N. bank is now so distant that its villages are only clearly to be distinguished in favourable weather. A large bay opens to the S., on which, to the r., stands the village of *Excenevrex*. The mountains of Savoy here become more conspicuous, towering in the background to the E. The steamboat now approaches **Thonon** (1231 ft.) (*Hôtel de l'Europe*, on the terrace; *Balance; Ville de Genève*), the capital of the Savoyard province of *Chablais*, rising picturesquely from the lake. It numbers 4825 inhab., and was formerly the residence of the Counts and Dukes of Savoy. It possesses handsome buildings and a lofty terrace in the upper part of the town, the site of the ancient ducal château, destroyed by the Bernese in 1536.

From Thonon to Servoz (two good days' walking, a very interesting excursion), by the Valley of the Dranse to *Morzine* (about 7 hrs.), then over the Col de Jourplaine (6230 ft.) to (4 hrs.) Samoëns (2186 ft.) (*Croix d'Or*). The road through the valley of the Dranse is of great interest to geologists, as it intersects the moraine of a glacier (an arm of the glacier of the Rhone) which formerly extended in this direction. Travellers will find very tolerable accommodation on the Col de Jourplaine at the *Chalet de la Gelaize*, a short distance to the S. of the ridge of the mountain, to the l. of the path. (From this point to Champery in the Val d'Illiez by the *Col de Couz* [6064 ft.], which forms a rt. angle with the Col de Jourplaine, with a guide in 4 hrs., see p. 250).

The path from Samoëns to Sixt passes through the valley of the *Giffre*, the first half (as far as *Vallon*, where *François Riondel*, an excellent guide, resides) being an ascent (carriage-road). The environs of **Sixt** (2293 ft.) (*Hôtel du fer-à-cheval*, good but expensive), at the W. base of the Buet (p. 261), are of the grandest description. In spring, when the streams are abundantly supplied with water, no less than 30 waterfalls may be counted in the valley behind Sixt, but in dry summer-weather these dwindle down to 6. At the extremity of the valley, 9 M. from Sixt, near *Fond de la Combe*, there is a waterfall in a snow-vault 100 paces long; a carriage may be taken to this point. From Sixt a path (accessible only to those who are not liable to giddiness) runs to the N. E. over the *Col du Sugerou* (7419 ft.) to Champery, see p. 250. (From Geneva to Sixt by *St. Jeoire* and *Tanninges* [1985 ft.], a good carriage-road, 9 hrs. drive; a slow and uncomfortable public conveyance also performs this journey twice or three times a week. Those who wish to go from Geneva to Sixt are recommended to avail themselves of the Chamouny diligence, see p. 259, as far as Bonneville or Cluses).

From Sixt to Servoz (p. 260), a walk of about 9 hrs. (6 hrs. ascent to the Col d'Anterne, 3 hrs. descent to Servoz), a bridle-path only part of the way, but mules are occasionally used for the entire distance. Guide only necessary between the Chalets d'Anterne and the Col d'Anterne. The tourist need not make a digression to Sixt in order to reach the Col d'Anterne from Samoëns, but should quit the high-road to the r., 20 min. before reaching the village, following the course of the brook towards a waterfall, visible in the distance. The path passes under this fall after having ascended the first height, and enters a high valley, at the extremity of which a cascade (*la Pisse*) is precipitated over the rocks. On reaching a point on the same level as the waterfall, the path quits the brook to the l., and skirts the summit of the precipice which lay on the l. during the ascent. Magnificent view of the Buet, and shortly afterwards, a third waterfall to the E. Then to the r.

towards the insignificant *Chalets d'Anterne*. Thence (with guide), passing a lake, in 1½ hr. to the Col d'Anterne, (6970 ft.), the summit of which is indicated by a cross. Fine view of Mont Blanc. Descent to Servoz very monotonous.

Farther to the N., the steamboat passes the ruins of the castle of *Ripaille* on the bank of the lake, formerly the seat of Duke *Victor Amadeus VIII. of Savoy* (p. 233), who died at Geneva in 1451. On the site of the hermitage founded by him in the vicinity, the Carthusians erected a convent in 1630, now converted into a farm-house, the church being employed as a barn. The promontory round which the steamboat now steers, has been formed by the deposits of the *Dranse*, which here flows into the lake (not to be confounded with a stream of the same name in the Valais, which falls into the Rhone near Martigny). The high-road crosses it by a long bridge of 24 arches, 1½ M. from the lake. In the bay, situated on the high-road, are the sulphur-baths of *Amphion*, in the midst of a grove of chestnuts.

The steamboat now stops near **Evian** (*Hôtel des Bains; Hôtel du Nord; Hôtel de Fonbonne*, on the lake), picturesquely situated, with a lofty spire visible from a long distance. At a considerable height above the lake, in the centre of the town, is the *Bath-house*, with alkaline baths; the garden-terraces in the rear afford a beautiful view. Evian supplies Geneva with excellent chestnuts and a superior kind of white honey. On the lake, near the *Tour-Ronde* station, stands the old castle of *Blonay* with its park (not to be confounded with the castle of Blonay near Vevay, p. 236). On the opposite bank lies Lausanne (p. 232), picturesquely situated on an eminence; more to the E. the arch of the lofty Paudèze viaduct, on the line from Lausanne to Freiburg (p. 197), is visible. The mountains of the S. shore, which the boat now skirts, become more precipitous. In a romantic spot close to the lake is **Meillerie** or *Millerez*, where, in Rousseau's "Nouvelle Heloise", St. Preux is represented as taking shelter during a storm at the house of Madame Wolmar. Napoleon I. caused the rocks to be blown up, in order to provide material for the Simplon route. Formerly Meillerie was accessible only from the lake. A charming view from the vicinity of *Les Vallettes*, and a still more extensive prospect from the *Dent d'Oche* (7493 ft., ascent in 5 hrs.).

St. Gingolph (*Poste*), on a promontory opposite Vevay (p. 235), belongs partly to Savoy, partly to the canton of Valais, the *Morge*, which flows through a deep gorge, forming the boundary line. The grotto of *Viviers* with its springs may be visited by boat.

A delightful excursion, with a succession of fine views, may be made by

ascending the ravine of the *Morge*, and crossing the mountain to *Port Valais* (see below) (thence to Bouveret or Vouvry).

Those who wish to extend their walk, may follow the l. bank of the Morge for 1½ hrs. to *Novel* (no inn), ascend the **Blanchard** (3 hrs. there and back, guide necessary), and return by the r. bank of the Morge through beautiful forests to St. Gingolph (s. p. 237). From Novel to the summit of the *Dent d'Oche* in 3 hrs.

Bouveret (*Tour;* restaurant at the station) lies at the S. E. extremity of the Lake of Geneva, ¾ M. to the S. W. of the mouth of the *Rhone*, which converts the neighbouring district into a marsh. Its current (*la Battaglière*) may be traced for upwards of 1½ M. in the lake. Travellers here leave the steamboat and enter the train which is in waiting on the bank of the lake.

The railway enters the valley of the Rhone to the S. E., remaining on the l. bank of the river. (Railway on the r. bank see p. 241). Soon after leaving Bouveret, the train passes an eminence on the r., on which stands *Port Valais*, 1½ M. from the lake, the *Portus Vallesiæ* of the Romans, in whose time it was on the lake, which has receded a mile and a half. The Helvetian chief Divico here conquered the Romans under Lucius Cassius in the year 105 B.C. Near *La Porte du Sex* (1208 ft.) the rock approaches so nearly to the river's brink as scarcely to leave room for the high-road which passes through a "Porte" between the precipice and the Rhone. In ancient times this entrance was fortified, and formed the key of the Canton of Valais on this side. The railway is constructed on the bed of the river, which it crosses by a wooden bridge to *Chessel* on the r. bank. To the r. the Dent du Midi (p. 250) is visible.

The first station is **Vouvry** (*Poste*) on the r.; a beautiful view near the church. At this point, the *Stockalper Canal* joins the Rhone. This canal was commenced a century ago by a family of the same name, for the purpose of draining the district, and facilitating commerce; it remains, however, unfinished to this day. As far as *Colombey* (a beautiful view from the convent, the vestibule of which merits inspection) it runs to the r., parallel with the railway. To the r. of the line, before Colombey is reached, are the villages of *Vionnaz* (to the l., on the opposite slope of the r. bank, Yvorne, p. 242, to the r. of which rises the jagged Diablerets and the snow-clad Oldenhorn) and *Muraz* at the foot of the mountain. A suspension-bridge, 200 ft. in length, connects the two banks of the Rhone between Colombey and the St. Triphon station, on the railway of the r. bank (p. 242).

On an eminence near **Monthey** (1362 ft.) (Croix d'Or) is *an ancient castle*, occupied by the bailiff (Amtmann) until the *year 1798. About* 20 min. walk above Monthey, in a chestnut

grove (guide advisable), among a number of boulders (comp. p. 160), is the enormous *Pierre adzo* (*pierre suspendue*), which is balanced on a point which does not exceed a few square inches in area.

Monthey is situated at the mouth of the **Val d'Illiez**, 15 M. long, which winds to the S. W. towards the mountains of Savoy, remarkable for its wild and romantic scenery, rare plants, and robust and hardy race of inhabitants. (One-horse carriage from Bex, p. 242, to Champery [see below] 16 fr. and driver's fee.) Near Monthey the new road ascends through vineyards, and afterwards for nearly 3 M. through a chestnut wood, by numerous windings, which the pedestrian may save by following the footpaths and the old paved track. A beautiful retrospective view of the valley of the Rhone, Bex, and Aigle, the Diablerets, and the Grand Moveran. A more level district is then traversed for 1¼ M. to the beautifully situated village of *Troistorrents*, near the church of which is a good spring. Here opens to the W. the Val de Morgin, in which are situated the baths of the same name, 9 M. from Monthey; the waters are impregnated with iron, and are more adapted for drinking than for external use. (Inn tolerable and moderate.) The path in the upper part of the Val d'Illiez becomes more rugged. It ascends gradually the slope of the Dent du Midi (commanding a beautiful view all the way) to (3 M.) *Val d'Illiez* (inn with pension), the church of which has a fine peal of bells, and (3 M.) **Champery** (3760 ft.), the highest village in the valley, 10½ M. from Monthey. At the entrance of the village stands the **Hôtel de la Dent du Midi*, R. 1½, B. 1½, D. with W. 2½, pension 5 fr., much frequented by English. Mountain paths from this point cross the *Col de Cous* (6064 ft.) into the Dranse valley the *Col de Golèze* (6230 ft.) to **Samoëns**, and the *Col du Sagerou* (7419 ft.) to **Sixt** (see p. 247).

The *Dent du Midi (10,107 ft.) is ascended in 8 (descent 5) hrs. from Champery, guide necessary, fee according to the tariff 15 fr. In unfavourable weather the ascent is only made as far as the Chalets of Bonavaux the fee for which is 7 fr. Travellers reach the Chalets of *Bonavaux* (2 hrs., two beds, only coffee and milk obtainable. The last 3 hrs. over rocks and loose stones are very fatiguing, but without danger to the practised walker. In the latter part of summer the path is almost entirely free from snow. The view is grand; Mont Blanc presents the same appearance from the summit as the Jungfrau from the Faulhorn; the background to the S. is formed by the Alps of Dauphiny and Piedmont; the Lake of Geneva is visible from Villeneuve to Vevay.

The line crosses the *Viège*, which flows out of the Val d'Illiez, by an iron bridge. Near *Massonger* the mountains approach the line on the r. and the Rhone on the l. Near St. Maurice the railway of the r. bank joins that of the l. (route by Bex, p. 242).

St. Maurice see p. 243.

56. From Geneva by Culoz to Chambéry and Aix-les-Bains, returning by Annecy.

Railway to Aix-les-Bains in 3½ hrs. (10 fr. 35 cent., 7 fr. 80 cent., 5 fr. 60 cent.), to Chambéry in 4 hrs. (12 fr. 50 cent., 9 fr. 10 cent., 6 fr. 45 cent.), to Chamousset (p. 254) in 5¾ hrs. (14 fr. 85 cent., 11 fr. 20 cent., 7 fr. 85 cent.). The express trains to Lyon convey 1st-class passengers only; tickets, however, need only be taken to **Culoz** (**7 fr. 50 cent.**), where a change of *carriages takes place and a halt of 20 min.* The trains from thence to *Aix-les-Bains, Chambéry, etc.* have 1st, 2nd, and 3rd-class carriages. Return-*tickets, available for the same day, issued as far as Bellegarde; to Collonges and back 4 fr. 15 cent., 2 fr. 95 cent., 1 fr. 95 cent.; to Bellegarde and back*

6 fr. 10 cent., 4 fr. 30 cent., 2 fr. 95 cent. A Diligence runs daily between Aix-les-Bains and Annecy, Chamousset and Albertville, Albertville and Annecy, Annecy and Geneva.

With the exception of the portion between Geneva and Collonges, and between St. Julien and Geneva, the entire route is attractive; the diligence-communication is regular (supplementary carriages not usual); the coupé is, if all the places be secured, suitable for ladies; no time is allowed by the diligence for refreshments on the road. Annecy with its shady avenues on the bank of the lake, is beautifully situated, and forms a pleasant and not expensive resting-place.

The railway (Geneva-Lyon) first traverses an uninteresting country, and passes through numerous cuttings. The first station is *Meyrin*. Beyond *Satigny* the *Rhone* is frequently visible to the l., and is in several places skirted by the line. Near *La Pleine* the valley of the *Loudon* is crossed. The following stations are *Chancy* (the village lies on the opposite bank of the Rhone) and *Collonges*.

The steep declivities of the *Mont de Vuache* (3475 ft.) on the Savoy side, and the huge masses of the highest portion of the Jura chain are here separated by the Rhone. The elevated **Fort de l'Ecluse**, to the r., commands this entrance into France.

The fort was founded by a duke of Savoy, and completed by Vauban in the reign of Louis XIV. It was destroyed by the Austrians in 1814, but ten years later was rebuilt by the French, and at the same time considerably strengthened and heightened; the subterranean staircase consists of 1000 steps. The high-road intersects a portion of this fortification.

The train now passes through the *Tunnel du Crédo*, 2½ M. in length, crosses the *Valserine Viaduct*, and stops at the station of **Bellegarde** (*Poste*), where passports and luggage are inspected. The rocky valley and bed of the *Valserine* behind the Hôtel de la Poste and below the lofty bridge by which the high-road crosses it, as well as above the railway Valserine-viaduct, and below the junction of the Valserine and Rhone, are extremely remarkable.

Above the union of the Valserine with the Rhone, about ½ M. from the hotel, and visible from the high-road to Collonges, is the so-called **Perte du Rhône**. When the river is low, the water disappears for about 100 paces in a cleft in the rock, which, however, has recently been considerably widened.

Four tunnels are passed through before reaching the station of *Seyssel*, the houses of which lie on both banks of the Rhone; in the neighbourhood are some asphalt-mines. The valley of the Rhone now expands, and becomes flat and marshy. On an eminence to the r., near the station of **Culoz**, stands a small castle.

The carriages of the Lyon railway must now be quitted for those of the Victor-Emanuel line, which here diverges S. E. towards Turin; until the completion of the tunnel of Mont Cenis, St. Michel (p. 254) is the last station in this direction. On leaving Culoz, a seat on the r. should be secured. The train now intersects the broad valley of

Rhone, crosses the river by an iron bridge, and reaches *Châtillon* (with its old castle, situated on a wooded eminence to the r.), at the N. end of the **Lac du Bourget** (699ft.), which is 12 M. long, 1½ M. broad, and 240 ft. deep. The line skirts the rocky E. bank, affording a beautiful view of the lake and mountains of the W. bank. The lake is now quitted by the branch-line to

Aix-les-Bains (797 ft.) (*Hôtel Impérial; Hôtel Venat*, R. 2 fr., D. 5 fr.: *Hôtel du Parc;* numerous pensions with baths), known to the Romans as *Aquæ Allobrogum*, or *Aquæ Gratianæ*, a celebrated watering place with 4000 inhabitants, and visited annually by upwards of 3000 patients. It possesses warm (113°) sulphur-baths. The waters are drunk and used for douche-baths. Several Roman remains are still to be seen: a triumphal arch erected by T. Pompeius Campanus in the 3rd or 4th century, a portion of a temple, seen to the greatest advantage from the garden of the bath-establishment; portions of Roman masonry are inserted in the ruins of the old castle; the Roman baths are entered from the garden of Mad. Chabert.

A pleasant excursion may be made to **Haute-Combe**, a Cistercian monastery on the N. W. bank of the *Lac du Bourget*, at the foot of *Mont du Chat*, which bounds the W. shore of the lake; this place was formerly used as the burial-place of the Princes of Savoy until the Superga near Turin was employed (1731) for this purpose. The monastery which was destroyed in the French revolution, was rebuilt in the year 1824 by Carl Felix, king of Sardinia. The church contains the monuments of Amadeus V., VI., VII., Humbert III., Ludwig I., Baron de Vaud, Jeanne de Montfort, Count Haymon, Boniface of Savoy, archbishop of Canterbury, the splendid mausoleum of Peter of Savoy, and Anna of Zähringen, etc. The view from the neighbouring tower of *Phare de Gessens* has been described by Rousseau. About ¾ M. from the monastery is the intermittent *Fontaine des Merveilles* (see p. 158). On the site of the old Roman road a good high-road leads across the *Mont du Chat*. The tourist may agreeably combine a visit to the monastery with a survey of the country by taking a boat from Aix to Haute-Combe, whence it should be sent on to the village of *Bordeaux*, at the S. end of the road over Mont du Chat; after visiting the monastery and intermittent spring, he may descend by footpaths to the Mont du Chat road, which leads to Bordeaux, and thence return by boat to Aix.

The high-road from Aix-les-Bains to Annecy (21 M., diligence 3 times a day) leads by *Albens*, from which a beautiful retrospective view of Aix, the Lake and Mont du Chat, Mont d'Azi, and Mont Granier is obtained; it then passes by *Alby*, a large village on the brook of *Cheran*, and leads through a picturesque wine-growing district to Annecy (p. 256).

Aix being a terminus, the train now returns to the main line which skirts the lake till the S. end is reached. It then enters the broad valley of the *Laisse*, and passes the station of *Voglans;* to the l. are the beautifully wooded slopes of *Mont d'Azi* and the *Dent de Nivolet* (4313 ft.).

Chambéry (813 ft.) (*Hôtel de France*, by the railway-station; *Hôtel de l'Europe; Petit Paris*, opposite to the latter, and more *moderate*, R. and L. 2 fr., B. 1¼ fr., D. or S. 3 fr., A. ½ fr.; *Poste; Hôtel des Princes*) is the capital of Savoy, with a po-

pulation of 20,000. On the promenade, between the railway and the town, stands a large monumental *Fountain, in memory of General *de Boigne* (d. 1830), who bequeathed to his native town a fortune of about 3½ mill. francs, which he had amassed in the East Indies in the service of the Raja Scindia. The Rue de Boigne, a handsome broad street, with arcades, leads from the monument to the Palace (at the commencement of the arcades is a side-street, leading to the cathedral, see below). At the end of the street, on the r., is the post office. The square tower and remnant of the old façade belonging to the former *Castle* of the counts and dukes of Savoy, built in 1230, still remain, and are reached by flights of steps and terraces. The chancel of the palace-chapel, to the r. (termed the "holy chapel" from having been the former depository of the "holy napkin," now in the palace-chapel at Turin), is a good specimen of the later Gothic style. A good view of the neighbourhood, Dent de Nivolet, and Mont d'Azi (p. 252), is obtained from the terrace in the palace-garden (the traveller must go to the l. round the palace, and ascend the avenue through the gate). The palace is now the residence of the prefect of Savoy. An addition to the building, begun by the Sardinian government, is not yet completed. The Gothic *Cathedral*, completed in 1430, is small, but interesting, although disfigured by later additions. Chambéry is the seat of an archiepiscopal see. The church of *Lemanc*, situated on a height near the town, contains the tombstone of General de Boigne (see above). Madame de Warens, whose name is so intimately connected with the early history of Rousseau, is also buried here. She occupied the country-house *Les Charmettes*, situated on an eminence, 1½ M. from the town, and here the young philosopher resided with his benefactress for some years.

The railway from Chambéry traverses a picturesque district, passing the castles of *Bâtie* and *Chignin*. The precipitous *Mont Granier* (5700 ft.), remains to the r., forming the boundary between the valleys of Chambéry and Graisivaudan; it owes its remarkable form to a landslip in 1248, which buried 16 villages, and the effects of which are still visible on the vine-clad slopes. A road descends to the r. from the station of the *Route de Grenoble* into the beautiful valley of the Isère, here called the *Valley of Graisivaudan*, to Grenoble (30 M.). The railway now turns to the l., and arrives at the *Isère* close to the station of *Montmélian*, where a highly-esteemed wine is produced. The ruined castle on a wooded height long *served as a bulwark* of Savoy against the French. Geoffrey *Benso (an ancestor* of the able Italian minister Cavour) d

fended it for 13 months against the army of Louis XIII. It was destroyed by Louis XIV. in the year 1705. The line now crosses the Isère, passes the station of *St. Pierre d'Albigny*, and reaches **Chamousset**, at the mouth of the *Arc*, where the train is quitted.

The railway to Mont Cenis (and Turin) ascends the valley of the *Arc* to the r., and was opened on the 15th of March 1862 as far as **St. Michel**, whence a Diligence runs (in connection with the railway trains) to *Susa*, 3 times daily in 9 hrs., crossing *Mont Cenis*. From Susa to *Turin* by railway in 2 hrs. (Railway fares from Geneva to Turin 49 fr. 75, 43 fr. 45, 36 fr. 40 cent.) Numerous conveyances are to be found at the railway stations of St. Michel and Susa for the conveyance of passengers and luggage across Mont Cenis.

The diligence to Albertville (and Moutier en Tarentaise, see R. 61) is in waiting at the Chamousset station on the arrival of the (1862) 12. 2 p. m. train from Chambéry (10. 34 a. m. from Aix-les-Bains, 6. 20 a. m. from Geneva), coupé, to Albertville 3 fr.; travellers to Moutier have the preference; the covered "Impérial" outside is very confined. (No time is allowed for the refreshment of passengers till Annecy is reached [about 6½ p. m.], as the diligence only reaches Albertville [about 1½ p. m.] just in time to catch the Annecy diligence; the tourist should, therefore, fortify himself with a substantial breakfast at Chambéry, previous to starting.)

The High-road from Chamousset to Albertville crosses a handsome stone-bridge over the Isère, then skirts the r. bank of the river, which is here converted into a canal. The view of the broad and picturesque valley of the Isère, enclosed by mountains, is very beautiful. On a prominent rock, opposite to the above-named bridge, to the E. of the small town *of St. Pierre d'Albigny*, which is situated at the foot of the mountains on the r. bank, stand the ruins of the castle of *Miolans*, which commands an extensive view of the valleys of the Isère, and the Arc which falls into the latter near Chamousset. From the 9th to the 16th century, this castle belonged to the Miolans family, was afterwards used as a state-prison by the dukes of Savoy, and was finally destroyed when Savoy became annexed to France.

Gressy (945 ft.), also situated at the S. base of the mountains, is the largest village in the valley, with the exception of Albertville. The white church tower of Conflans (see below) in front, is visible for some distance in the direction of the road. Near *St. Helene*, on the brow of the mountains on the l. bank, stands a small castle, now the property of a farmer.

Albertville (1037 ft.) (*Hôtel des Balances*) is a small town of some importance, with broad streets (pop. 1500). Formerly it was called *l'Hôpital*, and received its present name in the

year 1835 in honour of King Charles Albert. On the opposite mountain range which separates the valleys of the Isère and the Arly, lies the highly picturesque and once fortified *Conflans* (1104 ft.), with its green overgrown battlements, and only divided from Albertville by the Arly, which flows into the Isère a short distance below. On leaving Albertville, the diligence from Chamousset continues to ascend the valley in a S. E. direction to *Moutier en Tarentaise.* Road thence across Bourg-St-Maurice and the Petit-St-Bernard to Pré-St-Didier and Aosta, see R. 61.

Passengers to Annecy change diligences at Albertville, coupé 6 fr. The road now ascends the picturesque valley of the *Arly*, which opens to the r. To the l. on a steep mountain, high above the road, stands the church of *Palud;* to the r. the *Doron* emerges from the *Vallée de Beaufort*, which extends E. towards the Col de Bonhomme (p. 273). At **Ugine** (1650 ft.) (*Petit; Hôtel de la Grande Maison*), a small, badly built town, with 3000 inhab., commanded by the ruins of a castle to the N., the road quits the Arly valley, and, turning to the l., enters that of the *Monthoux.*

From Ugine to Sallanches or to the Baths of St. Gervais (24½ M.). The following is the best route for travellers proceeding from Geneva to Aix-les-Bains, Chambéry, and afterwards to Chamouny. A bridle-path leads from Ugine to (3 hrs.) Flumet (carriage-road in process of construction); from Flumet (where carriages can be hired) to Sallanches a good carriage-road. The bridle-path from Ugine ascends through the Arly valley, planted with beautiful walnuts, to *Hery* (inn), *St. Nicolas de la Chapelle*, and **Flumet** (2840 ft.) (*Pelissier*), a market-town, 2 hrs. from Hery, situated at the mouth of the *Flon*, which descends to the Arly from a side-valley to the l. On a rock stand the ruins of the castle which formerly belonged to the barons of Faucigny, whose name one of the provinces of Savoy still bears. From Flumet the carriage-road leads to *Praz*, *la Mottaz* and *Mégève* (6 M.), with two very unpretending inns. The road then ascends very gradually to the culminating point between the valleys of the Arly and Arve. One mile beyond Mégève, a path, leading to the Baths of *St. Gervais* (p. 260), ascends the mountains to the r. through woods and pastures, commanding a most beautiful view of the Arve valley, and effecting a considerable saving to pedestrians proceeding to Chamouny, as they reach the road at Chède (p. 260), or may cross the Col de Forclaz, or the Col de Voza (p. 272). On the descent to Sallanches, near *Combloux*, one of the grandest Alpine *views is enjoyed: opposite to the spectator rise the *Aiguilles de Varens* (8404 ft.), to the l. the Arve valley is visible as far as Magland (p. 260), to the r. the entire Mont-Blanc chain, with its numerous peaks and glaciers, together with the summit of Mont Blanc itself; below lies Sallanches and the bridge over the Arve to St. Martin. *Sallanches* see p. 260.

In the Monthoux valley, the lower slopes of the mountains to the S. are covered with vineyards. The road leads past (r.) *Marlens.* In a side-valley to the r. is situated *St. Ferreol*, at the base of grotesquely shaped rocky peaks. The culminating point between the Monthoux and the *Eau Morte*, by which the road now descends, is hardly perceptible. The *extensive old castle* of **Faverges** (1807 ft.) (Post) is a *conspicuous object in* the landscape. Beyond Faverges, to the l. of

the road, several villages are picturesquely situated at the base of the mountains.

The traveller now reaches (6 M. from Faverges) the **Lac d'Annecy** (1367 ft.), 9¾ M. long, into which the Eau Morte empties itself. The bed of the valley here lies so low that inundations are of frequent occurrence. The road skirts the W. bank of the lake, and affords charming views. To the r., on the opposite bank, rise the grotesque rocky peaks of *Mont Tournette* (7068 ft.). On a promontory extending far into the lake, stands the **Château Duing** (1385 ft.), by which the road passes. Its beautiful situation renders it a favourite resort of the inhabitants of Annecy. On the opposite bank lies *Talloires* (1346 ft.), the birth-place of the chemist Berthollet, and somewhat farther to the N., on an eminence above a village of the same name, is *Château Menthon* (1756 ft.), the birth-place of S. Bernard. The road now gradually quits the banks of the lake, but again approaches it beyond *Sevrier*, skirting the precipitous bank as far as

Annecy (1416 ft.) (**Hôtel de Genève* on the promenade close to the lake, R. 1½, D. at 6 o'clock inc. W. 3, B. at 11 o'clock inc. W. 2½, A. ½ fr.; *Hôtel d'Angleterre* near the post office, and starting point of the diligences; *Hôtel de l'Europe*, *R.* 1½, B. 1, D. 1¾ fr.; *Café de la Brasserie*, situated in an open square near the lake), is a picturesque, antiquated town, the pleasantest portion of which lies on the borders of the lake, the interior being somewhat gloomy (pop. 9000); the linen manufactories which still flourish, are the oldest in Savoy. In the 12th century it was the chief town in the Duchy of Geneva, and bore the name of *Anneciacum novum*, to distinguish it from *Anneciacum vetus*, which was situated in the neighbourhood to the N. E., on the slope of a beautiful hill, where numerous Roman remains have been found. The old *Castle* rising above the town, once the residence of the Genevois-Nemours family, is now used as barracks. The interior of the Gothic *Cathedral* with the modern tower, is richly painted. The ancient episcopal palace also deserves mention. In the modern church of *St. François*, to the r. at the end of the street leading from the lake through the town, rest the bones of St. Francis de Sales (Bishop of Geneva, d. 1622, canonized in 1665). Most of the cafés, the post-office, and the diligence-office are in this street. At its extremity a long avenue, ¾ M. in length, extends from the N. end of the lake to the E. bank, and commands an uninterrupted view of the lake and town. To the l. of this avenue, shaded by old trees, is a bronze statue of the eminent chemist Berthollet (d. 1822). The fine avenues and the new grounds by the lake afford

numerous delightful walks, and command a beautiful view of the lake and mountains. In front of the modern *Hôtel de Ville*, situated close to these plantations, is a handsome fountain, bearing the inscription: "Vive l'empereur, Vive la France". In acknowledgment of this compliment, the emperor has presented the town with a small steamboat which plies on the lake. Fish is abundant here, the *lotte* and the *vairon* being the most esteemed varieties. One of the favourite water excursions (by land equally beautiful) is to Château Duing (see above). Eugéne Sue has described the environs of Annecy in his novel "La Marquise d'Affry". — Diligence from Annecy (1862) to Geneva (Impérial 6 fr.) 12 noon and 8 p. m., to Albertville (by Ugine) at 3½ a. m., to Aix les Bains 3½ and 11½ a. m. and 5 p. m., to Seyssel (p. 251) 9½ a. m., to Bonneville (p. 259) 6 a. m. and 1¾ p. m.

About 1½ M. beyond Annecy the high road to Geneva crosses the *Fier*, which falls into the Rhone below Seyssel by a handsome stone bridge, and ascends the *Mont des Bornes*. Several châteaux are situated on the hill to the l.; fine retrospective view of Annecy and its environs. The road now traverses a picturesque, undulating district, and crosses the *suspension-bridge of *la Caille* (2021 ft.), or *Pont Charles Albert*, perhaps the highest in the world, 656 ft. above the river, and 636 ft. in length, constructed (1839) across the *Usses*, thus avoiding the long circuit described by the old road. The traveller then soon reaches

12 M. **Cruseilles** (2429 ft.) a small town (pop. 1300) with the ruins of an old castle, situated at the S. base of Mont Salève. The road now skirts the mountain, high above the picturesque landscape which extends to the l.; in the distance to the W. rises *Mont de Vuache* (3475 ft., p. 251). The pass (1976 ft.) between *Mont Sion* (2185 ft.) and *Salève* (p. 257) is now ascended, beyond which a magnificent prospect is obtained as the road descends: to the r. rises Mont Salève, in front the rich plain of Geneva with the town, lake, and Jura chain.

9 M. **St. Julien** (1442 ft.) is the frontier town of Savoy. **Carouge** (1182 ft.) (*Balance; Ecu de Savoie*) the Swiss frontier town, once threatened to become a rival of Geneva. King Victor Amadeus III. of Savoy attracted (1780) a number of workmen from Geneva hither, by offers of superior advantages; this plan was, however, frustrated by the union with France in 1792 and subsequently with Geneva in 1816. The Roman antiquities are the only objects which repay a visit from Geneva. An omnibus runs (p. 219) between Carouge and Geneva *(fare 15 cent.)*.

The road now crosses the *Arve* by a bridge constructed by Napoleon I., and (20 min.) reaches

6 M. **Geneva** (see p. 217). To the l. on entering the town, are the Palais électoral and the Conservatoire de musique.

57. From Geneva to Chamouny.

Distance 51 M.: Bonneville 15, Cluses 24, Sallanches 33 M. Thence to Servoz 9 M. and to the village of Chamouny 9 M. more. The road is uninteresting as far as Bonneville (p. 259), but from thence it continually increases in beauty. Good walkers should take the Diligence only as far as *St. Martin* (p. 260), which is reached about 1 o'clock, and proceed thence on foot. They will reach Chamouny almost as soon as the small carriages by which the diligence passengers are conveyed from Sallanches. The journey from St. Martin to Sallanches, the delay in that place and the return to St. Martin consume together 1 hr., and there is also a stoppage of 20 min. at Servoz. Travellers are generally requested to ascend on foot from *Chède*, for a distance of $3^3/_4$ M., and also from the *Pont-Pelissier*, $2^1/_4$ M.

Diligence to Sallanches in $6^1/_2$ hrs., to Chamouny in 12 hrs.: fare 20 fr. The return-journey to Sallanches occupies 4 hrs., and from Sallanches to Geneva 5 hrs. only. The diligences from both places start almost simultaneously (between 7 and 8 a. m., see p. 218). The *Banquette*, the uncovered seat in the front of the carriage, should be selected in favourable weather, as it affords the best view on all sides; the Cabriolet or Berline at the back has a covering, and is preferable in rainy weather: the Coupé below the Banquette is also good, being protected on all sides, but the view is necessarily confined. On arriving at Sallanches the traveller should immediately select a four-seated carriage from the number which are in waiting, and make an arrangement with the conductor and three other passengers: Chars-à-banc should be avoided, as affording a view on one side only. — *Excursion tickets* from Geneva to Chamouny and back by Martigny (R. 59 or R. 60) and Bouveret (RR. 54, 55), or vice versâ, are issued. Second-class tickets entitle ladies only to a mule between Chamouny and Martigny.

Carriages (p. 219). The ordinary cost of a one-horse carriage from Geneva to St. Martin or Sallanches is 30 fr., thence to Chamouny 15 fr. Of late years the traveller has been charged 40 fr. to St. Martin, and 20 fr. for the return-journey, on the following day; one-horse carriage from St. Martin to Chamouny 25 fr., return-journey on the following day 15 fr.; for the entire journey to Chamouny and back the exorbitant sum of 100 fr. is charged, with 5 fr. additional for the driver. — Those who return to Geneva by a hired conveyance should make an agreement with the driver for the entire journey, if the agreement be only to Sallanches or St. Martin the driver can exact what he pleases for the second half of the journey.

The **Hotels** along the whole route are of an inferior class; the traveller is recommended to postpone his principal meal until his arrival at Chamouny in the evening.

The high-road to Bonneville traversels the new suburb (p. 220), skirting villas and lawns in a most uninterrupted succession till the large village of **Chêne** (1271 ft.) is passed, where the *Foron* separates Geneva from Savoy. At **Annemasse** (1300 ft.), $3^3/_4$ M. from Geneva, the first Savoyard village, luggage and passports are inspected. Beyond the village, in the distance to the r., the castle of *Etrambière* is visible, with its four towers, at the base of the *Petit-Salève, and then Mornex* (p. 227). The road approaches the *Arve and crosses the Monoge* by a handsome bridge.

The country now becomes more picturesque. In the back-

ground the pyramid of the *Môle* (5745 ft.) bounds the landscape. Beyond **Nangy**, on a small fir-clad eminence, stands the *Château de Pierre*, the property of an Englishman; near **Contamine** (1278 ft.), to the l. on the slope of the hill, is *Schloss Villy;* beyond the village, on a high rocky eminence, are the two ruined towers of the ancient castle of *Faucigny*, from which the province derives its name. The road here approaches the stony bed of the Arve.

15 M. **Bonneville** (1369 ft.) (*Couronne; Balance*, sparkling wine [Asti] 1 fr.), a small town of some importance (2127 inhab.), capital of the province, picturesquely situated in a fertile valley, flanked by the rugged limestone rocks of the *Brezon* (5680 ft.) on the r., and the slopes of the Môle on the l. A handsome bridge here crosses the *Arve*, and beyond it is a *monument*, 95 ft. high, in honour of Charles Felix of Sardinia, erected by the town, in grateful remembrance of the benefits he conferred upon it by the construction of works which protect it from the inundations of the Arve.

From Bonneville or Cluses to Sixt (p. 247). A slow and uncomfortable omnibus which makes numerous stoppages leaves (1862) Bonneville at 11½ a. m. for *Tanninges* (1985 ft.) and *Samoëns* (p. 247), where it arrives about 5½ p. m. The road to Tanninges crosses a mountain-ridge which commands a very beautiful view of Cluses to the S. and Tanninges to the N.; on the summit stands the castle of *Châtillon*. As passengers have to dismount and ascend this ridge on foot, those who wish to go from Geneva to Sixt had better avail themselves of the Chamouny diligence as far as Cluses (see below), and walk across the hill of Châtillon to Tanninges, where a carriage may be procured.

The road now traverses low meadow-land, frequently inundated, after which the scenery improves as it enters a wide and fruitful valley enclosed by lofty mountains. Opposite **Vougy** the *Giffre* enters the Arve, on its r. bank. **Scionzier**, a small village at which horses are changed, lies at the entrance of the romantic *Reposoir* valley. On a wooded eminence to the l. are the ruins of the castle of *Mussel.* Near

9 M. **Cluses** (1524 ft.) (*Hôtel des Balances*, dear; *Union* at the farther end of the village), a little town which has been rebuilt since the fire of 1844, chiefly inhabited by watchmakers, the road crosses the Arve and enters a narrow rocky ravine (Carriage-road over the hill of Châtillon to Tanninges and Sixt, see above).

Beyond **Balme** (1524 ft.), 1½ M. from Cluses, two cannons are planted by the roadside near an inn, which make a rude assault upon the nerves and the echoes for the fee of 1 fr. In the precipitous bluish-yellow limestone rock, 800 ft. above the bank of the river, the entrance to a grotto is perceived on the l.; it is however difficult of access and the gratuity of 3 fr. will deter many from the attempt; those however

who enter will find that it penetrates 1800 feet into the heart of the mountain and possesses some other remarkable features.

Before **Magland** is reached, a large stream issues from the rocks at the side of the road, which Saussure conjectured to flow from the small *Lake of Flaine*, on the height. There is a fine echo here. The lofty rugged precipices and peaks to the l. are the *Aiguilles de Varens* (8404 ft.). The remarkable cascade of *Arpenaz*, which after rain becomes an important object, is visible for a long distance.

The valley now widens. The road traverses a district devastated by torrents of mud and detritus (comp. Introduction XIII.). As the village of **St. Martin** (*Hôtel du Montblanc*, R. 2, L. ½, B. 1½, A. ¾ fr.) is approached, Mont Blanc becomes visible. A handsome bridge crosses the *Arve* to the small (1981 inhab.) town, rebuilt since the fire of 1840, of

9 M. **Sallanches** (1681 ft.) (*Bellevue; Léman.* As there is a Table d'hôte at Chamouny at 8 p. m., travellers will do well to avoid the hurried meal at Sallanches. A small café near the post-office). From the bridge the dazzling peaks of *Mont Blanc* are clearly visible. The stupendous nature of the object apparently annihilates the space which still intervenes between it and the spectator, which is not less than 12 M. in a straight line. Above the broad bed of the Arve, in the same direction, rises *Mont Forclaz* (4620 ft.), with its fir-clad slopes. Beyond it are the *Aiguilles du Goûté* and the *Dôme du Goûté*.

Pedestrians do not pass through Sallanches but proceed direct from St. Martin to *Chède*, about 6 M. distant.

The **Baths of St. Gervais** (1939 ft.), on the l. bank of the Arve, are situated 1 M. to the r. of Chède. One-horse carriage from Sallanches or St. Martin to St. Gervais 6 fr. The environs are charming, and the baths much frequented. The buildings contain upwards of a hundred rooms, several saloons, a collection of coins etc. Behind the bath-houses (sulphureous water, 104° Fahr.) the *Bon-Nant* (from *natare;* all mountain-streams in Savoy are termed *Nant*) forms a picturesque waterfall, "*la Cascade de Crépin*". Pedestrians may visit the baths while returning from Chamouny, by leaving the road near *Folly*, ¾ M. W. of Les Ouches (p. 261), returning to Sallanches and St. Martin by the Col de Forclaz (not to be confounded with a pass of the same name near Martigny, p. 269), or still better by the Col de Voza (p. 272). From Sallanches to Chamouny by the Col de Forclaz or the Col de Voza in 7—8 hrs.; guides to be procured at the baths, fee 4 to 5 fr. per diem.

Near **Chède** (1924 ft.) the road ascends more rapidly, winding for 3¾ M. up the mountain, over the debris (now in cultivation) of a landslip which descended from the *Derochoir* on the l. in 1751. It then crosses the bed of a torrent, the *Nant-Noir*, which occasionally renders the passage impracticable after heavy rains.

9 M. **Servoz** (2463 ft.) (*Univers*, R. 2, B. 1, A. 1 fr.; *Balance*). Near the Balance is a Cabinet d'histoire naturelle, where minerals etc. are for sale; a larger collection at Chamouny.

From Servoz to Sixt over the *Col d'Anterne* see p. 247: to the chalets of *Villy* in 4 to 5 hrs., where the night should be spent; ascent of the Buet the following morning, and descent to Sixt; the reverse route is far more difficult.

Beyond Servoz the road crosses the *Dioza,* which rises on the *Buet* (9568 ft.). To the l. is a monument to the memory of *F. A. Eschen,* the well-known German translator of Horace, who perished in 1801 whilst endeavouring to ascend the Buet. The road now passes a copper-forge (the ruined castle of *St. Michel* on the eminence to the l.), and crosses the Arve, which here issues from a beautiful gorge, by the *Pont-Pelissier.* The valley of Servoz was formerly a lake.

The road now ascends *Les Montets,* a steep, rocky ridge which separates the valleys of Chamouny and Servoz. From the summit (2¼ M.), the vast proportions of Mont Blanc, now in the immediate vicinity, are most imposing.

Les Ouches or *Les Houches* (2949 ft.) (*Hôtel des Glaciers*), the first village in the valley of Chamouny, half-way between Servoz and the village of Chamouny, is celebrated for its excellent honey. By degrees the glaciers become visible, but the nature of the objects here is so stupendous that it is some time before the mind can expand sufficiently to comprehend the vastness of their proportions. The first in succession are the *glaciers de Gria* and *de Taconay;* then, near the village of the same name, the *Glacier des Bossons* with its lofty pyramids of blue ice, which extending farthest into the valley, is apparently the most extensive. In the distance is the *Glacier des Bois,* an arm of the *Mer de Glace* and covering the largest surface. A short distance above the Glacier des Bossons the road crosses the Arve and then continues on the r. bank.

6 M. **Chamouny** (3238 ft.), or **Chamonix,** or **Le Prieuré** (so named from the Benedictine abbey founded in the 12th century) numbers 2310 inhab. and is the capital of the valley.

58. Chamouny and its environs.

Hotels. *Hôtel Royal de l'Union; *Hôtel de Londres et d'Angleterre, many English, R. 2, L. ½, B. 2, table d'hôte at 5 and 8, 3, Bottle of wine 3, beer 1½, A. 1 fr.; *Hôtel de Saussure, R. 1½, B. 1½, D. 4, A. 1 fr.; Hôtel Mont Blanc. — Aux Balances; À la Réunion des amis. — As much is charged for a slight meal as for the table d'hôte dinner.

Telegraph station.

Guides and mules. A guide is unnecessary for the ordinary excursions to Montanvert and Flegère. The paths are so accurately described in the following pages that it is almost impossible to mistake them, whilst they are so frequented that the opportunity of making inquiries constantly occurs. Should a *guide be considered* necessary for the Chapeau one may be engaged at *Les-Tines,* where a boy may also be hired for 1 to 2 fr. Guide from *Montanvert across the* Mer de Glace to the Chapeau 1½ to 2 fr. The charge *for a guide is 6 fr. per* day, according to the tariff. For the extraordinary

excursions the following charges are made: Jardin 10, Buet 15, Grands-Mulets 40, Col du Géant 50 (on Aug. 15th, 1860, 4 persons, 3 Englishmen and a guide, perished on this excursion by falling into a chasm during a fog), Mont Blanc 100 fr. (comp., however, p. 267). Martigny guides are not allowed to follow their vocation in the valley of Chamouny, but this prohibition does not extend to the guides of German Switzerland. Most of the Chamouny guides are respectable and well-informed. A mule costs 12 fr. per day, with 1 fr. gratuity. This price is usually asked for excursions to Montanvert and Flegère. Mule to Montanvert (visit to the Jardin) and from Montanvert to Chamouny in the evening 6 fr. and 2 fr. gratuity. Guide to Martigny 12 fr., mule 24 fr., which includes the return.

Minerals on sale at several places, also Rhenish agates. Fragments of coloured glass are often sold as crystals from the mountains.

Glaciers and their formation see Introduction XIV.

English Church Service at the English Church during the season.

The three principal objects of a sojourn in the valley of Chamouny are to visit the finest points of view of the Mont Blanc group (such are Flegère, Breven, Col de Balme), of the enormous glaciers (Montanvert, Chapeau, Source of the Arveiron [Hôtel des Pyramides, see below] near the Glacier des Bossons), and to ascend the glaciers themselves and examine them in detail (excursion from Montanvert over the Mer de Glace to the Chapeau, and to the Jardin). Many tourists spend only one day at Chamouny; they ascend the Montanvert (p. 264) in the morning (2¾ hrs.), thence cross the Mer de Glace (p. 265) to the Chapeau (p. 265) (1¼ hr.), then descend to Les Tines (p. 265) (¾ hr.) and by (30 min.) Les Prés (p. 264) ascend the Flegère (p. 263) (2½ hrs.) and descend in 1¾ hr. Early in the morning the path to Montanvert is in shade, in the afternoon that to the Flegère, and by this arrangement the traveller reaches the Flegère just at the time most favourable for observing Mont Blanc. If time and strength allow, the traveller may visit the Source of the Arveiron (p. 264, 30 min. from Les Prés, 1 hr. from Chamouny) on his return from the Flegère. For this excursion a guide is only necessary across the Mer de Glace (see p. 265). Those who ride must send their mule round from Montanvert to Les Tines or the Chapeau. The excursion to the Flegère alone occupies about 5 hrs. (ascent 2½, rest ½ hr., descent 1¾ hr.), to the Montanvert or the Chapeau and the Source of the Arveiron also 5 hrs. — It is however needless to say that one day does not nearly suffice for the thorough appreciation and enjoyment of this excursion, which is also a severe tax upon the strength and energies of the traveller. The Jardin (p. 265) occupies an entire day. Travellers usually spend the night at Montanvert, in order to gain time and economise their strength. — Those who come from an E. direction and have spent the night at the Tête Noire (p. 268) or the Col de Balme (p. 270) should leave the high-road near Lavancher (p. 268) and proceed by way of the Chapeau, the Mer de Glace and Montanvert to Chamouny. Or they may visit the Source of the Arveiron from Les Bois (p. 268) and then ascend the Flegère. — Good walkers may, on the first day from Chamouny visit the Breven (p. 266), 9 hrs. there and back, the Source of the Arveiron, then mount the steep ascent to the inn at Montanvert, spend the night there and on the next day cross the Mer de Glace to the Jardin and return to Chamouny in the evening, about 12 hrs. each day. For the Breven and Jardin a guide is indispensable. — The Cascade du Pélerin, which was formerly a singular waterfall, near the Glacier des Bossons, 1 hr. S. of Chamouny, has been so much injured by an inundation as scarcely to repay a visit. An excursion to the Glacier des Bossons itself (p. 261) is an agreeable way of spending an afternoon on a cloudy day, when the views from the heights are concealed. There and back 3 hrs.: by the road to Les Ouches till the Arve bridge is crossed (*Pont Perolata*), then to the l. to the *Hôtel des Pyramides* (a chalet visible for a long distance), thence across the glacier (with guide) and back by the Cascade du Pélerin.

The **Valley of Chamouny** (3238 ft.), 15 M. long, ¾ M. *wide, is traversed* by the *Arve*, and stretches in a direct line *from N. E. to* S. W. towards *Les* Ouches (p. 261); it is bounded

Mont Blanc
Gl. du Tacul
la Pt. M. Blanc
Gl. de Miage
Gl. de la Brenon
Gl. de Bruyère
Dôme du Gouter
Vallée de
les Bouches
Chamonix
Bonneville
Cluses
Sallanches
Marges
Chamonix
Sommeiller Strandon 23.15 1° des Aequan

LA VILLE MARTIGAT
Bourg
Ladres
Bourg
Etrembles
Ollomont

For the descent from the Flegère to the foot of the mountain 1 hr. amply suffices. After the Arve is crossed a path to the l., before the village of *Les Prés* is reached, leads by the village of *Les Bois* and an ancient fir-clad moraine of the *Glacier des Bois*, in 45 min. to the **Source of the Arveiron**, which here issues from the Glacier des Bois through a lofty arch of ice, which, however, is usually closed in winter. When this arch is open, it well merits a visit (30 min. from Les Prés, 1 hr. from Chamouny). On the road, near the glacier, is an inn, **Au Touriste* (moderate), carriage with four seats to Chamouny 5 frs. The steep footpath of *Le Filiaz*, which descends from Montanvert, is extremely arduous and should not be attempted by ladies. It is dangerous to venture under the ice-arch, as blocks of ice frequently become detached. At the end of the last century a young Genevese lost his life in this manner, and his two companions were seriously injured. On the r. side of the glacier, about 1 hr. above the source, the Arveiron occasionally forms a beautiful fall.

***Montanvert** (5866 ft.) (2¾ hrs. ascent, 2 hrs. descent), an eminence, opposite the Flegère, on the E. side of the valley, is visited solely for the view which it affords of the immense sea of ice which fills the highest gorges of the chain of Mont Blanc in three arms (*Glacier du Géant* or *du Tacul*, *Glacier de Lechaud*, *Glacier du Talèfre*), and, at length uniting in the form of a stream of ice about 12 M. long and 1½ to 4½ M. wide, extends into the valley of Chamouny. The upper portion of this stream is named the *Mer de Glace*, the lower the *Glacier des Bois*. From Montanvert the motionless billows, for so they may be called, of the Mer de Glace are visible for a distance of 6 M., but the huge pinnacles of the Glacier des Bois are hidden from view. The path from Chamouny passes the Hôtel de l'Union and crosses by a bridge to the l. bank of the Arve, and runs diagonally through the meadows (the middle track preferable) to a house (15 min.) where it turns to the r. towards the mountain. It then ascends through a pine-forest, at times very steep, passing places where the earth has been torn up by the avalanches of winter. Halfway is a spring of fresh water, the *Caillet*, formerly shaded by trees which have been swept away by avalanches. The path turns to the r. about 1 hr. farther, and the **Mer de Glace* and the mountains which enclose it are now immediately opposite to the spectator.

The surface of the Mer de Glace, de Saussure observes, "resembles that *of a sea which has* become suddenly frozen, not in the moment of a tempest, *but at the instant* when the wind has calmed, and the waves, although very *high, have become* blunted and rounded. These great waves are nearly

parallel to the length of the glacier and they are cut by transverse crevices which appear blue in the interior whilst the ice seems white on its external surface".

In 1779 the illustrious Goethe visited this magnificent scene. He mentions in his journal an Englishman named Blaire having erected a convenient hut upon the spot, from the window of which he and his guests could survey the sea of ice. This hut still exists and affords accommodation for the guides. Behind it is an *inn* (240 ft. above the glacier), where refreshments (good "bière de Sallanches", 1 fr. a bottle), beds, and wood-carvings may be procured. The path of *Le Filiaz*, which leads to the *Source of the Arveiron* (p. 264) is precipitous and difficult, and scarcely practicable for ladies.

From Montanvert it is usual to cross the ***Mer de Glace** (in 1¼ hr.) to the *Chapeau*, see below), which lies opposite to it. The route across the glacier (½ hr.), which is now traversed almost daily by ladies, has been so greatly improved by the guides by means of steps cut out in the ice, waymarks etc., as to be now perfectly safe; it requires, however, some courage. The route may become more or less difficult in process of time, according to the direction taken by the crevices which are always changing their form (comp. Introduction XIV.). For those who suffer from dizziness there is only one dangerous spot, the *Mauvais Pas*, where for a short distance the path is cut out of the ice in the form of steps, near the Chapeau, along the edge of the steep precipice on the N. E. side of the glacier. Yet even here the danger is more imaginary than real if the traveller has a good guide, and without one no one should venture on the glacier.

The ***Chapeau** is the limestone precipice on the N. E. side of the glacier, nearly opposite Montanvert, at the base of the *Aiguilles du Bochard*. Since the erection of the present small but comfortable inn, this has become almost as favorite an excursion as the Montanvert itself; the Chapeau is, indeed, considerably less elevated than the former Montanvert, but it commands views of the *Aiguilles de Charmoz* (10,269 ft.) and the *Aiguilles de Bletière* as far as Mont Blanc, and the beautiful *Glacier des Bois* with its countless ice-pinnacles, and the valley of Chamouny below. The path from Chamouny diverges from the high-road near (1 hr.) *Les Tines* (p. 268), and ascends, partly traversing a former moraine, for 1 hr. more to the inn. This path can scarcely be mistaken. Across the Mer de Glace to Montanvert, see above.

The **Jardin** (8484 ft.) is a triangular rock rising out of the midst of the *Glacier du Talèfre*, and is, as it were, walled in by its moraine on all sides. In August several species o

flowers bloom on the edge of this oasis in the wilderness of ice. The main object in visiting the Jardin is to penetrate more deeply into the icy solitudes of Mont Blanc (guide indispensable). From *Montanvert* (p. 264) the moraines and glaciers (Mer de Glace) must be traversed for 3½ hrs. to the foot of the *Couvercle*, where there is green sward well adapted for a resting place, then for 1¼ hr., in some places very difficult, over the rocks to the summit of the Couvercle, and thence in ½ hr. across the *Glacier du Talêfre* to the Jardin. Back to Montanvert in 4 hrs., so that the excursion occupies an entire day. This magnificent walk requires some experience and perseverance, but is almost daily undertaken, and not unfrequently by ladies. In all cases it is advisable to spend the previous night at Montanvert, but those who feel inclined may, on returning to Montanvert, walk or ride back to Chamouny. Travellers must of course provide themselves with provisions.

The **Breven** (7856 ft.), 2 hrs. S. W. of the Flegère, must only be attempted under the direction of a guide. The view resembles that from the Flegère. From Chamouny to the summit in 5 hrs.; to ascend and descend it in one day is very fatiguing, and many prefer to spend the preceding night at the Chalets of *Pliambraz* or *Planpraz*, 3 hrs. from Chamouny, up to which point riding is practicable. Many are also content with the view from the Chalets, as it is little inferior to that from the summit, and the remainder of the ascent is difficult.

Mont Blanc (14,807 ft.), the monarch of European mountains (the Pic de Nethou, the highest of the Pyrenees, is only 10,722 ft.), which since 1860 has formed the boundary between France and Italy, is composed chiefly of Alpine granite or protogine. It was ascended for the first time in 1786 by an intrepid guide named Jacques Balmat. On his return a violent illness succeeded to the fatigue and exposure which he had undergone, and he was skilfully attended by a local physician Dr. Paccard, to whom he made known his discovery. On the restoration of Balmat to health he accompanied the Doctor to the summit, which they reached after a succession of perils and fatigues. Jacques Balmat, whose name is a "household word" amongst the fraternity of guides, lived 49 years after his first ascent, and at the advanced age of 70 met his death in pursuit of the chamois; it is supposed that he lost his footing and was dashed to pieces amongst the rocky precipices *of the Mortins*, a mountain adjoining the Buet. In 1787 the *ascent was made* by the celebrated naturalist de Saussure, *accompanied by* 17 guides, and the results of his expedition

were received with great interest by the scientific world. In 1825 the summit was attained by Dr. E. Clarke and Captain Sherwill; in 1827 by Mr. Auldjo who published a highly scientific and valuable account of his undertaking; these may be considered the principal pioneers of a route now annually trodden by numbers. On the first day it is usual to ascend to the *Grands-Mulets*, on the second to the summit and back to the Grands-Mulets, and on the third down again to Chamouny. Those who make the ascent from *St. Gervais* (p. 260), by the *Pavillon de Bellevue* (p. 272), spend a night on the *Aiguille de Goûté*, where the guides of St. Gervais have erected a hut. Both the routes, from Chamouny and from St. Gervais, unite on the *Grand Plateau*, an ice-valley forming the source of the *Glacier des Bossons* (p. 263) and the *Glacier de Taconay* (p. 261), which separate near the Grands Mulets, see above. The ascent from St. Gervais is said to present fewer difficulties than from Chamouny across these two glaciers. The view from the summit is not commensurate with the fatigue necessary to reach it; in consequence of the great distance all objects appear indistinct; even in the most favourable weather only the outlines of the great chains, the Swiss Alps, the Jura, the Apennines, are distinguishable. The ascent is moreover very expensive; each person requires 4 guides, each of whom receives 100 fr. In addition to this there are other expenses for provisions, wine etc., so that the ascent of Mont Blanc cannot be made under 500 to 600 frs. for each person.

59. From Chamouny to Martigny. Tête-Noire.

9 hrs. Carriage-road as far as Argentière, after that a bridle-path. If a carriage be taken as far as Argentière (fare 5 frs.), the remainder of the distance can with ease be accomplished on foot in one day, even by ladies who are good walkers. At the Hôtel de la Cascade (p. 268), halfway, guides with horses returning to Martigny, offer their services for a few francs. The following directions render a guide unnecessary. Those who leave Chamouny early can reach Geneva on the same day by taking the railway at Martigny (or by steamboat from Bouveret or Villeneuve, see RR. 54, 55); they can also reach Vispach (R. 66) by railway (as far as Sion) and diligence, or the Baths of Leuk (on foot from Siders, see p. 181). — By making a digression of 2 hrs. the view from the Col de Balme (with a guide) may be combined with the Tête-Noire. The guides know this route perfectly well, but occasionally feign ignorance, as they receive no additional pay for it.

Of the two bridle-paths which connect the valley of Chamouny with the Valais, that by the Tête-Noire is by far the more interesting and beautiful, as well as less arduous, whilst the other by the Col de Balme commands a view one of the finest, in Switzerland, of the valley of Chamouny and Mont Blanc which are not visible from the Tête-Noire route. These, however, being familiar to tourists quitting Chamouny, they will do well to select *the route by the* Tête-Noire, while those who come from Martigny *should choose that of* the Col de Balme, if the weather be favourable. In *misty weather all hope* of a view from the Col de Balme must be abandoned. *The inn on the Col* de Balme is far inferior to the hotels of the Tête-Noire.

The road ascends from Chamouny (3238 ft.) by the *Arve*, which it crosses by a bridge near (30 min.) *Les Prés.* The *village* and *Glacier des Bois* (*Source of the Arveiron* [p. 264], a digression of 20 min.) are left on the r. (30 min.) *Les Tines* (Hôtel des Etrangers, small); (15 min.) *Lavancher* (3857 ft.). At the end of the defile the Arve is crossed near *Les Isles.* (1 hr.) **Argentière** (3910 ft.) (*Couronne; Bellevue*), the third largest village in the valley; near it is the mighty glacier of the same name, which descends into the valley between the *Aiguille Verte* (12,564 ft.) and the *Aiguille de Chardonnet.*

Beyond the village, the path to the r. follows the course of the Arve to *Tour* and the *Col de Balme* (2½ hrs., see p. 270; the inn on the Col is visible almost all the way); the path to the l. traverses a wild ravine, which, like that on the W. side of the valley (p. 261), bears the name of *Les Montets.* Beyond the (15 min.) small village of *Trelechamp*, the (20 min.) summit of the pass (*Col des Montets*, 4522 ft.), which is indicated by a cross, is reached. From this point flow two streams, one to the N. which falls into the Rhone, another to the S. which joins the Arve. A number of large boulders afford indication of (comp. p. 162) the glaciers which once occupied the bed of this valley. Near *Poyaz* (to the r. of which the path afterwards passes), a wild and barren valley opens (*la vallée de Bérard*), from which the *Eau-Noire* descends. This stream forms a cascade ¾ M. higher up. At the end of the valley the snow-clad summit of the *Buet* (p. 261) is visible behind the *Aiguilles Rouges.* The path traverses this desolate and stony Alpine gorge, enclosed by wooded mountains, and follows the course of the *Eau-Noire.* The first chalets are near the (½ hr.) bridge over the Eau-Noire; ½ hr. beyond is the church of **Vallorcine** (3968 ft.), protected from avalanches by walls. This village is the largest in the valley (640 inhab.), and consists of a long row of chalets.

The valley now contracts, and the path descends to the stream which rushes foaming over the rocks. The scenery becomes grander; (25 min.) confluence of the *Barberine* and the Eau-Noire; the former forms a beautiful * waterfall, ½ hr. N. W. of the *Hôtel de la Cascade*, an inn by the roadside, halfway between Chamouny and Martigny. (5 min.) Bridge over the Eau-Noire (3854 ft.), boundary of the canton of Valais; (10 min.) old gateway and rampart, formerly fortified; a small waterfall in the vicinity. The now abandoned *Mapas* (*mauvais pas*), a path of dangerous character, descends to the l., *whilst the new path* penetrates the rocks and leads to the *(30 min.)* **Tête-Noire** (la Roche-Percée). (The summit of the *Tête-Noire, 6184 ft.*, lies to the S., and is a peak of the chain

which extends to the N. of the Col de Balme, terminating in the Croix de Fer, p. 271). On the opposite side of the stream rises the *Bel-Oiseau* (8077 ft.), to the N. of which are the *Dent de Morcles* (p. 243) and the *Grand Moveran* (9423 ft.)

Those who are acquainted with the route through Trient, may vary it as follows; it is not much longer, but requires a sure foot and a perfectly steady head. Beyond the frontier gate (see p. 268) the path ascends to the l., by continuous windings. View of Mont Blanc. The path then continues at the same elevation, passing the hamlets of Finhaut (3808 ft.), Trinquent (3060 ft.) and Salvan (2847 ft.), where wine and cherry-brandy may be obtained, and finally descends by Vernayaz (rail. station, p. 244) into the valley of the Rhone. Between Trinquent and Salvan there is a small bridge, the situation of which, with its adjuncts, bears some resemblance to the *Pantenbrücke* in the valley of the Linth (p. -).

About 10 min. beyond the *Roche-Percée*, 3 hrs. from Argentière, stands the *Hôtel de la Tête-Noire* (3754 ft.), erected in 1851. The path here turns suddenly to the r. into the dark and beautiful forest of Trient, and winds round the base of the Tête-Noire. Deep in the valley below, the roar of the *Trient* (which joins the Eau-Noire a little farther on) is audible. On emerging from the forest, the valley widens and (35 min.) **Trient** (*Inn*) is reached, not far from which the two paths from Chamouny over the Tête-Noire and the Col de Balme (p. 270) unite.

From this village the path ascends the (30 min.) *Col de Trient*, better known by the name of **Col de la Forclaz** (4689 ft.), where there is a small inn (accommodation and good wine at the gensdarmes' house). Permission to enter the Valais must here be bought at the price of 1 fr., though the demand is entirely at variance with the provisions of the Charter of the Confederation. The view from the summit is not extensive, but 35 min. lower down a celebrated view is disclosed, embracing the valley of the Rhone as far as Sion, extended like a map beneath the eye of the spectator, with Martigny immediately below. The path to Martigny (descent 2½ hrs., ascent 3½ hrs.) at first traverses meadows and forest, and then meadows planted with fruit and chestnut-trees. *Martigny le Bourg* and *Martigny*, see p. 245.

60. From Martigny to Chamouny. Col de Balme.

9 hrs. (comp. p. 228). For this route a guide is unnecessary, if the following directions be carefully observed, although the path is somewhat more difficult than the preceding. Guide 12 frs., guide and mule 24 frs. Comp. p. 261. Ascent of the Col de la Forclaz (p. 270) 3½ hrs., descent 2½ hrs.

The road leads S. to *Martigny le Bourg* (p. 245) and crosses the *Dranse*, which flows from the Great St. Bernard, and *ascends gradually* through vineyards, orchards and meadows. *The new path*, though somewhat longer, is preferable to the

old, and rapidly approaches its completion. It diverges to the r. from the old route immediately after the Dranse is crossed, and rejoins the latter near La Fontaine. From Martigny in 20 min. to *Martigny le Bourg*, 3 min. bridge over the *Dranse*, 7 min. by the direction-post to the r. (the road to the l. leads to the Great St. Bernard), 45 min. village of *La Fontaine*, 10 min. *Sarmieux*, 10 min. the new path diverges from the old to the r. by a group of houses, and rejoins it near (1 hr.) *Chavans en haut*, where refreshments may be procured (extensive view of the Rhone-valley); 20 min. several chalets, 15 min. **Col de la Forclaz** (p. 269). In the background to the l. the *Glacier of the Trient*, an arm of the ice-fields of Mont Blanc; to the r. Trient in the valley, and beyond it, the gorge through which the path leads to the Tête-Noire; slightly to the l., the hollow is visible, along the l. side of which is the way to the Col de Balme.

On descending, the path divides (5 min.), the r. leading to Trient and the Tête-Noire (p. 268), the l. to the Col de Balme; in 15 min. a bridge is crossed, opposite to the upper houses of the long village of *Trient* (4050 ft.). The path then ascends the meadows to the l.; 10 min. to the r. (the path to the l. leads to the Glacier de Trient) across the *Nant-Noir* (from *natare;* the term *Nant* is applied to all mountain streams in Savoy), which descends from the *Mont des Herbagères*. This stream must not be confounded with another of the same name near Servoz (p. 260). The path ascends the r. bank for about 200 paces, and then, turning to the l., winds upwards by zigzags through the *Forest of Magnin*, considerably thinned by avalanches. The path is very steep and fatiguing for about an hour, until it almost attains the summit of the mountain, along the N. side of which it runs, traversing the green meadows and slopes carpeted with the Alpine rose (rhododendron). In 30 min. the unpretending *Chalets des Herbagères* or *Zerbazière* (6249 ft.), where milk may be procured. A fine retrospective view of the Col de Forclaz and the Bel-Oiseau to the l.

After a steep ascent of 30 min. (the path to the l. is the better), the summit of the pass is attained. This is the ***Col de Balme** (6784 ft.) (*Pavillon du Col de Balme*, a chalet with hotel prices; adjacent to it, on the Swiss side, a new hotel shortly to be opened), the boundary between Switzerland (Valais) and France (Savoy). In favourable weather the entire chain of Mont Blanc is visible from summit to base, surrounded *by the Aiguilles* de Tour, d'Argentière, Verte, de Dru, de Charmoz, *du Midi* etc., with its mighty glaciers extending, like *frozen rivers* or waterfalls, down to the green valley of

Chamouny. This entire valley is also visible, as far as the Col de Voza. On the r. are the Aiguilles Rouges, and close to these the Breven, by which the valley is bounded; in the rear, the snow-clad Buet (p. 261) is visible to the r. The retrospective view over the Forclaz embraces the Valais and the gigantic mountains which separate it from the Bernese Oberland, the Gemmi with its two peaks, the Jungfrau, the Finster-Aarhorn, Grimsel and Furca.

The view from a second eminence, about 25 min. N. of the inn, is still more extensive. This point lies to the r., at the foot of the *Croix de Fer* or *Aiguille de Balme* (7203 ft.), the extremity of the steep chain of mountains which extends to the N. of the Col de Balme. Mont Blanc appears still more grand and distinct, and the entire chain of the Bernese Alps is visible to the N. E., rising like a huge white wall with countless battlements. The descent may be commenced immediately from this point. The ascent of the Aiguille itself is difficult, and not to be recommended. The cross erected on it is a monument to the memory of Escher von Berg, a native of Zürich, who lost his life in attempting the ascent, contrary to the advice of the guides.

In descending from the inn, the *Arve* (which rises on the Col de Balme) lies to the r. Several small brooks are crossed, and the route then passes (45 min.) near a heap of stones, named the *Homme de pierre*, which serves as a signal when the paths are hidden by snow; 15 min. near a heap of stones, like a hut without a roof; 15 min. *Tour*, to the l. of which is the beautiful glacier of the same name. By the Arve lie numerous fragments of black slate, brought down by the river; these are carefully collected and piled up in heaps by the peasants. In spring they cover their fields with these fragments, and the rays of the sun, acting on their black surfaces, engender a heat which melts the snow beneath them several weeks earlier than would otherwise be the case. 10 min. before Tour, the path crosses the *Buisme*, which flows from the *Glacier de Tour*, and in 25 min. **Argentière** is reached, where our path joins R. 59 (p. 268). From the Col de Balme to Chamouny 4½ hrs. walk.

Excursion from Chamouny to Trient by the Tête-Noire, and back by the Col de Balme 12 to 13 hrs. From Chamouny to Argentière a carriage may be taken (comp. p. 267).

61. From Chamouny to Aosta by the Col de Bonhomme and the Col de la Seigne.

Bridle-path. *Four* days' walk: on the 1st to Contamines 7 hrs., 2nd to *Chapiu 7½ hrs.*, *3rd* Courmayeur 8½ hrs., 4th Aosta. Those whose time

limited, and who are good walkers, may reach Courmayeur from Chamouny in 2 days, spending the night at Nant-Burant (p. 273) or la Balma (p. 273). This may also be accomplished by taking a mule. On the second day the route by the Col des Fours (p. 273) should be taken instead of that by Chapiu (p. 274), to save time. From Courmayeur to Aosta there is a good carriage-road, carriage for 2 persons 12, for 3 15, for 4 20 fr. Guides at Chamouny see p. 261. Experienced Alpine travellers can dispense with a guide in favourable weather, but mist or snow renders the Col de Bonhomme dangerous. A good guide is found very useful on this route. *Fréd. Tairraz* is recommended as respectful, obliging and trustworthy. The tour of Mont Blanc is reckoned by the guides as 5 days' journey, and costs 30 fr.

Within the last 10 years this expedition, termed the ***Tour of Mont Blanc,** has been more frequently undertaken than formerly, especially by tourists who return from Chamouny to Aosta, or wish to see the Great St. Bernard without retracing their steps. Unless the tourist have the rare good fortune to enjoy an uninterrupted view from the Col de Bonhomme and Col de la Seigne, he will probably find the interest of the excursion inadequate to the fatigue. Yet the Allée-Blanche and the neighbourhood of Courmayeur may rank with the grandest portions of the Alps.

The high-road to (4½ M.) *Les Ouches* has been already described at p. 261. The path diverges from this to the l. and winds up through a small wood; it then traverses fresh green meadows, passes near the footpath to St. Gervais (p. 260), in view of the *Chalets de la Forclaz*, and reaches (2½ hrs.) the **Col de Voza** (5571 ft.). The inn (**Pavillon de Bellevue*, 4 beds) commands a magnificent *view of the valley of Chamouny as far as the Col de Balme, Mont Blanc and the valley of the Arve, St. Gervais, Sallanches, etc.

From the Col de Voza a steep descent to *Bionnassay*, from which point *Contamines* may be reached by two routes, by the shorter one to the l. over the *Champel* in 3 hrs., or by a longer one descending to the r. by *Bionnai* (2894 ft.). The *Montjoie Valley*, through which the stream flows, resembles that of Chamouny, bounded on the E. by the immense grey *Glacier of Bionnassay*, which has a wild and romantic aspect, with its rocks and fields of snow. The *Hermance*, the N. slope of *Mont-Joli* (7900 ft.), bounds the view on the W.; on it stands the picturesque village of *St. Nicolas de Veroce.*

Les Contamines (*Col de Bonhomme*, at the N. extremity; *Union*, in the village, both tolerable), a large village with picturesque church. (Instead of the direct route from the Pavillon to Contamines through Bionnassay, the digression by the *Prairion* [route to St. Gervais], about 300 ft. higher, is recommended by some. It commands a beautiful view towards *Sallanches.)*

The view on the descent from Contamines embraces the entire valley as far as the peaks of the Bonhomme. Conta-

mines lies high up on the E. slope of the Montjoie valley, which is watered by the *Bon-Nant* (p. 260). The path (steep and stony) crosses the brook near the hamlet of *Pontet;* the valley then contracts, and, near the chapel of *Notre-Dame de la Gorge,* terminates in a deep ravine at the foot of Mont Joli. Many pilgrims resort to this chapel on Aug. 15th. Wrestling-matches see Introd. XV.

The path ascends through forest to the (2 hrs.) *Chalets de* **Nant-Burant** (4242 ft., 4 hrs. from the Baths of St. Gervais). The little inn, enlarged in 1857, is now tolerably comfortable. About 1 hr. beyond, near the chalets of *La Balma* where the signal-posts begin, is another small inn with tolerable accommodation.

Above Nant-Burant the valley again contracts; the path traverses the forest which encircles the base of Mont Joli, and afterwards meadows, to the *Chalets du Mont-Joli*, and farther on, the *Chalets du Mont-Joie,* near which the huge and imposing *Glacier de Trelatête* descends from the mountain of the same name (12990 ft.). The upper portion of the valley is bounded by the Bonhomme (the beautiful mountain to the r. is *la Rosalette*); below, the view extends over the whole of the Montjoie valley as far as the Aiguilles de Varens (p. 260). Those who are easily fatigued should take a mule from Nant-Burant to the top of the Col de Bonhomme (5 fr.), as this is the steepest and most arduous portion of the route (4 hrs.).

The path now ascends steep rocks. Vegetation disappears, and the rhododendron finds a scanty subsistence on the stony soil of the *Plaine des Dames.* Two conical heaps of stones are here pointed out by the guides who inform the traveller that they denote the spots where a lady and her servants perished in a storm; at the same time they do their best to support the tradition by casting a stone on the heaps, and inviting the traveller to follow their example.

The summit of the pass now lies before the traveller. The path ascends by windings on the slope to the r. On reaching the first terrace (3 hrs.) it traverses for nearly 1 hr. a barren, stony and desolate plain, partially covered with snow. This is the ridge of the **Col de Bonhomme** (7558 ft.), which no one should attempt to ascend, even with a guide, in unfavourable weather. Two rocks, the *Pic du Bonhomme* and the *Pic de la Bonnefemme,* here tower aloft, like two ruined castles. A beautiful panoramic view of the mountains of the *Tarentaise* (p. 274).

The descent may be accomplished by two routes; either by keeping to the l. to the (¾ hr.) Col des Fours (8342 ft.), *the entire way* over rocks, and thence descending to (2 hrs.) *Mottet (p. 274),* at first rough walking over loose stones, after

wards through meadows, keeping Chapiu on the r.; or by Chapiu (2 hrs.), partly over loose stones, and 1 hr. longer than the former, but preferable to it, on account of the greater facility of the descent and the good inn in Chapiu, the shelter of which will be doubly acceptable to the traveller after his long walk across the desolate waste of rocks above. From the pass to Chapiu 2 hrs.

At the foot of the slope lies **Chapiu** (4667 ft.), properly **Les Chapieux**, an Alpine village. **Hôtel du Soleil* (R. 1¼, B. 1½, good cuisine and good wine), erected in 1854; *Le Pavillon.*

From Chapiu to Pré-St.-Didier over the Little St. Bernard (12 hrs., preferable to the route over the Col de la Seigne in doubtful weather); the very stony path as far as *Bourg-St-Maurice* (3 hrs.), afterwards improves, and commands a beautiful view of the upper Isère valley (Tarentaise) the whole way, until at length it unites with the high road. From *Bourg-St-Maurice* to *Pré-St-Didier* see p. 276.

Travellers, especially of the fair sex, are recommended to take a mule from Chapiu (5 fr.) or **Mottet** (5808 ft.) (3 fr.), 2 hrs. higher up. There are a few chalets at Mottet where the night may be spent (*Repos des Voyageurs* and *Ancien Hôtel*); hotel prices are charged for the simplest Alpine fare. The ascent (2 hrs. from Mottet) is monotonous but not fatiguing; the path, at first difficult to find, inclines to the l. towards the glacier. The ***Col de la Seigne** (7799 ft.), where a cross indicates the boundary between Savoy (France) and Piedmont (Italy), affords a most magnificent view, extending to the distant Col de Ferret. The pass commands the valley termed the **Allée-Blanche** or *Lex Blanche*, bounded by the S. slope of Mont Blanc, rising 10700 ft. above the valley, and so precipitous and smooth that snow does not collect upon it. The precipice of the **Cramont** or *Gramont* (*Grand Mont*, 8419 ft.) rises like a steep roof from the valley to the E., running parallel with the chain of Mont Blanc. *De Saussure* not inaptly compares Mont Blanc, as seen from the Col de la Seigne, to an artichoke surrounded by its leaves. The celebrated German geographer *Ritter* (d. 1859) asserts that the view from this point surpasses any other in the entire Alpine chain, and that only among the Himalayas can a parallel be found.

On the descent a chalet is soon reached where the usual Alpine fare may be procured; from this point to Courmayeur, the only place of refreshment met with is of a very inferior description. The path traverses fields of snow (which, however, disappear in warm summers), and afterwards flowery meadows, *passing the* (2 hrs.) *Lake of Combal* (5947 ft.), the most beauti*ful point in the* valley, near which the moraine (2 M. long) *of the Glacier du Miage* stretches towards the path. The valley

here widens and the cleft summit of the *Géant* (13019 ft.), resembling the horns of a chamois, becomes visible. A small wooded ridge is now crossed, past the moraine of the beautiful (1½ hrs.) *Glacier du Brenva*, which extends from Mont Blanc, and unites with the *Glacier des Bossons* (p. 261) on the height above. The glacier is fringed with larches of the richest green, and occupies the entire width of the valley. The crash of avalanches and falling masses of ice is frequently heard here. The *Doire* (*Dora Baltea*), fed by the various glaciers of the Allée-Blanche, flows under the Brenva glacier, and at the foot of the *Entrèves Glacier*, receives the stream of the Valley of Ferret or Entrèves which opens to the N. E. Near the small (½ hr.) baths of **La Saxe** the path crosses the brook, and reaches (20 min.) **Courmayeur** (4211 ft.), a considerable village at the upper extremity of the valley of Aosta, with baths much frequented in summer. **Hôtel Royal*, R. 2, B. 1½, D. 3, A. ¾ fr.; **Angelo*, similar prices; in bad weather the detached portion of this hotel should be avoided, as it is at some distance from the dining-room, with inefficient attendance. There are two other inns, **du Mont Blanc* and *l'Union*, similar prices. The five brothers *Proment* and *J. M. Landier* act as *guides* (p. 261) for the tour of Mont Blanc previously described. *Diligence* to Aosta in 5 hrs., fare 5 fr., a small conveyance to *Pré-St-Didier*, thence a regular diligence at (1862) 12 o'clock. One-horse carriage about 15 fr., two-horse carriage twice as much. — Those who do not intend to scale the Mont de Saxe (p. 277) from Courmayeur, should not fail to ascend the Ferret Valley (see below) for 1 M., by which they will obtain a view of Mont Blanc (not visible from Courmayeur) in all its magnificence. In the Allée-Blanche the spectator is too near to enjoy an effective view of the different groups.

From Courmayeur to Martigny. Those who wish to avoid the digression by Aosta and the Great St. Bernard on their return-journey, may prefer the following route: through the narrow ***Valley of Ferret** (with numerous glaciers), bounded on the W. by the enormous masses of the *Géant* (13019 ft.), the *Jorasses* (12380 ft.), and the extensive *Glacier of Triolet*; then across the **Col de Ferret** (7671 ft.), the frontier of Piedmont (Italy) and the Valais (Switzerland) (*Mont-Dolent*, 11791 ft., to the N.W. of the Col, has since 1860 formed the boundary of France, Italy, and Switzerland), which commands a most striking view, especially when reached from the direction of Martigny; thence by *Orsières* (p. 278), where the valley of Ferret descends to the valley of Entremont, and the Great St. Bernard route; Martigny is thus reached in 14 hrs.: 6 hrs. Col de Ferret, 5 hrs. Orsières, 3 hrs. Martigny. A guide (5 fr.) should be taken and provisions carried, as only milk and cheese are to be obtained at the chalets until Orsières is reached.

Directions for pedestrians. Beyond La Saxe (see above) a well-beaten path leads into the valley of Ferret, crosses the brook which flows through it, and remains on the r. bank as far as the Chalets of Pré sec, where it *recrosses to the l. bank.* (The path along the r. bank is soon lost among the *huge rocky fragments of* a moraine.) After 3 hrs. walk the upper extremity of *the valley is reached*, facing a series of steep heights which are connected

on the l. with the last snow-clad peaks of the Mont Blanc chain. Near the last of these the path crosses the ridge. By keeping to the l. a mistake can hardly be made, but on the r. it is very possible. The traveller must be especially cautious to avoid the two following paths, which are well trodden and likely to mislead. From the highest chalet in the valley (Sagivan), a chalet of considerable size is visible exactly in front, apparently halfway up the mountain; past this runs a well-beaten path, which leads to the Hospice of St. Bernard. The other path, which diverges farther on, also leads to the same destination.

From the Col de Ferret (steep ascent of 1½ hrs. from Sagivan) the path skirts the moraine of the first glacier which descends to the N. portion of the valley of Ferret, and leads to the Chalets de Ferret, from whence the path to Orsières (4 hrs., see p. 278) cannot be mistaken. During the ascent in the S. valley of Ferret, the retrospective view of the S.E. side of the chain of Mont Blanc as far as the Col de la Seigne is very fine. From the summit of the Col de Ferret, the view extends to Martigny, and the W. portion of the Bernese Alps, the Diablerets, the Oldenhorn and the Sanetsch.

The direct route from Courmayeur to Aosta is the most beautiful and interesting. The vegetation, which becomes more luxuriant as the road descends, the picturesque waterfalls, the glorious view of Mont Blanc and other snow-peaks to the W., the S. and afterwards to the N., all combine to render an excursion through the Valley of Aosta highly attractive even to those who have already had experience of the finest scenery of Switzerland. In the upper part of the Aosta valley the old-fashioned, but extremely picturesque, scarlet costume is still used by both sexes. The inns between Pré-St-Didier and Aosta are of the most unpretending description.

Passing (1 hr.) *Palésieux*, the road crosses to the r. bank of the *Doire* to (½ hr.) **Pré-St-Didier** (*Posta; Rosa*), village with baths, where the *Valley of the Little St. Bernard* diverges to the S.W. Up to this point there is a tolerable carriage-road. Near the hot-springs (5 min. lower down) the stream forces its way through precipitous rocks towards the Dora valley.

From Pré-St-Didier to Bourg-St-Maurice 8 hrs.; this route is preferred by many to that over the Col de la Seigne (p. 274), especially in doubtful weather. The path, everywhere good, is at first a carriage-road and ascends in the valley of the *Thuille*, passing through *La Thuille* (in case of necessity a night's-lodging may be procured at Brigadier Morel's), and *Serran*, near the *Cantine des Eaux Rouges* (¾ hr. below the summit of the pass, Alpine fare), and reaching the ridge of the **Little St. Bernard** (6792 ft.) (the highest point is indicated by a granite pillar), whence the view of the chain of Mont Blanc is very grand. Since 1860 this ridge has formed the boundary between France (Savoy) and Italy (Piedmont). On the S. side of the pass, 5 hrs. from Pré-St-Didier, 3 hrs. from Bourg-St-Maurice, is a hospice similar to that on the Great St. Bernard (p. 280), and adjoining it, an inn.

From this the descent is long but gradual, commanding a beautiful view of the upper valley of the Isère (*la Tarentaise*), and the mountains of Savoy the whole way; the path then passes through *St. Germain* (becoming steeper) and *Seez*, and reaches **Bourg-St-Maurice** (**Hôtel des Voyageurs*), a little town on the Isère, whence a diligence runs daily at noon (1862) in 4¼ hrs. to *Moutier* (*en Tarentaise*), a small town with salt-works, and thence through *Albertville* (high-road from this to Geneva by Annecy, see p. 257) in about *6 hrs. to Chamousset* (p. 254), station on the railway from Geneva to Mont *Cenis by Chambéry*; from Chamousset to Chambéry (p. 252) in 1 hr., to Geneva *in 4 to 4¾ hrs.*, see R. 56.

From Bourg-St-Maurice to Chapiu see p. 274.

The high-road from Pré-St-Didier (Diligence 8 a. m.) passes **Morgex** (*Lion d'Or*) (two waterfalls beyond the village), and reaches **La Salle** (ruined castle), where it descends into the valley and crosses the stream. It then ascends the steep r. bank of the *Doire*, which dashes over the rocks far below. **Liverogne**, a small and dirty village. **Arvier**, producing a good wine. The road then traverses a wood of walnut-trees, and crosses to the l. bank near **Villeneuve**. On the lofty rock above the village stands the *castle of Argent*. Villeneuve is picturesquely situated in the prettiest part of the valley. The castle of **St. Pierre** is an agreeable feature in the landscape, which can hardly be said of the castles of *la Sarra* and *Aimaville*, situated on the r. bank of the Doire.

Cretinism appears nowhere in a more repulsive form than in this valley. This afflicting malady is by some ascribed to the nature of the water, which is here little else than melted snow, but the more probable supposition is that it is engendered by the inhalation of the damp foggy air which is condensed in valleys situated between two ranges of high mountains; this view of the case is strengthened by the fact that the numbers of cretins in Sion and other places in the Valais has diminished in families of easy circumstances, in consequence of their removing their children to the mountains immediately on the appearance of the first symptoms of the malady, and causing them to be brought up on those elevated spots until the attainment of ten or twelve years; no certain light, however, has as yet been thrown upon this loathsome and at the same time capricious disease.

Aosta see p. 284. From Aosta to the hospice on the Great St. Bernard 8 hrs. walk.

From Aosta to Courmayeur, two-horse carriage there and back 30 to 40 fr., ascent 6 hrs., descent 5 hrs. As far as Arvier the road commands a fine view of Mont Blanc. From the **Mont de Saxe** near Courmayeur (guide 3 fr., unnecessary) the view embraces the entire E. side of Mont Blanc with its numerous glaciers, from the Col de la Seigne to the Col de Ferret, the Col du Géant and the Jorasses being in the immediate vicinity. Those who come from Aosta need not ascend to the highest point, as a view of the Aosta-valley only is gained by so doing; the chain of Mont Blanc can be seen as well from the last chalets (milk may be procured). The Aosta-valley and the Allée-Blanche deserve a special visit, even if the fatiguing tour round Mont Blanc should not be made. Should the traveller retrace his steps along this beautiful valley it will be with undiminished admiration.

62. From Martigny to Aosta. Great St. Bernard.

17½ hrs.: from Martigny to the Hospice 11½ hrs., thence to Aosta 6 hrs. (from Aosta to the Hospice 8 hrs., from the Hospice to Martigny 9½ hrs.); *carriage-road as far as* the Cantine de Proz (p. 279), from there to St. Remy *(4 hrs.) bridle-path;* carriage-road again to Aosta. Guides unnecessary. As *far as Orsières the* ascent is slight, so that this long journey may convenien

be accomplished in one day by taking a carriage as far as Orsières (one-horse carriage 6 to 8 fr.).

In 1862 a post-conveyance for 3 persons left Martigny every morning at 7 for Liddes, returning at 2. 30 p. m.; fare 7 fr. ascending, 4 fr. descending; fixed charges, and better carriages than the usual char-à-bancs. Carriage for 1 to 3 persons from Martigny to the Cantine de Proz, 7½ M. from the Hospice, with a mule attached which may be ridden from thence to the Hospice, 30 fr. One-horse carriage from Martigny to Liddes 15 fr.; a mule from Liddes to St. Remy over the St. Bernard 10 fr.; one-horse carriage from St. Remy to Aosta: 1 person 10, 2 persons 12, 3 persons 15 fr.

The passage of the Great St. Bernard is, of all the Alpine passes, the least interesting with the exception of its two extremities towards Aosta and Martigny. Those who have to choose between the Simplon, the Gotthard, the Splügen, the Bernardino, and the St. Bernard, should not be misled by the reputation of the latter. If the traveller has followed the road from Aosta to Orsières he should, for variety, take the footpath which diverges to the W. of the road, passing near the *Lake de Champey* on the W. of *Mont Catogne*, and rejoining the road at Vallette. He may also leave the road at *Sembranchier*, ascend *Mont Chemin* (5040 ft.) (a beautiful view over Martigny and the valley of the Rhône, extending to Geneva), and descend to Martigny, passing through forests of lofty trees (beeches etc.). These two routes are longer but more interesting than the main road.

Martigny (1302 ft.) see p. 245. Beyond (20 min.) *Martigny-le-Bourg* (p. 245) the road crosses the *Dranse*; 10 min. from the bridge, a direction-post indicates to the r. the way to Chamouny, to the l. to St. Bernard. The St. Bernard road winds through a narrow valley, watered by the Dranse; passes through *Brocard* and *Vallette*, and reaches (1¼ hr.) **Bovernier.** The Dranse forces its way through a narrow gorge; enormous blocks impede its course, particularly near the (½ hr.) *Gallerie Monaye* (2220 ft.), a passage 200 ft. long hewn out of the solid rock. In 1818 a great fall of rocks was occasioned by the bursting of a lake in the *Val de Bagne*. Comp. p. 246.

Detached blocks of the Glacier de Gétroz had intercepted the course of the E. branch of the *Dranse*, which runs through the Val de Bagne. A lake was thus formed, 2700 ft. long, 650 ft. wide and 180 ft. deep; the bank burst and the water rushed into the valley which it entirely devastated. Bovernier owed its safety to a projecting rock. In 1595 a similar event occurred. A beautiful excursion to the *Val de Bagne;* a carriage road as far as the village of (6 M.) Lourtier, the last in the valley.

The two streams which form the *Dranse* unite at (½ hr.) **Sembranchier** (2444 ft.) (Inn at the *Juge's;* mules and guides to the Pierre-à-Voir, p. 246, 5 fr.). One of these streams descends from the *Val de Bagne*, the other from the *Val d'Entremont.* On a hill are the ruins of a castle said to have lodged the emperor Sigismond with a retinue of 800 nobles, so enormous were its dimensions at that period. To the S. W. of Sembranchier, is *Mont Catogne* (7941 ft.).

(1½ hr.) **Orsières** (2959 ft.) (**Hôtel des Alpes*, moderate), at the junction of the valleys of Ferret and Entremont (p. 275), has a remarkable and very ancient tower like that of St. Pierre *(see below).* The pedestrian can avoid the numerous windings of the road by a path beyond Orsières, and another before Liddes is reached. The bed of the Dranse is so deep that it

is rarely visible. The view that is obtained beyond the village is the most picturesque of the journey; it has constantly as the background the lofty, snowy pyramid of *Mont Velan* (p. 280). Large cultivated fields extend themselves over the undulating country, which inclines to the Dranse; the landscape becomes grander when the forest of St. Pierre is reached.

(1¾ hrs.) **Liddes** (4302 ft.) (*Hôtel d'Angleterre; Union*, rustic inns with hotel prices) is a considerable village. One-horse carriage to Martigny 10 fr., mule to the Hospice 5 fr. The new road to St. Pierre winds along the slope of the mountain; the old road is shorter for pedestrians. The wooden frames, which are here observed, are used for the purpose of drying the corn.

(1¼ hrs.) **St-Pierre-Mont-Joux** (5002 ft.) (*Cheval Blanc; Croix*, two very unpretending inns; the *Hôtel au Déjeuner de Napoléon* is well spoken of), a dirty village, where a gensdarmes of Valais exacts 1 fr. from travellers from the Hospice. The ancient and interesting church dates from 1010. A Latin inscription by the Genevese Bishop Hugo, founder of the church, records that the Saracens (*Ismaëli cohors*) ravaged this district with fire and sword, and were again expelled about the year 960. In the wall near the tower is a Roman milestone.

Beyond St. Pierre, a deep gorge is crossed; a beautiful waterfall to the l. above the bridge. The celebrated passage of the Alps by Napoleon was commenced on the 16th May 1800, and occupied four days. The St. Bernard had been reported by Marescot, chief of the engineers, as "barely passable" for artillery. "It is possible: let us start then," was the energetic reply of Napoleon. The part which most severely tried the troops was from St. Pierre to the summit of the mountain. The artillery carriages were taken to pieces and packed on mules, the ammunition was also thus transported, whilst the guns themselves, placed on the trunks of trees hollowed out, were dragged up by main strength, a hundred soldiers being attached to each cannon, for which laborious undertaking they received the sum of 1200 fr. At the Hospice each soldier partook of the hospitality of the brethren.

The new road, cut out of the solid rock, avoids the worst parts of the old. It traverses the forest of St. Pierre and *Defilé de Charreire;* the scenery is fine, and several waterfalls are passed.

The (1¼ hrs.) **Cantine de Proz**, a solitary inn (moderate) on the N. side of the *Plan de Proz* (5500 ft.), is situated in the highest portion of the valley. Here may be obtained a *one-horse carriage* to Liddes or Martigny, and a mule for the *Hospice or St.* Remy. The carriage-road here terminates

some glaciers, especially the *Glacier de Menouve*, descend to the l. as far as the verge of the valley.

In the background rises the white pyramid of **Mont Velan** (11,590 ft.), situated to the E. of the Great St. Bernard, and ascended last by M. Gotti. Studer (p. 124) in 1856. The view from it is magnificent, especially of Mont Blanc, and Monte Rosa. It may be best ascended from the Cantine de Proz (in 6 hrs.); two guides are necessary, each 20 fr.; Ant. **Dorsat** at St. Pierre is recommended as trustworthy. The **Grand Combin** or *Graffeneire* (13,290 ft.), the N. E. neighbour of Mont Velan, was also ascended in 1857.

It is intended to construct a new road from the Cantine de Proz to the **Col de Menouve** (8493 ft.), which will penetrate the mountain by a tunnel, 7566 ft. in length (7167 ft. above the level of the sea), and lead direct to *Etroubles* (p. 284).

The path crosses the pastures of the *Plan de Proz* (20 min.), and ascends the wild *Defilé de Marengo* (5920 ft.); at the end of 1¼ hr. two stone huts are reached; one of them is a place of refuge for cattle, the other is the old *Morgue* or receptacle for the bodies of travellers who had perished in the snow; the path next crosses the *Dranse* by the bridge of *Nudri* (6880 ft.), skirts the W. slope of the mountain, traverses the *Vallée des Morts* and (1¼ hrs.) reaches the Hospice. The iron cross on the way-side, 20 min. from the Hospice, was erected to the memory of *Père François Cart*, who perished at this spot in November 1845.

The **Hospice of St. Bernard** (7610 ft.), a convent situated at the summit of the pass, consists of two large buildings; one contains a great number of apartments with wooden partitions, for the reception of travellers; the other and smaller (*Hôtel de St. Louis*) is a refuge in case of fire; it serves also as a granary and lodging for poor travellers. In the vestibule is this inscription on black marble: "*Napoleoni I. Francorum imperatori semper augusto reipublicæ Valesianæ restauratori semper optimo, Aegyptiaco, bis Italico, semper invicto, in monte Jovis et Sempronii semper memorando respublica Valesiæ grata, 2 Dec. 1804*". On arriving, strangers are received and welcomed by one of the brethren, who conducts them to a room and provides refreshment; should they arrive shortly before dinner or supper (at 12 and 6), a place is assigned them at the brethren's table, who are for the most part intelligent and well-educated men. They afford every information in their power; the French language only is spoken. The table is simply but amply furnished; Fridays and Saturdays are fast-days. Travellers are accommodated gratuitously, but few will deposit in the alms-box *less* than similar accommodation would cost at an hotel; greater liberality should however be shown, in consideration of the difficulty and expense attending the transport of provisions, firing, etc., to such a distance. The brethren attend travellers in person.

Various accounts are given of the origin of the name of

St. Bernard as applied to this pass; the most generally received is that Bernard de Menthon, a pious ecclesiastic who was canonized after his death, founded the convent in 962. The brotherhood consists of from 10 to 15 Augustine monks and 7 attendants (*maroniers*), whose office it is to receive and accommodate strangers gratuitously, and to render assistance to travellers in danger during the snowy season, which here lasts nearly nine months. In this work of benevolence the inferior creation are taught to lend their assistance; the breed of dogs employed at the Hospice are universally known and admired; from the keen sense of smell they possess, they are enabled to search out travellers exposed after heavy falls of snow to the utmost peril, numbers of whom have been rescued by these noble and sagacious animals. The stock is believed to have come originally from the Spanish Pyrenees. The number of dogs is now exceedingly limited.

The Monastery of St. Bernard is at the head of a society of about 40 members; the prior is *M. Joseph Deléglise*, a native of Valais. Some of the brethren minister in the Hospice on the Simplon (p. 301); others perform ecclesiastical functions. The sick and aged have an asylum at Martigny. St. Bernard is the highest winter habitation in the Alps. *Humboldt* in his "Kosmos" mentions that the mean temperature at the Hospice of St. Bernard (45° N. latitude) is 30° Fahr. (in winter 15°, spring 25°, summer 48°, autumn 32°), and that such a low temperature would only be found in the plain at a latitude of 75° (the S. Cape of Spitzbergen). Like St. Gotthard (p. 99), the St. Bernard is not a single mountain, but a group.

Mention has already been made (p. 279) of Napoleon's famous passage. It is an historical fact that the Romans made use of this route 100 B. C. From the time of the foundation of the *Colonia Augusta praetoria* (Aosta, B. C. 26) it was much frequented. *Caecina* (69 B. C.) crossed it with his legions and the Gallic and German auxiliaries (p. 200) when marching against Otho, in order to bring speedy succour to the fortified towns of Cisalpine Gaul, Milan, Novare, etc., which had already declared in favour of Vitellius. *Constantine* caused the road to be improved in 339. The Lombards made the passage about 547; an uncle of Charlemagne marched an army of 30,000 men by this route into Italy in 773, and, according to some, gave his name to the pass; a part of the army of Frederic Barbarossa crossed in 1166, under the command of Berthold de Zähringen, etc.

The convent has been subjected to varied fortunes, but the beneficence of its design was widely recognised by extensive grants of lands and property from various parts of Christendom. At one period it possessed no less than 80 benefices, but in later years its resources became considerably impoverished, until at the present time it is said only to *possess a small* portion of landed property in the Valais and *in the Canton* de Vaud. The 30 to 40,000 fr. required for

its annual support are derived from subsidies from the French and Italian governments, as well as from collections made every year in Switzerland; the gifts of travellers, it must be said with regret, form a very insignificant portion of the sum. Of late years from 16 to 18,000 travellers have been annually accommodated, but it is painfully evident from the gross sums collected for the support of the Hospice that a vast majority of these contribute nothing at all, whilst those who seek this remote region solely for recreation take an unfair advantage of the ready and gratuitous hospitalities afforded them. The expenses of the establishment are not only heavy, but augmenting; provisions are brought for the most part from Aosta; during the months of July, August and September, about 20 horses and mules are daily occupied in the transport of fuel from the valley of Ferret (p. 275), 12 M. distant.

The present massive edifice dates from the middle of the 16th century; the church was erected about 1680. The large rooms are heated during the whole year; on the ground floor are the stables and magazines, above which are the kitchen, refectory, and sleeping apartment for the poor; in the upper story the cells of the monks, and 70 to 80 beds for travellers. The walls of the refectory are hung with engravings and pictures, the gifts of grateful travellers. The small room adjoining contains a collection of ancient and modern medals, portraits, relics found in the environs, and fragments of votive brass tablets offered to Jupiter Penninus after escape from danger. The original name of this portion of the mountain-chain is supposed to have been Mons Jovis Pennini, to which deity tradition asserts a temple was once erected, and the foundations of which are still to be seen. Another room in the upper story contains philosophical instruments and a small collection of natural history. The visitors' books contain many well-known and celebrated names. The monument erected by Napoleon I. to General *Desaix* ("*à Desaix, mort à la bataille de Marengo*") is on the l. side in the chapel; the bas-relief, representing the death of Desaix is by Moitte (1806).

A short distance from the hospice is situated the *Morgue*, or charnel-house, a stone building which serves as depository for the bodies of the unfortunates who have perished in the snow and been subsequently recovered. Within the last 12 years sixteen such deaths have occurred. The extreme coldness of the atmosphere retards decomposition to an extraordinary degree, but features are not distinguishable after two *years.*

The traveller will hardly quit the Hospice without a feel*ing of veneration* and compassion for this devoted fraternity;

they generally commence their services at 18 or 19, at 33 or 34 the severity of the climate has undermined their constitutions, and they are compelled to descend with broken health to the milder climate of Martigny or some other dependency. The thoughtless traveller, in the pleasure and novelty of the scene, is too apt to forget the dreariness of the wintry portion of the year, when all the wayfarers are poor, when the cold is intense, the snows of great depth, and the dangers from storms or "tourmentes" frequent and imminent; it is at this period that the privations of these heroic men are most severe, and their services to their fellow-creatures most invaluable; all honour to their self-denial and devotion!

Instead of returning to Martigny by the same route, the tourist may proceed to the Col de Fenêtre (8308 ft.), and through the N. (Swiss portion) valley of Ferret (p. 275), which runs parallel to that of Entremont, and is little longer; guide necessary. The Col (1¼ hr. W. of the Hospice) commands a magnificent view of Montblanc and its glaciers.

The path which descends on the S. side passes to the W. of the lake, between it and the *Plan de Jupiter*, on which are the remains of the foundation of the ancient temple previously mentioned. At the end of the lake, which is about 500 ft. long, stands a pillar indicating the boundary between Switzerland and Italy. The path next traverses *La Vacherie*, a green pasture, where the cattle of the Hospice graze, with some chalets and the *Cantine*, the abode of the "Cantonnier" or road-mender. To the E., above the *Col de Fenêtre* (8308 ft.), rises the *Pain de Sucre* (8915 ft.) (not to be confounded with Mont Velan [p. 280], which is also called *Pain de Sucre* by the Vaudois). The road continues on the E. slope, and descends gradually to St. Remy.

In ascending from St. Remy to the Hospice, the pedestrian should keep to the r. on the slope of the mountain; at the "Cantine" the direction of the ridge of the mountain must be pursued. The culminating point is indicated by a pole on a rock, soon after passing which the lake and the monastery are seen. The ascent requires about 2 hrs., guide superfluous; one may, however, be procured at St. Remy for 1½ fr.

(1 hr.) **St. Remy** is the first Italian village; it entirely fills the narrow gorge. The custom-house is the first building on the r. The first building on the l. is a tolerable inn, *Hôtel des Alpes* (R. 2, B. 1½ fr., one-horse carriage to Aosta (3 hrs. journey): 1 pers. 10, 2 pers. 12, 3 pers. 15 fr.; mule to the Hospice 3 fr., to Liddes 10 fr.; guide to the Hospice 1½ fr.

From St. Remy to Courmayeur. The path which crosses the brook beyond the village leads by the W. side of the valley over the **Col de Serena** (6930 ft.) in 9 or 10 hrs. to *Courmayeur* (p. 275), to which it is the shortest but least interesting route from the St. Bernard.

The descent from St. Remy is by a good carriage-road. *The general cultivation* of the two sides of the valley begins at (¾ hr.) **St. Oyen**, and becomes richer at (20 min.) **Etroubles**.

bles (*Ecu de France*). The road here crosses the *Buttier* and soon enters a wide valley, watered by the Buttier which flows far below. The solitary inn of *La Cluse* (1 hr.) affords but humble accommodation; ½ hr. farther, near two solitary houses, is an excellent spring. The defile (¾ hr.) of **Gignod** (2250 ft.) was formerly defended by a square tower, built by the Romans, and still standing. The landscape now increases in animation, the villages become more picturesque, and the southern character of the Alps more perceptible. To the l. the *Val Pellina* opens, traversed by a path leading to the Val d'Hèrens over the Col de Colon (a glacier pass), see p. 289. The eye rests on a scene rich in corn, wine and oil; the murmuring of brooks is heard in every direction, and at every step the white summits of hitherto unseen mountains are revealed. Beyond (½ hr.) **Signaye** the extensive vineyards of (¾ hr.) *Aosta* begin; to the l. is seen Monte Rosa, and to the r. Mont Blanc. This fine prospect, combined with the view of the handsome town of Aosta and its fertile valley, is an appropriate termination to this excursion.

Aosta (1841 ft.) (**Hôtel du Montblanc* at the upper end of the town, R. 2, B. 1½, D. 3½, A. 1 fr.; the proprietor, *Jean Tairraz* [brother of Frederic Tairraz, mentioned p. 272], is well acquainted with the country, and keeps carriages for hire. *Poste* or *Couronne; Ecu de Valais*), the *Civitas Augusta* or *Augusta Prætoria* of the Romans, capital of the Piedmontese province of the same name, and situated at the confluence of the *Buttier* and the *Doire* (p. 276), with 7760 inhab. Local antiquarians endeavour to fix its foundation as far back as 1158 B.C. (capital of the *Salassi*); the Romans conquered it 28 years before the Christian era. The Emperor Augustus rebuilt and gave his name to it, and garrisoned it with 3000 men of the prætorian cohorts. The *Town-walls* are flanked with strong towers; the double *Gate* on the S. side resembles in miniature the Porta Nigra of Trèves; close by is the beautiful *Arch* of a bridge, half-buried in the earth; the magnificent *Triumphal Arch*, constructed of enormous blocks of hewn stone, and ornamented with ten Corinthian columns, bears a modern inscription, and is of elegant and massive design. There are also the ruins of a *Basilica* (not of an amphitheatre, as some conjecture).

The *Cathedral*, of modern construction, possesses a singular portal, with some frescoes, and the Lord's Supper in terra cotta, painted in every variety of colour. Near the church of *St. Ours* are some cloisters with columns, the sculptured capitals of which date from the 11th cent. In the handsome market-place (*Piazza Carlo Alberto*) the modern Town Hall is situated.

The valleys of Aosta and Susa were taken from the Lombards by the Franks, and incorporated in their empire: from this cause the French language is still common in these valleys.

From Aosta to *Courmayeur* and *Chamouny*, with the tour of Mont Blanc, see R. 61; over the *Matterjoch* to Zermatt, and thence to *Visp* in the valley of the Rhone, see R. 68; one-horse carriage to St. Remy 15, to Chatillon 12, to Courmayeur 20 fr. From Aosta to Turin see *Bædeker's Ober-Italien* or *Italie septentrionale* (1863).

63. From Bex to Sion. Col de Chéville.

Bridle-path, 12 hrs., a somewhat fatiguing route; guide (10 to 12 fr.) not absolutely necessary. The least experienced traveller cannot possibly mistake his way, except between the Col de Chéville and the bridge over the Lizerne, and for this portion a guide can generally be procured at Anzendaz for a few francs. The path is repaired every year, but is occasionally blocked up by the fall of stones and rubbish. Horse 20 fr.

The route over the Col de Chéville cuts off the right angle which the valley of the Rhone forms at Martigny (see pp. 245. 295), and presents an uninterrupted series of wild and rocky landscapes, especially on the Valais (S.) side; an extensive panorama of the Valley of the Rhone towards the end of the excursion. If the journey seem too fatiguing for one day, the tourist can pass the night at (2½ hrs.) *Grion*. Comp. p. 288.

As far as the (30 min.) *Bevieux* salt-works (1515 ft.) the road follows the course of the *Avençon* through a smiling valley, the rapid stream of which occasionally forms picturesque cascades. The path becomes steep near some large wood-magazines, and passes by several farms, commanding a beautiful view of the salt-works of *Devens* and the valley of the Rhone, and, over the forest of walnut-trees, the extensive snow-fields of the *Dent du Midi*. 35 min. *Croix blanche*, a tavern; 5 min. to the r.; 15 min. benches (those who descend turn to the l., not to the r.). The path skirts the slope of the mountain; far below to the r. rushes the Avençon: 10 min. ascent to the l.; 5 min. a farm on the height (those who are descending turn to the l.). 5 min. the village of *Les-Posses-dessus*, at the fountain the path turns to the l.; 35 min. **Grion** (3479 ft.), a large village, not visible until nearly reached. Up to this point the ascent has been uninterrupted; before the village is entered, a beautiful view to the r. of the the village of *Frenière*, and the little cascades of of a glacier which fall into the Avençon.

At Grion is a small village-inn (*Cr*
site to it the pension of *Mad. Sauzet* (1
beds 1½ fr., B., D., and S. inc. W. &
are not received. The guides charge 12 fr.

Near the last house of the village (10 *the r. must be taken*; opposite are the 4 *blerets, on the* precipitous S. slope of which,

Avençon, the path leads to Anzendas, which is the right direction to be pursued. To the r. is the *Argentine* (see below), on the extreme r. the snowy summit of the *Grand Moveran* appears above the nearer mountains. After 10 min. ascent to the l.; 40 min., a small cascade between rounded calcareous blocks deposited by the water, which is strongly impregnated with lime; 5 min., the chalets of *Serniemin* (3954 ft.) on a green plain; 10 min., a bridge over the *Avençon*, the boundary between the parishes of Serniemin and Solalex. For a short distance, a fine forest extending along the precipitous and rugged slope of the *Argentine* (7444 ft.) is traversed; 10 min., the descent to the l. must be avoided; 20 min., bridge over the *Avençon;* 8 min. chalets of *Solalex* (4497 ft.) on the upper terrace of the valley. The path now ascends the precipitous and stony ridge of the *Poruretaz*, which connects the W. spur of the Diablerets with the Argentine.

The chalets of (1 hr.) **Anzendas** (5840 ft.) are scattered over a fertile pasture, ascent from Grion 3 hrs., from Bex 5½ hrs. (descent 4 hrs.), descent to Sion 6½ hrs. (ascent 8 hrs.). In the largest of the chalets, the property of *Jean Gabriel Pittier*, wine, bread and cheese, and, if necessary, accommodation for the night in a hay-loft, may be obtained. The *Glacier de Paneyrossaz*, which descends from the *Tête du Gros-Jean*, extends to the immediate vicinity of these pastures. On the N. rise the rugged limestone precipices and peaks of the **Diablerets** (10,008 ft.). The path crosses the pasture towards the E., and in ¾ hr. the **Col de Cheville** (6580 ft.) is reached, which here separates the cantons of Vaud and Valais. In the distance are the Alps of Valais, over which towers the Matterhorn. The path now skirts the mountain to the l., and reaches a wall and gate which mark the frontier of Valais, and then descends the steep and stony *Pas de Chéville* (6268 ft.); in 20 min. a cascade is passed, and in 10 min. more the *Chalets de Chéville*, where the brook must be crossed, and the slope of the mountain to the r. followed. The path then descends by numerous zigzags, by some chalets, to (30 min.) the *Lac de Derborence* (4421 ft.), situated in a gloomy basin, and skirts its S. bank.

This lake is surrounded by a sea of rugged rocks and stones, the scene of two landslips, traversed by the *Lizerne*. In the language of the people this spot is not unappropriately termed the "Vestibule de l'Enfer". The mountain is composed of calcareous strata, worn into rugged and deep hollows. The lower strata, being very soft, become saturated by the waters of the great glaciers to the N. E.; large masses are thus detached and precipitated into the depths below. These convulsions, which give notice of their occurrence by subterraneous noises, last took place in the years 1714 and 1749. The last-mentioned obstructed the course of the Lizerne, and formed the two Lakes of Derborence. Three of the five rocky peaks of the Diablerets have already given way, and the other two will most probably share the

same fate. Everywhere are seen profound abysses, and rarely an hour passes without a fall of stones in some direction. High above all tower the icy walls of the great glacier.

The way can be easily lost in this gigantic chaos, the path perpetually winding amongst huge fragments of rock. The well-beaten track should not be followed, which leads to a bridge near some saw-mills, but the traveller should continue in a straight direction as far as (45 min.) the bridge over the *Lizerne;* the road keeps to the l. bank, and passes near the chalets of *Besson*, ascends the slope of the mountain which on the E. has a perpendicular descent into a deep gorge, through which, far below, the *Lizerne* forces a passage. 10 min. from the chalets of *Besson*, at the *Saut du Chien*, the pathway, only 4 ft. wide, is supported by poles, and partly hewn in the rock, 1500 ft. above the Lizerne. This pass may occasion unpleasant sensations if the traveller be inclined to giddiness, but is unattended with any real danger. The path maintains nearly the same altitude along the wooded slope as far as (1¾ hrs.) the *Chapelle St. Bernard* (3460 ft.), at the extreme end of the Lizerne-gorge, where an extensive view suddenly opens of the valley of the Rhone.

The descent is to the l. to (20 min.) **Avent**, an Alpine village without an inn (wine, 60 c., can be had at the house of *"M. le Conseiller"*), surrounded by fruit-trees. In about 20 min. **Erdes** is reached; at the last house, descent to the r.; at the cross-way the path turns to the l., pursuing the same direction as far as (25 min.) **St. Severin**, a picturesque village in a fertile situation, surrounded by laurels, pomegranates, cacti, etc., which flourish in the open air. In the first house (not an inn) to the l. of the path in descending from Erdes, opposite to the church, excellent muscatel wine (vin de crû) is sold, ½ fr. per measure. The red wine, called *Ballio*, is excellent. St. Severin belongs to **Conthey**, one of the most renowned vineyards of the valley of the Rhone; its houses extend as far as (30 min.) the bridge over the *Morge*, which here emerges from the narrow defile. A gate-way and some fragments of wall are the sole remnants of the old castle of Conthey, formerly the property of the barons of Thurn. Vétroz, mentioned p. 295, is 1½ M. to the W., on the road in the valley of the Rhone, about halfway between Conthey and the railway-station of *Ardon*.

At the Morge bridge the high-road in the valley of the Rhone is reached, and in 45 min. **Sion** (1625 ft., see p. 285). On leaving St. Severin, instead of taking the dusty high road the pedestrian *should* traverse the vineyards of the *Muraz by a path which* commands a fine view, and descend *to the upper (N.) gate* of Sion.

Southern Valleys of the Valais

following the high-road from Sion to *Bramois*, at the entrance to the Val d'Hérens, and ascending thence by a steep path on the r. bank, passing the hermitage of *Longeborgne*, and skirting the lofty E. slopes of the valley, is considerably longer and more fatiguing).

Evolena (4245 ft.) (**Hôtel de la Dent-Blanche*, at the end of the village), is the principal place in the valley.

The Val d'Hérens divides 1 hr. S. of Evolena near *Haudères* (4411 ft.). The S. E. branch which retains the name of the principal valley, is terminated (2½ hrs. from Evolena) by the Glacier of Ferpècle, a visit to which will repay the fatigue. A highly interesting, but at the same time difficult and fatiguing excursion may be made over the glacier, the **Col d'Hérens** (10,713 ft.), and the *Glacier de Z'Mutt* to *Zermatt* (p. 314); and which occupies 12 or 13 hrs. from Evolena. Two guides are necessary, and the departure should be made at midnight, unless the night be passed on the last pasture of *Bricolla*, which is preferable, as the greater portion of the glaciers may thus be traversed before 9 in the morning, after which the ice begins to soften on the surface. — The S. branch of the Val d'Hérens, called *Val de l'Arolla*, is terminated by the Glacier de l'Arolla, which is crossed by a difficult path leading to the S. by the **Col de Colon** (9635 ft.) to *Prérayen* (6188 ft.) in the *Val Pellina* (Piedmont), and thence in 6 hrs. to *Aosta* (p. 284). To the W. of the Val d'Arolla are two almost adjacent passes: the **Col de Riedmatten** (to the N.) and the **Pas des Chèvres** (8776 ft., to the S.) which lead over the *Glacier de Durand* or *Cheillon* (not to be confounded with the glacier of the same name in the Valley of Zinal, see below), the first leading to the N. to the *Val d'Héremence* (p. 288), the other (dangerous) to the S. W. over the *Glacier de Gétroz* (p. 278) and the **Col de Mont Rouge** (9512 ft.), to the *Val de Bagne* (p. 278).

From Evolena to the *Val d'Anniviers*, parallel to the Val d'Hérens, the path, rendered practicable for horses in 1860, leads to the E. over the **Col de Torrent** (9001 ft.), which may be reached in 5 hrs. after leaving Evolena. The summit of the pass is indicated by a cross and pyramid of stones.

The ascent of the **Sasseneire** (10,033 ft.), which rises to the N. W. above the Col de Torrent (6 hrs. from Evolena) is not dangerous when made from this point; but its rugged sides are of rather difficult access, particularly near the end, when the meadows terminate. From the summit a superb panorama is enjoyed of the Bernese Alps, which stretch away to the N.; the Jura looks like a blue band beyond the Pas de Chéville (p. 286) which as it were forms an immense frame to the picture. To the S. the attention is especially arrested by the colossal pyramid of the *Dent-Blanche* (13,437 ft.), the *Glacier de Ferpècle* (see above) and the enormous masses which surround it.

The path which descends from the Col de Torrent to the Val d'Anniviers skirts the little *lake of Zozanne* to the N. and passes by the *Torrent-Alp* into the *Val de Moiry* (or *Val de Torrent*) which is a S. W. branch of the Val d'Anniviers, closed to the S. by the great *Glacier de Moiry*. (From this place the traveller can go direct to *Zinal* [see below] by remounting to the E. the somewhat precipitous slope on the other side of the valley, over the *Col de Sore-Bois* [8700 ft.]; the ground consists chiefly of meadow land forming an easy descent; but as a mountain 9000 ft. high has already been crossed, it may be considered too considerable a digression for one day's journey, and a direct course through the valley

be preferred). Below *Grimence* (4872 ft.), the two upper branches of the Val d'Anniviers unite (Val de Moiry to the S. W., Val de Zinal to the S. E.).

Immediately beyond where the *Val de Zinal* branches off into two directions, is situated Ayer (4482 ft.) with nickel mines belonging since 1848 to a company from Berlin. The ore is worked at Sierre (p. 297). The last place in the valley is Zinal (5165 ft.) with its little **Hôtel de Durand* (R. 1½, B. 1½, D. 2¼ fr.), the host of which, *Bapt. Epiney*, is also an excellent guide. The valley is terminated towards the S. by the superb Glacier Durand or Zinal (1 hr. from Zinal) which descends from the *Ober-Gabelhorn* (12,540 ft.). From the Alp *L'Allée* (*Montagne de la Lêts*), situated to the W. above the lower extremity of the glacier (2 hrs. from Zinal), over which the path leads to the glacier-passes mentioned below, there is a superb view of the valley, over the whole chain from the *Dent-Blanche* to the *Weisshorn*, crowned with the pyramid of the *Matterhorn*, over the two Glaciers *Durand* and *Moming*, separated by the graceful double-peaked pyramid of the *Obêche* (*Lo Besso* (11,313 ft.). Some give the preference to the view from *l'Arpitetta*, a pasture situated on the opposite side to the N. E.

There are two passes over the Durand Glacier between Zinal and Zermatt. The shorter and more frequented over the **Col de Zinal** (10,898 ft.) or **Triftjoch**, and the *Trift Glacier* (11 to 12 hrs.), has been made more practicable of late years at the cost of the government. Although probably known for ages, the pass had not been traversed within the memory of man, until an Englishman accomplished the journey in 1856 at considerable personal risk. — The other pass, though longer, offers greater facilities, and is to be preferred on account of its extensive view; it does not turn to the E. on the top of the Glacier Durand like the other path, but goes straight on to the S., along the *Roc noir*, a ridge of rock which rises above the ice like the Jardin near Chamouny (p. 265). From this rock the best view over the surrounding scenery may be enjoyed. The path then leads over the **Col Durand** (10,700 ft.). In descending, a straight direction to the S. over the Glacier Hochwäng to that of Z'Mutt must not be taken, for the lower part of the first of these glaciers is full of crevices; but an E. (l.) direction must be followed towards the *Arben-Glacier*. — Guides provided with a strong rope are indispensable for both these passes, see Introduction V.

From the summit of the Col de Torrent to *Grimence* (see above) in 3½ hrs., thence descending by St. Jean (4310 ft.) to (2 hrs.) **Vissoye**, the principal place in the valley, with a handsome church, situated on the r. bank of the *Navisanche* which traverses the valley. About 2000 ft. higher, to the N. E., is **St. Luc** (5113 ft.) (**Hôtel de la Bella Tola*, R. 1½, D. or S. 2, B. 1 fr., Pension 4 fr. civil landlord), on a steep and shadeless slope, consisting of meadows and fields. The view from this elevated village over the profound gorge below, and the mountains covered with snow rising at the extremity of the valley, where the peak of the Matterhorn elevates itself above the white ridge of Mont-Durand is very remarkable. St. Luc was almost entirely destroyed by fire in 1845, 1847 and 1858. The houses subsequently erected are massive but ill-built. The huts which escaped the flames are easily distinguished by their peculiar construction. To the N. about *400 ft. above the* village may be seen the "*Druids' stone*", *termed by the natives* the "*Pierre des* sevvagios" (stone of the *savages), and probably* dating from the Celtic epoch, when it

may have been used for sacrificial purposes. In the plateau of rock which slopes towards the E. are a considerable number of small round and oblong apertures, evidently the work of human hands. — From St. Luc to *Sierre*, see p. 297.

Of late years the ascent of the ***Bella Tola** (the N. point, 9316 ft., is also termed *Schwarzhorn*, the S. peak *Bouterhorn*) is often made from St. Luc, whence this admirable point of view may easily be attained in 4½ hrs. A guide (*Pierre Pont*, landlord of the Hôtel de la Bella Tola, 3 frs.) should be engaged, as beyond the chalets the path may easily be mistaken; mule 6 frs., the rider must however dismount when ¾ hr. from the summit. (Those who desire to visit the valley of Tourtemagne need not return to the Val de St. Luc.) The path begins to ascend behind the hotel; after 20 min. to the l. then in zigzags by 3 chalets (10 min.); then to the r. skirting a wood of pines and larches; after 5 min., inclining to the l., the path traverses a clearing and then ascends a meadow, passing by a hut, and in ¾ hr. reaching a chalet; now towards the l., and, on the next mountain-terrace where the view of the Bella Tola is disclosed, again to the r., ascending in 1½ hr. to the base of the mountain; after an ascent of 1 hr. more by a steep, but well-constructed path, a ridge is attained, where (path to the r. to the Bouterhorn, see above) the spectator overlooks the Glacier of Bella-Tola, furrowed with a thousand crevices. After 25 min. the path to the summit inclines to the l. The summit affords no shelter against the wind, and standing room for scarcely more than a dozen persons. The view embraces the whole chain of the Bernese and Valais Alps; the eye ranges over a circle of 220 M. and a distance of nearly 90 M. in a direct line from the Furca to Buet. R. Ritz's grand panorama (Düsseldorf, Levy Elkan and Co.) contains 200 peaks of mountains which may from this place be distinctly seen. Opposite, to the N., is seen the whole extent of the gorge of the Dala as far as the Baths of Leuk and the Gemmi. The most splendid part of the panorama is to the S. extending from Monte Leone (p. 301) to the group of Mont Blanc. The views from the Pierre-à-voir (p. 246), the Sasseneire (p. 289) the Zehntenhorn (p. 292) and even the Torrenthorn (p. 180) must yield precedence to this magnificent prospect.

In order to reach the valley of Tourtemagne the tourist again descends S. to the **Pas du Bœuf.** Then an ascent of a good half-hour to the culminating point (8589 ft.); in descending a direction (indicated by stones) to the l. must be taken. *In 3 hrs.* (from the N. peak of the Bella Tola) *Chalets of the Alp Z'Meiden* are reached, and in an

hour, through fragrant forests of larch and "Alpine cedar", the village (visible from *Z'Meiden*) of **Gruben** (*Hôtel du Weisshorn*, R. 2, L. ¾, B. 1, D. 3, A. 1 fr.; charge for provisions for the journey occasionally somewhat high). — From Gruben to Tourtemagne see p. 298.

The Valley of Tourtemagne is terminated 3 hrs. to the S. of Gruben by the superb and extensive Glacier de Tourtemagne or Barr, which is imbedded between the *Weisshorn* (13890 ft.), the *Bruneckhorn* (11891 ft.) and the *Barrhorn* (11184 ft). From the Chalets of *Kaltenberg*, after an ascent of ½ hr. on the W. slope of the valley, the whole of the glacier is visible and the already mentioned mountains which tower above it on the E., and to the N. as far as the Zehntenhorn. A footpath leads from this place to the W. by the Pas de la Forcletta (9204 ft.) to *Ayer* in the Val d'Anniviers (p. 297).

From Gruben to St. Niklaus in the valley of Zermatt a good bridle-path has been constructed (7 hrs.; from Gruben to the Zehntenhorn, which rises to the N. of the culminating point of the pass [8927 ft.] 4 hrs.); it ascends the E. slope of the valley rather abruptly, passes by the châlets of the *Gruben-Alp*, and reaches the **Zehntenhorn** (9873 ft.) or *Schwarzhorn* (which must not be confounded with the Schwarzhorn situated a little to the N. and which is 872 ft. lower). The view from it is somewhat similar though inferior to that from the Bella Tola (p. 291). The descent into the valley of St. Niklaus by the Chalets of *Jungen* is very rugged.

St. Niklaus and thence to **Zermatt** see p. 311.

65. From Gampel to Kandersteg. Lötschen Pass.

12 hrs. This expedition requires favourable weather and should only be undertaken by practised pedestrians; a guide is necessary, at least between Kippel and Kandersteg. The brother of the curé of Kippel, Jos. Ebener, and Pierre Künzi of Gastern (p. 294) may be recommended; carriage-road as far as Kippel.

Before the Gemmi route was completed (p. 178), this was the usual route from the canton of Bern to the Baths of Leuk; traces still remain of the old paved track, made or mended by the government in 1696, but at present covered with glaciers and impassable after long rains.

Gampel (rustic inn) is situated 6 M. from Leuk and the same distance from Vispach, on the r. bank of the Rhone, where the Lonza descends from the Lötschenthal. Beyond Gampel the path ascends a steep slope, from the top of which a charming view is obtained over the valley of the Rhone; a narrow gorge is then entered, and by degrees the path becomes more level. The valley is enclosed by rugged slopes *covered with* fir-trees, among which at intervals may be seen *the track of the* avalanche.

To r. **Lugein**, ½ hr. **Koppistein** (3817 ft.) are two chapels

periodically swept away by avalanches, and religiously restored by the inhabitants of *Ferden* and *Kippel*. A little beyond Koppistein, is a wooden bridge over the Lonza; the valley here becomes broader and more fertile, and possesses mines of some value (p. 299).

1 hr. **Ferden;** there is an inn at the lower end of the village (wine and cheese); but the traveller is recommended to pass the night at (15 min.) **Kippel** (4371 ft.), where he will find *accommodation at the house of the Curé. The ascent is very gentle; the road first winds through a forest of larches, then traverses some meadows; in the distance, several groups of huts are visible at the upper extremity of the valley, which is terminated by the *Lötschen Glacier.* Beyond these huts the path crosses a rocky slope, then small snow-fields which seldom yield to the sun's rays, and in 3 hrs. more reaches the summit of the **Lötschen Pass** (8253 ft.), overlooked on the W. by the *Balmhorn* (11352 ft.), a spur of the Altels chain, on the E. by the *Schildhorn* (10149 ft.), whence a glacier, in the form of an arch, descends to the valley of Gastern. The *view towards the S. from the summit of the pass is limited, but becomes strikingly grand when the snow-fields are reached; to the S. E. rise the Nesthörner with their glaciers; to the S., above the lower mountains which bound the l. bank of the Rhone, tower the magnificent group of the Mischābel, the Weisshorn and Monte Rosa (comp. p. 316); to the N. are the rocky precipices of the Doldenhorn and the Blümlisalp, to the N. E. the enormous glacier of Kandern, the eastern part of which is called the Tschingel Glacier, surmounted by the *Mutthorn* (a path which traverses this glacier, leads into the upper part of the valley of Lauterbrunnen, see p. 139).

In the descent to the wild valley of Gastern, the traveller first traverses a slippery path across a sloping field of snow, and then reaches the glacier which descends from the Lötschenberg into the valley. The l. side of the glacier is followed, along the slopes of the Balmhorn; in some places the guide is required to precede the traveller and hew a path with his hatchet. At the end of the glacier, the *Valley of Gastern* opens; near a chalet there is a magnificent view of the mountains by which it is enclosed, and especially of the extensive glacier which terminates it at the N. E. This is the *Alpetli Glacier*, which descends from the Kandern Glacier, forming an amphitheatre of dazzling whiteness, surmounted by the frozen dome of the *Mutthorn* or Mittelhorn (9343 ft.).

1¾ hr. **Gasterndorf** (4691 ft.) or **Im Selden**, a group *miserable cabins,* in the neighbourhood of which some sh

attempts at cultivation are seen. The most moderate refreshments, and in cases of necessity a bed of hay, may be obtained at the habitation of the brothers Künzi; those who cannot put up with the humblest fare should provide themselves with provisions at Tourtemagne or Kandersteg.

A magnificent forest, which for many ages has resisted the avalanches of the *Doldenhorn*, is now traversed; the Kander runs through a confused mass of rocks. On leaving the forest

1 hr. **Gasternholz** (4159 ft.) is reached. As the traveller descends, the traces of avalanches become more perceptible. The valley forms a curve and expands, bounded on the S. by the *Altels* (11187 ft.) and on the N. by the *Fisistock* (9060 ft.). The Valley of Gastern was far more populous 50 years ago than now; the wholesale and indiscriminate removal of trees has rendered it so much exposed to the ravages of avalanches, that from the month of February to the hay-harvest it is abandoned by great numbers of the inhabitants. The Kander has forced itself a passage through the

1 hr. **Klus**, a narrow gorge, on emerging from which the Valley of Kander and the Gemmi route are reached.

½ hr. **Kandersteg** (3602 ft.) see p. 177. From Kandersteg to Gastern is a continual ascent of upwards of 3 hrs. The path is so injured by the inundations of the Kander that considerable digressions are frequently necessary.

66. From Martigny to Arona on the Lago Maggiore by the Simplon.

Railway from Martigny to Sion in 50 min., fares: 3 fr. 10 cent., 2 fr. 10 cent., 1 fr. 55 cent. (from Lausanne to Sion in 3½—4½ hrs., fares: 10 fr. 60 cent., 7 fr. 20 cent., 5 fr. 30 cent.; from Geneva to Sion in 5¼—6½ hrs., fares: 15 fr. 50 cent., 10 fr. 85 cent., 7 fr. 75 cent.; see RR. 54, 55). Comp. Introd. X. — Diligence from Sion to Brieg twice daily (1862, 2¾ p. m. [on the arrival of the first train from Geneva by Bex and Bouveret, comp. RR. 54, 55] and 10½ p. m.) in 6 hrs. (to Sierre in 1 hr. 35 min., to Turtman in 3 hrs. 20 min., to Visp in 5 hrs.). From Brieg to Domo d'Ossola once daily at (1862) 5 a. m., in 11¾ hrs. From Domo d'Ossola to Arona (Italian diligence) once daily at (1862) 5 a. m., in 6 hrs. Diligence-seats, see Introd. IX. — Steamboat from Baveno or Stresa to Arona and Sesto Calende see R. 103. — From the postmasters in Valais One-horse carriages (generally without springs) can be had, 5 fr. per post (3 hrs.), and 1 fr. for the driver. — Good Muscatel wine may be obtained at moderate prices in all the villages in the Rhone valley. The "Heidenwein" is more highly prized.

Martigny (1302 ft.) see p. 245. (From *Geneva* or *Lausanne* to Martigny see RR. 54, 55.)

The Rhone valley from Martigny to Brieg presents few objects of interest. The valley which is in most parts 3 M. broad, exhibits many traces of the *inundations of the Rhone*, or *Rhodan* or *Rotten* (p. 166) as it is generally *termed in the German* tongue. Often during severe storms large masses of *rock fall from the surrounding* mountains, covering the banks for some *considerable distance. The* bed of the valley is in many parts marshy and only *produces grass and* reeds, with here and there an oasis of corn and maize.

The inhabitants find the river a constant source of peril and labour; even the high road is frequently considerably damaged by its overflow and rendered impassable; this happened to the portion between Turtman (p. 298) and Brieg (p. 300), in 1861; it is hoped the projected extension of the railway, from Sion to Brieg, will tend to divert such disasters. — The mountain scenery of the Valais, though imposing in its character, is less picturesque than many other localities in Switzerland; vines flourish on the base of the heights on the r. (N.) bank of the Rhone; but as the eye ranges upwards it meets masses of barren yellow-grey rock, destitute of all vegetation. The side valleys (R. 64) opening to the S., through which extensive glaciers and snow-fields are visible, offer greater inducements to the pedestrian. — The villages and dwellings in Valais are hardly more inviting than the country. The standard of the hotel accommodation is exceedingly low; good water is scarce, and the eye is constantly afflicted by the sight of the "goitre", almost universally prevalent in this region, which Nature seems almost to have forgotten in the general goodness and bounty of her dispensations.

At Martigny the Rhone valley forms a perfect right angle. The river which flows in a direct line from Leuk to Martigny, N. E. to S.W., here changes its course and runs in an equally straight direction to the N. W. till it flows into the lake of Geneva. The railroad which at present does not extend beyond Sion, leads from Martigny in a straight direction not far from the l. bank of the Rhone to the iodine **Baths of Saxon** (*Hotel), particularly efficacious in cutaneous diseases, and possessing a small Cursaal ("Casino"), built in the Swiss style with the customary adjuncts of such places of resort, promenade, orchestra, and reading-room, to which must be added the seductions of the play-table which are met with in no other part of Switzerland except at Geneva. The railway station is somewhat distant, at the hamlet of *Gottfrey* (1471 ft.). Picturesquely situated on a hill lie the ruins of a castle; similar remains are to be seen farther on near *Saillon*, at the base of the mountains on the r. bank.

The railway traverses the Rhone (1477 ft.) beyond the station of *Riddes* and the *Lizerne* at the *Ardon* station. *Ardon* with its iron-foundries at the mouth of the Lizerne valley, *Vétroz* and *Conthey*, where excellent wine is produced (see p. 287), lie to the l. of the railway, at the base of the mountains rising to the N. Opposite to the last-named place the railroad crosses the *Morge*, approaches the heights on the r. bank, and reaches the railway (at present terminus) station of Sion. The panoramic view of the surrounding country is very beautiful. The diligence to Brieg is in waiting at the station, at (1862) 2 p. m., on the arrival of the train; passengers take their seats at once, and pay the fare at the post-office in

Sion (1625 ft.), Ger. *Sitten* (*Hôtel de la Poste; Lion d'Or*, R. 1½ fr., B. 1½ fr., A. ½ fr.; *Amigne* and *Glacier* will be found to be palatable wines; good beer in the Café du Commerce; Telegr. stat.), with 4207 inhab. (200 Prot.), is situated on the Sionne which flows through the town in a bricked bed,

covered with wooden beams (*Grand-pont*, the principal street), the Roman *Sedunum*, chief town of the Canton (*Valais*); it was annexed in 1810 to the French empire, as the *Departement du Simplon*, but in 1815 regained its original constitution. In the distance Sion has a handsome appearance, with its two castles situated on the summits of isolated eminences. Those to the N. are the ruins of the episcopal *Castle of Tourbillon* (2310 ft.), erected in 1294 and destroyed by fire in 1788; it may be reached in 20 min. by ascending the road near the town hall, and commands an extended view as far as Martigny, and, in the opposite direction, towards Leuk. On the lower height to the r. are some Roman vestiges, the old *Castle of Valeria* now a seminary for priests surrounded by towers and other buildings, together with the *Church of St. Catherine* founded in the 9th cent. and not devoid of architectural interest. A third, likewise an episcopal *Castle* (*Majoria*, so named from the majors or ancient governors of the Valais, its first occupiers), is close to the town in front of Tourbillon; it was destroyed by fire, together with a portion of the town, in 1788.

Except the Cathedral (mixed Gothic and Romanesque) and the elegant Church of St. Theodule there are few objects of interest in the town. Near the entrance to S. choir in the cathedral a Roman inscription is seen in honor of Augustus; the tower is the oldest portion of the building. The ascent to *Tourbillon* is the best excursion for a short stay. The environs of Sion are the most beautiful in the entire valley of the Rhone. The head-dress worn by all classes of femal society is very peculiar.

Diligence to the *Baths of Leuk* from July to Sept. 15th twice daily in 7¼ hrs., fare 8, coupé 10 fr.; *One-horse* carriage (for 2 pers.) to Susten (bridge of Leuk) in 3 hrs., 8 fr.; Vispach in 5 hrs., 15 fr.; two-horse carriage double the sum.

By the *Rawyl* to *Thun* see R. 39. — By the *Sanetsch* to *Saanen* see R. 41. — By the *Col de Chéville* to *Bex* see R. 63; horse to Bex 20 fr., guide to the Col 6 fr. — Through the *Val d'Hérens* by the *Col de Torrent* to *St. Luc* in the *Val d'Anniviers* and by the *Bella Tola* and the *Pas du Boeuf* to *Gruben* in the Tourtemagne valley and by the *Zehntenhorn* to *St. Niklaus* in the valley of Zermatt see R. 64.

On the high-road from Sion to Sierre to the l., is seen a mulberry plantation where silk worms are reared; to the r. the *Borgne* emerges from the Val d'Hérens (p. 289) and enters the Rhone. At *St. Leonard* the road crosses the *Rière*, the *source of which is* on the Rawyl (p. 183). The ruins of the *castle of Granges* and its church are seen on the bank of the *broad and gravelly* bed of the Rhone.

9¾ M. **Sierre** (1696 ft.), Germ. *Siders* (**Sonne*, moderate, good Muscatel wine 2 fr. per bottle), with 1095 inhab., is picturesquely situated on a hill covered with rich southern vegetation, and is the seat of the nobility of the upper Valais who own estates in the vicinity; near the town are some ruins. At a foundry in the neighbourhood, the ore obtained near Ayer in the Val d'Anniviers (p. 292) is smelted. Some good wine is also produced in the vicinity resembling Malvasia or Malmsey. (Horse to the Baths of Leuk 9 fr., and diligence see p. 181.)

From Sierre to St. Luc (3½ hrs., returning in 4½ hrs) in the **Val d'Anniviers** (in German *Einfischthal*, comp. R. 64) and ascent of the Bella Tola (Mules to St. Luc and beyond it 10 fr. per day and fee). Beyond the (15 min.) Rhone bridge, in the *Pfyner Wald* (see below) the carriage road diverges to the r. from the high road, but this must soon be quitted, and the mountain ascended by a path (15 min.), from l. to r. From a (20 min.) *Chapel* a good survey is obtained of the whole Val d'Anniviers, watered by the *Navisanche*, which flows into the Rhone through a dark defile at *Chippis*, the inviting village below; the snow pyramids of the *Tête-blanche* (11547 ft.), *Dent blanche* or *Steinbockhorn* (13437 ft.) and *Gabelhorn* (12540 ft.) form the S. background of the valley. In 10 min. the poor chalets of *Nioue* are reached, and then (30 min.) the first of a series of wild rocky defiles, called *Les Pontis*, through which a good bridlepath has been blasted in the perpendicular dolomite rocks. After emerging (30 min.) from this ravine, a second with 3 galleries is soon (25 min.) entered, beyond which (25 min.) the broad path must be followed for 25 min. more, then a narrower bridle-path ascended to the l. (avoiding the straight direction to Vissoye, visible from this point), passing by several cool springs, and finally (1½ hr.) reaching St. Luc (p. 290).

From **St. Luc** to the ***Bella Tola**, by the *Pas du Boeuf* to *Gruben* in the Turtman valley, and thence over the *Zehntenhorn* to St. Niklaus in the Nicolai (Zermatt) valley see pp. 291, 292. From St. Luc by the *Col de Torrent* to *Evolena* in the Val d'Hérens and through this to Sion see p. 288.

The road crosses the Rhone 1¼ M. beyond Sierre, and then traverses a chain (1½ M. long, ¾ M. broad) of numerous conical pine-clad hills (*Pfyner Wald*), 100 to 200 ft. high, which extend from the river to the base of the mountains, formerly a haunt for brigands, an important military point, and in 1798 defended by the troops of Valais against the French, who only took it by stratagem. These hills are composed of schistous and calcareous debris, often mingled with masses of rock of immense size.

On the E. side of these hills lies *Pfyn* (1715 ft.), French *Finge* (*ad fines*), the boundary between the two languages. From this point to the source of the Rhone only German villages are passed. It is true that the greater portion of the inhabitants of Sierre and Sion speak German, but these are only isolated spots in the midst of a French population. The road crosses the broad natural canal, 15 ft. deep, which in rainy weather conducts the water and mud from the *Ill-* or *Höllengraben* into the Rhone. This Illgraben is a deep basin, *3 M. in length,* or properly speaking a vast semi-circular crater, *the bleak, precipitous* sides of which are visible from the road

to the r. During violent falls of rain the water rushes from the steep and barren sides into this cavity carrying with it masses of rock and stone which have accumulated below.

The handsome old market-town of **Leuk** (pop. 1123) with its castle and towers (p. 181), lies on the r. bank high above the Rhone. To the l., on an eminence above the ravine of the *Dala* which here opens, glistens the church tower of *Varen* (p. 181; to the l., on the rocky wall above, a waterfall is formed on hot afternoons); high above on the r. beyond Leuk, on an extensive sloping meadow, is the Alpine village of *Albinen* (p. 181).

On the l. bank of the Rhone lies the small village of **Susten** (**Hôtel de la Souste*) through which the road leads. From July to Sept. 15th a diligence runs from here (1862, at 1 p. m., in connection with the diligence from Brieg) to the Baths of Leuk (5 fr., coupé 6½ fr.), returning in the morning from the Baths to Susten and Sion (p. 181).

The two pillars to the l., above the covered bridge of Leuk, once served as aqueducts. On the plain, rendered fruitful by the muddy deposits from the Illgraben, rises to the r. the castle of Baron *de Verra*. The road now leads in a straight direction to

Tourtemagne [2070 ft.], Germ. *Turtman* (**Post* or *Löwe*; **Sonne*). The *Turris magna*, from which the village derives its name, now serves as a chapel. To the S. opens the *Tourtemagne valley* (see below), about 15 M. in length, only inhabited during the summer months, and terminated by a beautiful glacier (p. 292). The brook which flows out of the valley, here forms, 10 min. from the post-office, a fine waterfall, 80 ft. high, and well worth visiting. A boy is generally found near the post-office to act as guide (25 cent.).

The bridle-path from Tourtemagne to Gruben (p. 292) in the **Tourtemagne Valley**, and thence by the Zehntenhorn to St. Niklaus (p. 292) in 9—10 hrs. (guide 10 fr., horse 15 fr.), ascends the steep r. bank of the *Stream of the Tourtemagne* passing the above-named fall, which however is not visible from the path. At *Tummënen* it crosses to the l. bank, whence fine retrospective views of the Rhone valley are obtained. Again the path makes a steep ascent between fragments of rock, then for 2½ hrs. through the extensive *Dubenwald*, a magnificent larch and pine wood, the upper part of which has been however considerably thinned by avalanches and conflagrations. In the middle is a small white chapel in which many votive tablets are hung. At *Vollensteg* the path recrosses to the r. bank, and passing the hamlets of *Niggelingen*, *Tschafel*, and *Pletschen* or *Zerpletschen*, reaches Gruben, 4 hrs. distance from Tourtemagne. From Gruben by the Zehntenhorn to St. Niklaus see p. 292.

Beyond Tourtemagne the tourist sees on the r. bank of the Rhone, close to the village *Zum Steg*, at the mouth of the *Lötschen valley* (p. 292), above the crevices of which the icy *walls of the Tschingel* or *Kander Glacier* tower, the chimneys *of the works, formerly* belonging to an English but since 1855

to a French company, at which the ore found in the Lötschen-Valley is smelted. Towards the E. the road approaches the Simplon group, crowned by the extensive *Kaltwasser Glacier*, by which the road leads near the summit of the pass (p. 301).

Hardly a trace remains of the old castle of *Niedergestelen* (*Bas-Châtillon*), on the r. bank of the Rhone near the church. The tower of *Raron* glistens on a flat rock, and above the mountains towers the snow-clad *Bietschhorn* (12,169 ft.). On the opp. bank, to the r. of the road, on a rock and surrounded by foliage is the little pilgrim's church of *Turtig*, to which a winding path leads by a number of stations.

8⅝ M. **Vispach** (2093 ft.) or **Visp** Fr. *Viège* (**Sonne*, by the bridge, R. 1½, B. 1½, D. inc. W. 3½, S. inc. W. 2½, A. ½ fr.; **Post*, R. 1, B. 1 fr.), formerly the seat of the noble families *Silinen*, *Riedmatten*, *Kalbermatten*, *Blandra*, *Ulrich* etc. who possessed a church of their own. It is now an unpretending village, and was considerably damaged by an earthquake on July 25th, 1855; but is unequalled in the beauty of its environs. *View from the sluice and cemetery. (One horse carriage to Susten in 2 hrs. 7 fr.; to Viesch, (p. 170) in 3½ hrs., 15 fr.; horse to Stalden 5, to St. Niklaus 10 fr., it the night is passed there 12 fr.; Zermatt 22, Saas 20 fr.; from Saas to Monte Moro 10 fr.; sedan-bearers each 6 fr. per day, luggage porters 5 fr. per day; return-journey always reckoned). Travellers from Zermatt who arrive at Vispach in the evening, and wish to proceed across the Simplon by the diligence (1862, 5 a. m.), should endeavour to reach the larger post-town of Brieg on the same evening. By *Monte Moro* to Vogogna, see R. 67, to *Zermatt* and across the *Matterjoch* to Aosta, R. 68.

The bed of the *Visp*, which here pours into the Rhine a volume of water nearly equal to the latter river itself, is 13 ft. higher than a portion of the village. It has therefore been necessary to protect the village against inundations by dams, similar to those for the mountain streams which fall into the Rhone higher up, the *Gamsen*, *Saltine* etc. The magnificent, beautifully-formed snow mountain visible in the background of the Visp valley is not, as is generally asserted, Monte Rosa, but the *Balferin* (11,636 ft.); the snow-field seen over the village of Balen is the first peak of the *Mischabel* or *Saasgrat*, which divides the Saas from the Matter valley.

The Simplon road commences at *Glis* (2250 ft.), a village with a large church. Pedestrians may take the old bridle-path *le ding* straight up the Saltine valley, thus escaping the *first and less* interesting part of the new road. The path

very pleasant but should not be attempted without a guide. The diligence makes a circuit of half an hour by

5¼ M. **Brieg** (2180 ft.) (*Hôtel de la Poste* or *Trois Couronnes;* **Engl. Hof,* R. 1½, B. 1½, A. and L. 1 fr.; **Hôtel du Simplon*, unpretending; good beer "*au Billard*"), an important little town at the mouth of the Saltine (1014 inhab.) with a modern castle, the four towers of which are surmounted by cupolas covered with metal.

The ascent of the **Sparrenhorn** (9278 ft.), situated to the N. above the lower end of the Great Aletsch Glacier, is frequently made from Brieg. On the *Bell-Alp* 3½ hrs. from Brieg is a new hotel, from thence to the Sparrenhorn 2½ hrs. — Ascent of the Eggischhorn from the Bell-Alp, see p. 171. *Jost*, at Brieg, is recommended as a guide.

The upper Valais and passage across the Grimsel, Furca and Gries, see RR. 34, 35 and 36. The Simplon road quits the Rhone valley at Brieg: from Brieg to Domo d'Ossola 42 M., which the diligence performs in 11 hrs. (7½ to Simpeln, 3½ to Domo d'Ossola), returning in the same time, from Domo d'Ossola to Simplon 7 hrs., from thence to Brieg 4 hrs. The ascent can be accomplished by a good pedestrian in the same time. — Luggage to be forwarded by the diligence across the Simplon must be booked the previous night. It cannot be conveyed beyond Iselle (Italian frontier, p. 303) unless the keys are also sent to the custom house in that place.

After the battle of Marengo, Bonaparte resolved to construct this road, and it remains to this day a lasting memento of his genius and energy. The difficulties of the St. Bernard passage doubtless first originated the idea. He wanted a great military road; his constant inquiry was: "*Quand le canon pourra-t-il donc passer au Simplon?*" and an enterprise was undertaken which would have deterred and daunted a less determined spirit. This great work was commenced on the Italian side in the year 1800, on the Swiss side in 1801, and took six years in completion, at an outlay of nearly half a million sterling. Between Brieg and Sesto Calende there are 611 bridges of various sizes; the breadth of the road is 25 to 30 ft. The Simplon was after the Brenner the first great route across the Alps.

The ascent at Brieg commences at the post-office, 10 min. from which the now little frequented road to *Gliss* with the lofty *Saltine bridge* lies to the r. Long windings lead over green meadows E. towards the *Klenenhorn*, past the Calvarienberg, a hill on which are some chapels; then to the S. W. into the valley of the deep and rapid *Saltine*, commanding a fine view of the Glisshorn, Brieg and the Rhone valley. The traveller sees the glacier above him, close to which the road reaches the summit of the pass, an ascent of 3 good hrs.; 35 min. farther the *2nd refuge*. (Pedestrians descending from the Simplon may take, 5 min. beyond the 2nd refuge, a nearer, but occasionally somewhat giddy path, which finally regains the *high road to Gliss*; from Berisal in 2 hrs.). The road (E.) *continues gradually* to ascend *Ganter* valley as far as the *Ganter bridge* (35 min.), which is generally exposed in the

winter to the fall of the avalanches; after 20 min. the traveller reaches

Berisal (4768 ft.), the 3d refuge, and at the same time post-station and *inn (R. 2, B. 1½, L. and A. 1½ fr.); voituriers generally sleep here. In March 1804 several hundred German riflemen of the Valais drove back to the Lago Maggiore many thousand Italian soldiers, who had crossed the Simplon with the intention of again capturing Valais. 15 min. farther a bridge crosses the *Frombach*. 20 min. further another bridge across the *Weissbach*. 15 min. *4th refuge*. The pine wood through which the road winds from Berisal is now quitted. In clear weather the Bernese Alps, particularly the Breithorn and Aletschhorn are plainly visible to the N., in front of which the mighty Aletsch glacier (p. 171) sinks down into the Rhone valley. 25 min. *Schalbet Gallery* 95 ft. long, blasted in the rocks. 15 min. *5th* or *Schalbet refuge*, situated in a desolate region devoid of any herbage or foliage and where the destructive effects of the avalanches complete the stupendous though cheerless scene.

The portion of road between the fifth refuge and the summit of the pass is the most dangerous at the period of avalanches and storms. Within a distance of less than 3 M. there are no fewer than six houses of refuge and a hospice. In 15 min. the *Kaltwasser Glacier Gallery* is reached, over which the stream flowing from the glacier rushes into the depths below, forming at the same time a waterfall which is visible through one of the side openings in the gallery. This defile has been fortified several times by the French and Valais governments, but avalanches have from time to time destroyed these fortifications. 5 min. *6th refuge* with a splendid (the last) view of the Bernese Alps and the Aletsch glacier; far below in the Rhone valley is Brieg.

After some minutes the culminating point of the **Simplon** (6218 ft.) is reached, 15 min. beyond which stands the **Hospice** (hospitable entertainment, good red wine, no payment demanded, but the visitor will naturally contribute at least as much to the poor-box as he would have paid at an hotel), at the base of the magnificent *Monte Leone* (10,977 ft.), an extensive building entered by a flight of steps, founded by Napoleon for the reception of travellers; it is subject to the same rules as the similar establishment on the Great St. Bernard (p. 280). It remained unfinished for want of means, till the year 1825 when the St. Bernard Hospice purchased the buildings. (Asbestos and gentians in abundance are to be met with in a *cavity behind the* hospice). The diligence makes a stay of *¼ hour during* which humble refreshments may be obtained

A wide open valley resembling a dried up lake, bounded by snow capped heights and glaciers, forms the highest portion of the Simplon Pass. The hardy Alpine rose alone finds nourishment here. The *Raut Glacier* stands nobly forth from the mountains to the S. In 20 min. the old hospice is reached, a high square tower to the r. below the new road; it is now inhabited by shepherds; 5 min. *7th refuge* on the Engeloch. 45 min. bridge across the *Krummbach*. 30 min. *Am Senk*, a bridge, to the l. the *Balm Glacier*, to the r. the *Rossboden Glacier* with its moraine. Then follows (10 min.) the village of

Simplon (4340 ft.), French *Simplon*, Italian *Sempione*, German *Simpeln* (*Post*, D. exc. W. 3 frs.; *Vue du Fletschhorn*, in the lowest part of the village is said to be more moderate than the Post and is well spoken of). The winter here lasts 8 months: the cottages are rudely constructed of stone; near them are little gardens where a few plants are cultivated, but potatoes and other vegetables do not arrive at maturity in this rigorous climate. Pedestrians may diverge here by a shorter but indifferent path which unites with the high road by the Algaby Gallery (from Simplon to Crevola at the entrance of the Formazza valley, [p. 303], can be accomplished by a tolerable pedestrian in 6 hrs.). 5 min. bridge across the *Löwenbach*. The road winds to the (20 min.) union of the *Krummbach* with the *Quirna* which descends from the wild ravine of the *Laquin glacier* and which, after this junction is named *Veriōla*, and farther on *Divēria*. 10 min. *Gsteig* or *Algaby* (3423 ft.) a hamlet; 5 min. the *Gallery of Algaby*, the entrance of which on the Italian side, was fortified in 1814. On emerging from this gallery the traveller will reach the ***Ravine of Gondo**, one of the wildest and grandest in the Alps, becoming narrower and deeper at every step, till its smooth and precipitous walls of mica-slate, completely overhang the road, on the other side of which rushes the impetuous Divēria. 20 min. *8th Refuge*, 10 min. from which the Diveria is crossed by *il ponte alto* and by another bridge near the *9th Refuge*. A huge mass of rock, here lies on and apparently terminates the road. The grand **Gallery of Gondo** is now reached. In making this road the engineers found that an enormous mass of rock barred their progress; through this they bored a passage which took eighteen months of labour, uninterrupted day and night, to accomplish. The gallery is 683 ft. in length and bears the inscription "*Aere Italo 1805 Nap. Imp.*" In 1830 the Swiss pierced loop-holes and erected *gates at the entrance.*

On quitting the gallery the roaring cataract of the Fressinone *leaps from the rocks* above and dashes into the gorge below.

A slender bridge leads across the waterfall, near which traces of the old road may be recognised. Farther on are other small Falls. 35 min. **Gondo** (2164 ft.), Ger. *Gunz* or *Ruden*, the last Swiss village, consisting of a group of poor habitations in the midst of which rises a tall square tower, originally erected by the Stockalper family for the reception of travellers, long before the new road was constructed. A portion of this building is now an inn which though of uninviting exterior affords tolerable accommodation. A pyramid of granite to the l. of the road 10 min. from Gondo, marks the boundary of Italy. 5 min. S. *Marco* the first Italian village. In 30 min. the town of

Iselle (2019 ft.), German *Jesellen* (**Posta*, good and not expensive, D. inc. W. 3 fr.; one-horse carriage extra-post to Domo d'Ossola 7 fr.), is reached, where the usual frontier formalities have to be gone through. In 25 min. *Davedro*. The solitary arch of a bridge bears evidence of the substantial character of the former road, destroyed by a flood in 1834; the new portion of the road, then constructed, makes a wide circuit to the l. skirting the base of the mountains at a greater elevation. After a walk of 2 hrs. through this picturesque and secluded ravine the traveller reaches the *Gallery of Crevola*, and in another ¼ hr. the village of that name (*Etoile* by the bridge; carriages to Premia, see p. 174, 10 fr.). A short distance from Crevola the *Diveria* is crossed not far from its junction with the Tosa which here emerges from the Formazza valley (p. 173) by a handsome bridge of two arches. The valley hence is called *Val d'Ossola*, Ger. *Eschenthal*. The view of this luxurious district is enchanting, the country has a thoroughly Italian aspect; the balmy air, the trellised vines, the waving fields of Indian corn, the rustling of "the quick-eyed lizard", the loud chirping of the crickets, the glittering villages, the graceful Campanili — all tell of that fair land which "kissed by the breath of heaven, seems coloured by its skies." There is unfortunately a discordant element in the scene; begging here begins to be prevalent and forms no inconsiderable drawback to the traveller's enjoyment. The road follows the course of the *Tosa*, which here causes frequent devastation, and covers the valley with masses of rock and rubbish.

Domo d'Ossola (pop. 2478) (942 ft.) (*Grand Hôtel de la Ville* or *Ancienne Poste*, R. 2, L. ½, B. 1 fr., spacious and lofty rooms; opposite is a café with a German landlady; *Grand Hôtel d'Espagne* well spoken of), on the Tosa which here becomes navigable. All the striking peculiarities of the *Italian town here* meet the eye of the traveller, who will however, *beyond the* beauty of the situation find little to detain

him in his progress onwards. A very considerable trade is here carried on in the umbrellas of brilliant colours and vast dimensions so common in this country. One-horse carriage to Baveno 15. to Brieg 45 fr., three-horse carriage to Brieg 80 fr. The diligence stops some hours in Domo d'Ossola. Diligence daily at 6 a. m. (fare 6 fr.) to Pallanza, a town and steamboat-station on the Lago Maggiore (R. 103). From Domo d'Ossola there is little to interest the pedestrian.

At (1¼ hr.) *Villa* the wild and narrow *Antrona-valley* opens to the r.

The Saas Pass leads out of the **Antrona Valley** N. W. across the *Furgge Glacier* through the Furgge Valley to *Meigeren* (p. 309) in the Saas Valley. In *Antrona piano* (2875 ft.) the last village of the Antrona valley, the traveller is cheaply and comfortably accommodated at the house of the Syndic. The small lake to the W., formed in 1632 by the falling of rocks from the Pizzo Pozzolo, is together with the surrounding neighbourhood an object of much interest. The Sonnighorn situated between the valleys of Antrona and Furgge to the N. of the Saas Pass affords a more extensive panoramic view than the Stellihorn (p. 308).

The next villages (1 hr.) are *Pallanzēno* and (1 hr.) *Masōne*, opposite the mouth of the *Anzasca valley* (p. 305). The Tosa bridge near Masone, for a long period disused, has been recently repaired. In 30 min. the traveller reaches

9 M. **Vogogna** (* *Corona*, R. 1½, B. 1, S. inc. W. 2, L. and A. 1 fr.), a small town in a steep and rocky situation. The Tosa here has a considerable fall.

The next villages are (1½ M.) *Premosello*, *Corciago*, and (4½ M.) *Migiandone*, where the road crosses to the r. bank of the Tosa, the communication being maintained by a ferry.

7½ M. **Ornavasso** (*Auberge d'Italie; Croce bianca*), of German origin and where 70 years ago the German language was spoken. From the neighbouring quarries, particularly those on the l. bank of the Tosa, large quantities of marble used in the construction of Milan cathedral were obtained.

At (4½ M.) *Gravellona* (Europa) the Tosa unites with the *Strona*, which is joined at Omegna (R. 104) by the brook which drains the small lake of Orta 4½ M. distant from Gravellona (Diligence daily between Orta, Gravellona, Pallanza and Intra, see R. 103).

(3 M.) *Fariōlo* (Leone d'Oro, clean and moderate) is situated in a rich and fertile district abounding in olive groves, maize fields and vineyards. The high-road passes one of the largest granite quarries in Italy in which beautiful felshar crystals are found. The magnificent pillars (24 ft. high) of *the restored (1823)* Basilika S. Paŏlo fuori le mura near Rome *ere quarried here.* The traveller now approaches the **Lago ggiore** *(R. 103)* and sees in the distance the Isola Madre

the most N. of the *Borromean Islands*. The road nowskirts the lake and (1½ M.) reaches

7½ M. **Baveno** (**Bellevue*), where, as it is not a post station, travellers must take their chance of accommodation in the passing diligence. Diligence daily between Pallanza and Domo d'Ossola see above. Steamboat see R. 103.

On leaving Baveno the grand Simplon road is entered upon, here lined on either side by short granite pillars or posts not unlike the English mile stones, in regular succession about six feet apart from each other.

12 M. **Arona**, see R. 103. The landing-place of the steamers is situated below the town close to the Railway station. Railway (by Novara) to *Milan*, *Genoa* and *Turin* see *Baedeker's Ober-Italien*. 1863. — *Sesto Calende* at the S. extremity of the lake and the direct railway from *Gallarate* to Milan see R. 103.

67. From Vogogna to Vispach. Monte Moro.

(Comp. Map R. 64.)

From Vogogna (see above) or Pallanzeno (p. 304) to Macugnaga 8½ hrs. To Ponte Grande 3, Vanzone 1, Ceppo Morelli 1½, Prequantaro ½, Pestarena 1, Borgo ½, Macugnaga ½ hr. Return-journey 7 hrs.; to Vanzone 4, Vogogna 3 hrs. As far as Vanzone a good carriage-road. From Macugnaga to the summit of the Moro Pass 4 hrs., descent to Saas 4½ hrs., a fatiguing day's walk, partly over snow-fields, only practicable for good walkers in favorable weather. From Saas to Vispach 5½ hrs. (2 hrs. ascent to Stalden, 3 hrs. Balen, 1 Saas, 1 Almagell, 1½ Im Lerch, 1 Inn of Mattmark, ½ Distelalp, 2½ summit of the pass). — A guide is not necessary except for crossing the pass itself; at Saas the servants of the Monte Rosa inn, *Anthamatten* and *Andermatten*, and at Macugnaga *Franz Jos. Lockmatter* (p. 306) are recommended. Fee for a guide from Saas to Macugnaga 10 fr.; horse from Vispach to Saas 20, from Saas to Monte Moro 10 fr.; return-journey included. — Map of the S. valleys of the Valais by G. Studer see p. 288.

The **Moro Pass** was the most frequented Alpine route from the Valais to Italy before the construction of the Simplon road, and was traversed by the Milan mails. It is now only frequented by pedestrians. The great attraction of this route consists in its immediate vicinity to Monte Rosa, especially near Macugnaga; the views are of indescribable beauty, and will bear comparison with those of the Jungfrau and Mont Blanc.

Vogogna see p. 304. Immediately beyond this village a side-path leads to the *Tosa*, into which the *Anza* here empties itself. Boats for crossing the *Tosa* are always in readiness. The path then runs through meadows and vineyards, and crosses a new bridge to *Piè di Mulèra* (1 hr.), the first village in the Val Anzasca. (Those who descend the Val Anzasca, and are bound to Domo d'Ossola, may if so inclined avoid Vogogna, by proceeding directly from Pie di Mulera to Pallanzeno by the great Simplon route, with which the carriage-road from the Val Anzasca unites between Vogogna and Pal*lanzeno, p. 304*; one-horse carriage from this to Domo d'Ossola *3 fr.). The* new carriage-road ascends, passes through two

tunnels, and skirts the fruitful slopes overlooking the **Anza**. It is bordered by fruit-trees and vines, and commands a succession of charming views, with Monte **Rosa** in the background. Near *Calasca* (where there is a picturesque waterfall) the path descends to the *Anza*, which it skirts for a considerable distance. Near **Ponte-Grande** (**Albergo al Ponte-Grande*, R. 1½ fr.), the most beautiful part of the valley, the stream which flows out of the *Bianca Valley* forms a waterfall. Gold-mines are here worked under the superintendence of *Herr von Grabau.*

Vanzone (**Hôtel des Chasseurs du Mont Rose*), the principal village in the valley with 470 inhab. From the chapel (¼ hr.) magnificent view of Monte Rosa. *Ceppo Morelli* (Globe); the road will shortly be constructed up to this point; the path to Macugnaga is stony and only partially paved. Farther on, a path diverges to the r., which also leads to the Telliboden and Distelalp (p. 308), but commands no view of Monte Rosa. Near *Campiōle* (¾ hr. from Ceppo Morelli) the path crosses the *Anza*, ascends (by a somewhat declivitous path) the *Morgen*, and descends to the l. bank. This mountain forms a barrier across the valley, and may be regarded as the boundary between the Italian and German languages.

Pestarēna (**Albergo delle Minieri*) abounds in mineral produce. The road is to be continued up to this point. Before Pestarena is reached, the footpath leaves the Anzasca valley, crosses the bridge to the l., and ascends a somewhat steep slope. It is here a rough mountain-path, not entirely devoid of danger, as the torrents which cross it previous to falling into the Anza are traversed on stepping stones, offering frequently an indifferent footing over an impetuous stream. The German language is spoken in *Bocca* (Inn of humble pretentions) the next village from which is obtained the first unimpeded view of Monte Rosa.

The district which bears the name of **Macugnāga** consists of six different villages: *Pestarena, Bocca, In der Stapf, Zum Strich, Auf der Rive,* and *Zertannen.* Bocca is ½ hr. from Pestarena and about the same distance from In der Stapf. The other villages are only a few minutes' walk from each other. *Zum Strich* is usually named *Macugnaga* (4039 ft.) (**Hôtel Monte Moro*, R. 2, B. 1½, D. exc. W. 3 fr.; *Hôtel Monte Rosa*, the property of M. Lockmatter, p. 305). The village is beautifully situated in a verdant dale. A semicircular wall of precipices about 8000 ft. high and of most majestic appearance forms the background of the valley. This range, unequalled among the Alps, consists of the four summits of **Monte Rosa**, the *Gornerhorn*, as itis commonly called by the inhabitants

of the upper Valais): the *Signalkuppe* (14041 ft.), *Zumsteinspitze* (14078 ft.), *Höchste Spitze* (14278 ft.), and *Nordend* (14200 ft.); this is connected with the *Cima di Jazi* (11754 ft.) by the gigantic *Weissthor* (11009 ft.). The pass of this name (11120 ft., see below) is situated to the N. of the Cima di Jazi, between it and the Strahlhorn. From the **Belvidere*, 1½ hrs. from Zum Strich, ½ hr. above *Zertannen* (the last mountain village) this amphitheatre is seen at a glance from summit to base; the view also embraces the glaciers, bristling with rocks and ice-pinnacles, the entire district of Macugnaga with its churches and lovely meadows strewn with enormous masses of rock, and on one side beautiful forests of larch with green pastures rising above them.

The highest peak of Monte Rosa was scaled for the first time in 1848. In 1851 it was again ascended by the brothers Schlagintweit, who published an account of their observations, together with a large relief-map in galvanized zinc (scale 1 : 50,000) at Leipsic in 1855. Since that period the ascent has been frequently accomplished, the starting point being usually Zermatt. The strangers' book at the Riffelhaus contains many records of "moving accidents and hair-breadth 'scapes" encountered by adventurous tourists.

From Macugnaga to Zermatt over the Weissthor, 15 hrs. to the Riffelhaus (p. 315), only practicable for practised climbers with steady heads, and accompanied by two guides (see p. 305), each of whom receives 20 fr. The route by this pass, named the **New Weissthor** (11120 ft.), between the *Cima di Jazi* (S.) and the *Strahlhorn* (N.), must not be confounded with that across the Old Weissthor (11009 ft.), between Monte Rosa and the Cima di Jazi, the difficulties of which the guides now refuse to encounter. The New Weissthor route, though very difficult and fatiguing, is of great interest and beauty. The traveller is recommended not to attempt the passage except from Macugnaga, as the precipitous descent in the contrary direction is attended with considerable uneasiness. The ascent is less arduous from the Mattmark Alp than from Macugnaga (the path leads S. from the Strahlhorn, but must not be confounded with the Adler Pass [see below] which skirts the N. side of this mountain). Good walkers, accustomed to excursions on the glaciers, may take this short and strikingly imposing route in preference to the longer and less interesting passes of Monte Moro, the Col de Turlo (R. 104) or the Matterjoch (p. 312) to Zermatt.

From Macugnaga to Varallo see R. 104.

The path to Monte Moro, fatiguing and in rainy weather even dangerous, traverses stony pastures, and finally rocks and (½—1 hr.) a steep snow-field. The summit of the pass (8386 ft.) of **Monte Moro** (or *Petersrücken*) is indicated by a stone cross, whence a magnificent view is enjoyed, extending as far as the plain of Lombardy to the S., the valley of Saas bounded by the Saaser Grat and the spurs of the Simplon to the N., and the Nesthörner of the Bernese Alps in the background. The *Joderhorn*, to the E., which may be ascended in *1½ hr.* (*½ hr.* over snow. 1 hr. climbing over the rocks) commands a still finer prospect.

The view of the desolate valley of Saas is by no means attractive. Several fields of snow and fragments of rock arranged in steps (the remains of the old bridle-path) are traversed, and the *Tellibodeu* reached, a small moss-grown plain bordering on the *Seewinen Glacier.* (The shorter path, mentioned p. 306, by *Campiōle* to *Ceppo Morelli*, here diverges to the l. for those who come from Vispach; it is as good as the path to Macugnaga, but does not afford the same imposing views of Monte Rosa.) Descending rapidly and crossing the Tellibach, the path now reaches the stone chalets of the *Distelalp* (1½ hr., ascent 2½ hrs.).

Immediately below the Distelalp, the **Mattmarkalp** commences, situated at the S. extremity of the *Mattmarksee* (6714 ft.), a small, shallow and turbid piece of water, similar to the Lake of Combal in the Allée Blanche (p. 214). Until the year 1818, the *Schwarzberg Glacier*, which descends from the *Strahlhorn* (12902 ft.) to the lake, extended across its bed. Subsequently the glacier receded from this position, but since 1849 has again advanced. Traces of its former extent exist in the form of two enormous masses of rock; the smaller of which was left in its present position in 1818, the larger at an earlier date. The S. side of the smaller mass is polished by the action of the glacier. On the N., the valley is traversed by the (½ hr.) *Allelin* or *Hohelerch Glacier*, which forms the N. boundary of the Mattmarksee, and is the source of the *Visp* or *Viège*. Travellers coming from the direction of Vispach are recommended to spend the night at the *Mattmark Inn* (fare unpretending, beds good; ½ hr. from the Distelalp), as they can then reach the summit of the pass before the mists (which usually rise from the valleys about noon) hide Monte Rosa from view.

The **Stellihorn**, which rises to the N. E. and may be ascended from the inn in about 4 hrs., is the last elevated point on the E., and commands a grand view of the entire E. chain of the Alps.

From the Mattmarkalp to Zermatt is a walk of 12 hrs. (8 of which are across ice and snow), and should only be attempted by experienced walkers with steady heads, under the direction of good guides (the best are to be met with at Saas, fee 20 fr.). The snow is reached in 1½ hrs. from the Mattmarkalp, ½ hr. *Aeusserer Thurm*, ½ hr. *Innerer Thurm*, ½ hr. summit of the **Adler Pass** (11076 ft.), between the *Strahlhorn* (12902 ft.) and the *Rympfischhorn* (12939 ft.) to the N. Then down a steep and smooth expanse of snow, across the *Findelen Glacier*, with its numerous crevices; then rocks and moraines, and afterwards another glacier. The view of the snow-mountains from the Adler Pass even surpasses that from the Weissthor (p. 307). A Russian traveller through some imprudence lost his life, Aug. 1859, by falling into one of the crevices of the Findelen Glacier; his remains were recovered and interred at Zermatt.

The view of the *Allelin Glacier* is extremely imposing. Its immense and grotesquely-shaped masses of ice tower one above the other, and stand out in striking contrast against the azure

sky behind them. — The path leads through scattered masses of rock to the N. extremity of the lake, then traverses the moraine, and in wet seasons a portion of the glacier, and descends by the chapel of *Im Lerch* to the *Eyenalp*. A final retrospective view of the Allelin glacier in all its grandeur is here obtained; on the W. side it descends towards the middle of the valley, and there expands into a mighty wall of white ice, several hundred feet in height. The vault of ice through which the *Visp* flows is clearly visible.

The pedestrian then reaches (1 1/4 hrs. from the lake) *Meigeren* (5359 ft.), surrounded by verdant meadows, at the mouth of the *Furgge Valley*, through which a pass leads S. E. to the Antrona-valley (p. 304). (1/4 hr.) *Almagell.* On the l. bank the pilgrims' stations on the road to *Fee*, a village to which the pious resort, are visible. The glaciers and snow-fields of the *Allelinhorn* or *Monte Fee* (12498 ft.), above the forest, give a striking character to the landscape. An excursion thither from Saas (2 to 3 hrs.) is recommended as affording views of the beautiful glacier, the Mischabel, Allelinhorn, Alphubel (12951 ft.) etc. A singular feature in the *Fee Glacier* is, that it surrounds a pasture, the "*Gletscheralp*", which is inhabited during the summer by herdsmen. (Ascent by the Calvarienberg, descent through the larch-forest.)

(1 hr.) **Saas im Grund** (4932 ft.) (*Monte Moro, Monte Rosa*) is the principal place in the valley. Below Saas is a narrow defile between broken masses of rock. The fruitful vale of (1 hr.) *Balen* (4602 ft.), at the E. foot of the *Balferin* (p. 299), shortly opens out. For a short distance the path runs along the r. bank, and then crosses to the high slope on the l. This deep and narrow gorge runs between a succession of wild and bleak precipices, the scene of many casualties in winter, as the number of memorials by the wayside testify. Those bearing a date only are votive crosses, erected with the pious hope of averting another inundation of the Mattmarksee. Below Balen is (1 hr.) a new inn ("*Auf der Hateck*"), in a beautiful situation. Near Stalden the *Saaser Visp* falls into the *Gorner Visp* (p. 311), which descends from Zermatt. The path crosses this stream by the *Kinnbrücke*, a bridge 150 ft. high.

(3 hrs.) **Stalden** (2965 ft.) see p. 311. Those who are proceeding from Stalden to Saas should be careful to avoid the broad path to the r. beyond the Kinnbrücke; the path (repaired in 1862) to Saas leads to the l. between the barns. From *Stalden* to *Vispach* see p. 311. In the background to the N. the *Bietschhörner* and Nesthörner are prominent among the *Bernese Alps.*

68. From Vispach to Zermatt and over the Matterjoch *(St. Theodul Pass)* to Aosta.

From Vispach to Zermatt 9¾ hrs. (Stalden 2, St. Nicholas 2¾, Randa 2¾, Täsch ¾, Zermatt 1½), a good bridle-path, guide quite unnecessary, horse from Vispach to Stalden 5, to St. Nicholas 10, or if a night is spent in that place 12 fr., to Zermatt 22 fr., return-journey included. In the summer of 1862 there were upwards of 80 horses and mules on this route, but of such a miserable description, that they rather impeded than assisted the traveller's progress. A commissary is established at Vispach whose special duty it is to preserve order, settle disputes, and see that travellers are supplied with proper animals etc. Zealous as this functionary may be, it must be confessed he is not always a guarantee against the traveller's having to put up with an animal long past labor, which it is eloquently pleaded by the owner is not a fault but a misfortune. Chair-bearers 6 fr., porters 5 fr. per day, the return-journey included. Tariff of May 21st, 1858. — (The 12—13 hrs. excursion from Vispach to the Riffelhaus above Zermatt, whence the ascent of the Gorner Grat [p. 316] is made, may be accomplished in two days by a night being spent at St. Niklaus, see p. 311).

From Zermatt to the Matterjoch (St. Theodul Pass) 5½, thence to Val Tournanche 4½ hrs., a guide (two in bad weather) necessary (see below). From Val Tournanche to Chatillon (without a guide) 5 hrs., thence by the high-road to Aosta 5 hrs. Between Chatillon and Aosta diligence three times daily, see p. 313. — Good Muscatel wine general in the Valais (p. 294). — Map of the S. valleys of the Valais by G. Studer see p. 288.

The path from Vispach to Zermatt presents no difficulties and is replete with interest; it is varied by magnificent rocks, waterfalls and glacier-streams. The path itself is almost constantly undergoing repair, rendered necessary by the frequency of avalanches and floods. In the middle of summer, if the weather is hot and the S. wind predominates, travellers are recommended not to commence this journey after the early morning, as later in the day the melting of the glacier occasionally causes sudden floods which inundate the paths, and may give rise to considerable inconvenience, especially towards nightfall.

Immediately on entering the Visp valley, the beautiful Balferin (p. 309) becomes visible, while beyond Stalden rises the mighty Bruneckhorn (11891 ft.) in all its majesty; on leaving St. Niklaus the Little Matterhorn (11963 ft.), the Breithorn (12840 ft.), and in front of these, the Riffelhorn (9022 ft.) face the spectator; and lastly, as Zermatt is approached, the gigantic Matterhorn (Mont Cervin) (13798 ft.) itself towers behind the Hörnli (8905 ft.). In addition to these many other peaks are visible on both sides, from which numerous glaciers extend into the valleys below.

The Pass of the Matterjoch to Val Tournanche is practicable for mules, which should be carefully selected for their experience at Zermatt (40 fr., comp. p. 314), not at Vispach. One guide suffices for crossing the pass if the elements are propitious. A N. wind is generally the forerunner of favourable weather, whilst a S. wind portends rain and mist. Should the weather be foggy two guides are recommended, as an additional security against the crevices on the S. side of the Theodul Glacier (p. 312). No particular difficulties or dangers are encountered in this passage in the proper season and in favourable weather; it is frequently undertaken by ladies in September, and is considered to be less arduous from Le Breuil (on the S. side) than from Zermatt.

Near one of the last houses of *Vispach* (2093 ft., p. 299), to the S., stands a direction-post indicating the way to Saas and Vispach, to the r., towards the *Visp*. The road skirts the r. bank of this stream, the discoloured waters of which roll rapidly along at a depth of 100 ft., occupying the whole *of the bed of* the valley. At the (1¼ hrs.) *Neubrück* (new *bridge) the path* crosses to the l. bank, then gently ascends to *(30 min.) Stalden* (2567 ft.) (* *Traube*, a village-inn with 8 beds,

clean and moderate; good Valais wines, the best of which is *Heidenwein*, grown on the spot; horse to Zermatt 12 fr., to Saas 5 to 6 fr.), a village in a highly fertile district, abounding in vines, fruit and nut-trees, maize, hemp, and corn, and extending along the side of a hill, at the foot of which the two branches of the Visp (*Saaser Visp* and *Gorner Visp*) unite, and the valley divides. This is the limit of the cultivation of the vine in the valley of the Visp; the vineyards sometimes appear in almost inaccessible spots, and overhang the gorge.

The *Mischabel* or *Saaser Grat*, a spur of Monte Rosa, separates the two valleys of Vispach. The beautiful wooded mountain which forms the extremity of the ridge is the *Ebiberg* (*Ebi* = N. side). The path through the W. valley, through which the *Gorner Visp* flows, ascends a steep slope for 20 min., and then skirts the mountain. Above, to the r., is the little church of *Emd* with a small group of cottages, which seem almost fastened to the side of the mountain, so steep is the slope. The local wits declare the very fowls of Emd must be shod to enable them to keep their footing.

At the bottom of the valley, the Visp is crossed by a bridge (1 hr.), to which the broad and in some parts newly-constructed path pursued by the traveller from Stalden winds downwards. The old footpath, somewhat nearer, but not to be recommended, diverges to the l. about ¾ hr. sooner. The new path now ascends the r. bank (the old path, which runs lower down, was destroyed by an earthquake in 1855, p. 299) to the (1 hr.) second bridge over the Visp, where the valley expands; then by the l. bank to (30 min.)

St. Niklaus (3580 ft.) (*Kreuz* and *Sonne*, both belonging to the same proprietor, R. 3, B. 1¼, D. 3, A. 1 fr., often crowded in summer; *Stern*, more moderate, but very unpretending; a Café was also opened in 1862; the red wine preferable to the white), capital of the valley, with 600 inhab. (From St. Niklaus over the *Zehntenhorn* [9873 ft.] and the Pas du Bœuf to St. Luc, see p. 291).

Near St. Niklaus the path crosses the stream by a (10 min.) new bridge, skirts the r. bank, and enters a pine-forest; 45 min., a lofty waterfall of several leaps is seen on the l. bank opposite; 15 min., the village of *Herbrigen* (3965 ft.); 1 hr. farther the path faces the *Weisshorn* (13,890 ft.), from which a glacier (the *Bies-Glacier*) slopes steeply down into the valley on the r. From the position of this glacier the disciples of the geologist Agassiz raise what they regard as an inanswerable argument against the theories of de Saussure (see *Introduction XIV*), according to whose views this glacier *must, they maintain*, have long since slipped down into the

valley, unless frozen to the earth beneath. High up to the l. is seen the *Graben Glacier*, which descends from the *Grabenhorn* or *Dôme* (14,013 ft.), the highest peak of the **Mischabel**, ascended in 1858.

The villages of (15 min.) **Randa** (4448 ft.) (*Hôtel du Dôme*, opened in 1861, 17 rooms; minerals from the neighbourhood of Zermatt at the house of the curé *M. Ant. Hagen's*, complete collections at moderate prices) and (50 min.) **Taesch** (4578 ft.) are situated among verdant meadows. In case of necessity a night's lodging may be procured at Taesch at the house of the curé. In case of inundations of the Visp, the traveller may avail himself of one of the footpaths between Herbrigen and Taesch which skirt the mountain-side but cannot easily be found without the aid of a guide.

In 35 min. the path reaches a *bridge (*Hohesteg*) across the Visp which here foams furiously in its narrow and rocky bed far below. A mountain ridge here bounds the valley. Suddenly, between the mountains on the r., appears the stupendous and inaccessible pyramid of the **Matterhorn** (Fr. *Mont-Cervin*, Ital. *Monte-Silvio*, 13,798 ft.), rising full 4000 ft. above the sea of ice in which it lies imbedded. On the l. wide expanses of snow and glaciers are also visible. The path then passes the (30 min.) *Spiessbrücke*, and traverses green meadows to (25 min.) *Zermatt.*

Zermatt, Riffelberg, Gorner-Grat, etc., see R. 69. (From Zermatt by the *Riffelhaus* to the Matterjoch [Col du Cervin], see R. 69.).

The path from Zermatt to the Matterjoch ascends the r. bank of the Visp, crosses the *Z'Muttbach*, and leads to the (1 hr.) little village of *Platten*. The path, which up to this point also conducts to the Schwarz-See (p. 318) and the Hörnli (p. 310), now becomes steeper. After crossing the *Garbach* or *Furggenbach*, near the spot where it issues from a mighty arch of ice in the *Furggen-Glacier*, a magnificent survey of the Gorner-Glacier (p. 317), Monte Rosa, and the Rothhorn is afforded. On the r. is the Furggen-Glacier, behind which towers the *Matterhorn* (see above), which faces the traveller the whole way. From Zermatt to the lower extremity of the *Theodul-Glacier* 3 hrs.; thence, after an ascent of 2 hrs. across the firm snow of the glacier which presents no difficulty, the traveller reaches the ***Matterjoch** (10,226 ft.) or *St. Theodul-Pass*, the ridge which lies between the Great and Little Matterhorn (p. 310). A cold and sharp wind usually blows on the summit. Close to the highest point, on its S. *side, a small inn was erected in 1860, where warm refreshments may be procured.* De Saussure and his son spent three

days here in 1792, whilst taking observations. Traces of his hut are still visible, as well as the remains of a fort, the *St. Theodulschanze*, constructed by the Piedmontese in the middle ages as a protection against incursions from the Valais. The view from the summit is confined, especially on the Italian side.

The S. slope of the St. Theodul-Glacier usually abounds in crevices, requiring considerable caution, especially after snow. After half an hour's walk the S. base of the pass is reached; then a steep and marshy moraine, and at length firm ground. At the (2 hrs.) chalets of **Le Breuil** (6188 ft.) refreshments and, if necessary, accommodation for the night may be procured (in the nearest chalet before entering Le Breuil). In the vicinity is the "*Hôtel du Mont-Cervin à Valtornanche, montagne du Giommein*", roomy and comfortable, prices reasonable.

The path next traverses a wild and romantic valley, after 1 hour crosses to the r. bank of the brook, and, recrossing to the l. bank, reaches (1¼ hr.) the village of **Val Tournanche** (4768 ft.) (*Hôtel du Mont Rose*, opened in 1860, accommodation good and reasonable). (From Val Tournanche or Le Breuil over the Col des Cimes Blanches to the Chalant valley, etc., and to Varallo or Macugnaga see R. 104.)

The path now descends to the lower part of the valley, crosses to the r. bank of the stream, and reaches a house with a conduit on the r., where it turns to the r., passing round the house (not straight on across the large new bridge). Remains of Roman acqueducts are here objects of interest; traces of ruined arches appear here and there at a great elevation on both sides of the valley. After 3 hrs. walking the vegetation begins to assume the Italian character. On emerging from a dark chestnut-wood, the traveller perceives *Châtillon* far below in the broad and beautiful valley of the *Doire*.

Châtillon (1631 ft.) (*Palais Royal; Lion d'Or*, Italian inns, no fixed scale of prices; *Trois Rois*), capital of a Piedmontese district (2992 inhab.), with numerous forges, the proprietors of which occupy handsome residences, is 4¾ hrs. walk from Val Tournanche. It is situated on the road from Aosta to Ivrea (whence railway to Turin, comp. *Baedeker's Ober-Italien, 1863*). The road to Aosta (diligence three times daily), which ascends from this place through the wide valley of the *Doire* (*Dora baltea*, p. 275), is overshadowed by walnuts, chestnuts, and vineyards. The wine of *Chambave* (1524 ft.), a village on the road, about 1 hr. from Châtillon, is one of the most esteemed in Piedmont. The slight eminence commands a magnificent retrospective view towards the E., embracing several

of the snow-peaks of Monte Rosa (p. 306), Les Jumeaux (twin peaks, p. 317) on the r., and the peaks of the Matterhorn (p. 312) and the Matterjoch on the l. The background to the W. is entirely enclosed by the chain of Mont Blanc (p. 274). At the entrance of the valley, on the l., stands the picturesque *Castle of Fenis*. *Nus*, an insignificant village with the ruins of a castle, is halfway between Châtillon and Aosta.

A footpath ascends from *Villefranche* to *Schloss Quart* (a castle on the hill above, commanding a fine view, now used as an infirmary), and descends on the other side.

(15 M.) **Aosta** (1841 ft.) see p. 284.

69. Zermatt and its environs. Gorner Grat.

Hotels. *Hôtel du Mont-Cervin, opened in 1852, proprietor *Herr Clemenz*, counsellor of Valais; this establishment is only open from June 1st to Oct. 8th (R. 2, B. 1½, table d'hôte at 6 exc. W. 3, A. ¾ fr). The *Hôtel du Mont Rose (with similar prices) is an older house, and belongs to the brothers *Seiler*, the proprietors of the Riffelhaus (see p. 315). At both these houses the traveller will find good collections of maps, engravings, minerals and plants, as well as works descriptive of the neighbourhood, acceptable resources on a rainy day.

Guides and Horses. *Stephen Biner*, formerly schoolmaster at Visp, a good botanist, is recommended as guide for excursions in the neighbourhood of Zermatt; his cousins *Joseph* and *Ignaz Biner*, as well as *Johann, Matthäus*, and *Simon Zum Taugwald* are also well spoken of. The Zermatt guides generally are thoroughly well acquainted with the different routes, whilst French is spoken by most of the younger members of the calling. Ordinary fee for a guide 5 fr., for the more difficult passes 25 to 30 fr. per day. — Horse to Vispach 22, Riffel 7, Schwarz-See 10, Matterjoch 10, Rothhorn 10, Val Tournanche 40 fr.

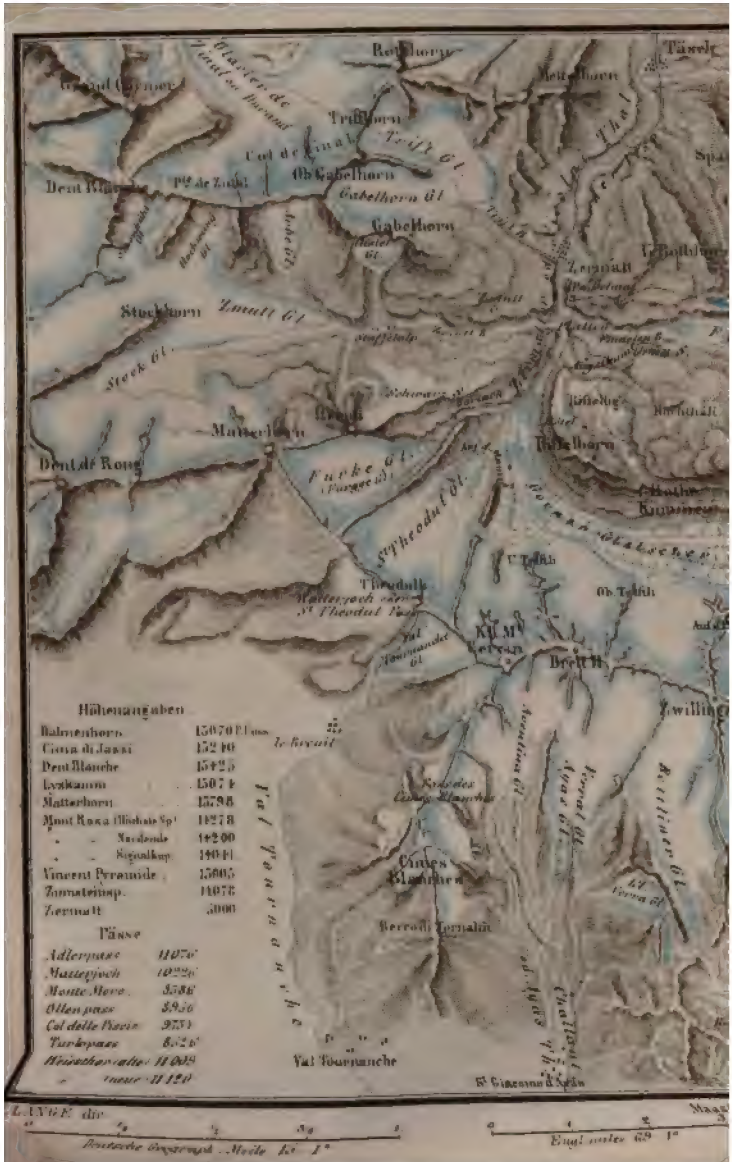
Map of the S. valleys of the Valais by G. Studer, see p. 288.

Dried Plants from the neighbourhood, very complete collections at the house of the curé, *Herr Ruden;* also insects.

Glaciers and their formation see Introduction XIV.

Zermatt, a village with 424 inhab., in Piedmontese *Praborgne*, is situated 4987 ft. above the level of the sea (1750 ft. higher than Chamouny), in a green valley surrounded with firs, into which three glaciers (the *Findelen*, *Zermatt* or *Gorner*, and *Zmutt*) descend; the scenery is of the most imposing description.

The Mountains of Zermatt were ten years ago almost a "terra incognita" to the ordinary tourist. The surpassing beauties of the neighbourhood have unfolded themselves before recent enterprise and daring, whilst the records of the Alpine Club describe feats which dim the memories of Balmat, Paccard, de Saussure, and that intrepid band of pioneers who first scaled those majestic summits which now form part of the programme of many a "long vacation". The number of visitors to this attractive spot is annually on the increase, indeed the hotel accommodation hardly keeps pace with the demand; in the summer of 1861 the hotels along the whole route were often crowded to a degree of discomfort, whilst numbers were unable to obtain admission at all. The fact is, the Bernese Oberland, once the "*ultima* Thule" of the aspiring tourist, now makes way for its magnificent *rival Zermatt; in these* sensation days peril is an indispensable ingredient *in enjoyment, and* whilst formerly a placid survey of that sublime spectacle, *a sunset from the platform* at Bern, well repaid the modest excursionist,


Rothhorn
Täsch
Trifthorn
Trift Gl.
Col de Zinal
Ob. Gabelhorn
Gabelhorn Gl.
Gabelhorn
Dent Blanche
Stockhorn
Zmutt Gl.
Stock Gl.
Matterhorn
Dent de Rong
Furke Gl.
St Theodul Gl.
Theodulk
Ob. Teufth
Brett H.
Zwilling
Cimes Blanches
Val Tournanche
Höhenangaben
Balmenhorn 15070 P. Fuss
Cima di Jazzi 15240
Dent Blanche 15425
Lyskamm 15074
Matterhorn 15798
Mont Rosa (Höchste Sp.) 14278
" " Nordende 14200
" " Signalkup. 14041
Vincent Pyramide 15005
Zinnsteinsp. 14078
Zermatt 5000
Pässe
Adlerpass 11076
Matterjoch 10226
Monte Moro 8586
Ollenpass 8956
Col delle Piscie 9751
Turkpass 8526
Weissthor alte 11009
" neue 11120
Val Tournanche
St Giacomo d'Ayas
LANGE dir.
Deutsche Geograph. Meile 15 1°
Engl. miles 69 1°

Fläsch Horn
Täsch Gl.
Alletein B.
Alletein Gl.
Strahl H.
Gletscher
Neue Weisstor
Schwarzberg Gl.
Stockhorn
Cima di Jazzi
Faderhorn
Macugnaga
Macugnaga Gl.
Nord End
Höchste Sp.
Zumstein Sp.
MONTE ROSA
Signalkuppe
Parrot Sp.
Ludwigs B.
Balmen H.
Schwarz H.
Vincent Pyr.
Cima della Laccie
Valler Sp.
Mt Tirlo
Cima di Rima
Stettel B.
Otten Th.
Erklärung.
Gletscher
Ogiven.
Moränen.
Wasserfälle.
Gl. Gletscher.
H. Horn.
Stad. Miglia 60. 1 Grad d. Aequators.
Schweizer Stunden 25,45 = 1°

nothing less than a hairbreadth escape from a crevasse, or the immolation of a guide or two satisfies the modern craving after excitement. The glaciers of Zermatt furnish pictures of surpassing grandeur, though it must in candour be admitted that the charm of valleys and lakes, so prominent in the Bernese Oberland, is wanting in the scenery of this district. It is true that in no other locality is the traveller so completely admitted into the heart of the Alpine world as at Zermatt—he there finds himself as it were in the very sanctuary of the Spirit of the Alps, who thus seems to address him:

"The Glacier's cold and restless mass
Moves onward day by day;
But I am he who bids it pass,
Or with its ice delay.
I am the Spirit of the place.
Could make the mountain bow,
And quiver to his cavern'd base—
And what with me wouldst *thou?*"

MANFRED.

The **Panorama** from the Gorner Grat, though wanting the common attributes of the picturesque, still cannot fail to strike the imagination of the spectator by its unequalled grandeur. The panorama from Mürren (p. 138) bears some resemblance to that from the Riffelberg, but the latter is by far the grander from its immediate proximity to the mighty expanses of snow and the ice-ridges of Monte Rosa and its neighbours, in the midst of which the spectator stands. The mineralogist, botanist, and even the entomologist will find ample scope for their persuits at Zermatt.

From Zermatt to the Riffelhaus a steep ascent of 3 hrs. (descent 2 hrs.), no guide necessary. The 12 to 13 hrs. walk from Vispach (comp. p. 310) may be accomplished in two days, by spending a night at St. Niklaus (p. 311). The traveller then reaches the inn on the Riffelberg with strength and energy unimpaired. A guide (p. 314) need only be taken from Zermatt to the Riffelberg in case the traveller intends to make considerable excursions from the latter spot, where guides are not always to be had. Those who only intend to enjoy the views from the Gorner Grat, or the Rothe Kummen can dispense with a guide altogether.

On the ***Riffelberg** is (1854) a small and, when not overcrowded, comfortable inn (7908 ft., 2921 ft. above Zermatt); it makes up about 24 beds, and is the property of the brothers Seiler. This house is visible from Zermatt. In summer it is usually crowded, English travellers especially often making a prolonged stay here. It is, therefore, advisable to enquire at the Hôtel du Mont Rose at Zermatt if accommodation can be had above, before making the ascent.

The steep ascent (3 hrs., descent 2 hrs.) may be made on horseback; a guide is quite unnecessary. At the Hôtel du Mont Rose the tourist turns to the r. (leaving the church on the l.), and ascends in a straight direction by a narrow path between two houses; 5 min., bridge across the Visp, then ascent through meadows; 10 min., church of *Winkelmatten*, path to the r.; 3 min., bridge across the *Findelenbach*, a stream which flows from the Findelen-glacier (p. 308), here the path turns to the r. and crosses the meadow to the r., then ascends rapidly, passing between (7 min.) two huts: (15 min.) a beautiful wood of firs and Alpine cedars, the *latter particularly fine* (see R. 91), is next traversed, and the *path ascends to the l.* (r. leads to the Gorner glacier, p. 317).

A very steep and rocky path (*Feli-Stutz*), fringed with rhododendrons, is then ascended; (20 min.) the *Schwegmatt*, whence the Visp is visible at the point where it issues from the Gorner Glacier, and also, higher up, from the Furggen-glacier (p. 312); 30 min. the *Riffel Chalets* on the *Augstkummenmatt* (ascent from Zermatt 1½ hr.), where milk and bread may be procured.

The tourist now stands at the foot of the *Riffelberg*. The path to the Riffelhaus remains on the r. bank of the little stream, and ascends, at first in a straight and afterwards in a winding direction, to the upper chalets, and passing these, leads gradually to the r. up the slope to the inn, 1½ hrs. from the Augstkummenmatt. (Path to the Riffelhorn, see p. 317. In descending from the Riffelberg to Zermatt the traveller can visit the waterfall near the *Source of the Visp* at the lower extremity of the Gorner glacier, see p. 317, by making a digression of 1 hr. [guide necessary]. This path also passes the fall of the *Z'Muttbach* [p. 312], and makes an agreeable diversion).

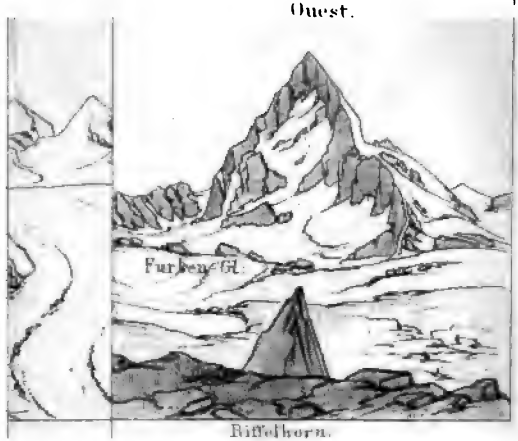
The ****Gorner Grat** (*Hochthäli-* *Weiss-* or *Stock-Grat*, 9654 ft., 4667 ft. higher than Zermatt) is a rocky ridge rising from the table-land of the Riffelberg; it is 1746 ft. higher than the Riffelhaus, the ascent from which, by a gradually sloping path, occupies 1½ hrs. to walk or 1 hr. to ride (guide unnecessary). The Gorner Grat is the principal feature of the entire excursion. A prospect of the most magnificent description (see the Panorama) is here obtained; the spectator is entirely surrounded by snow-peaks and glaciers. From *Monte Rosa* and the *Matterhorn* such gigantic spurs extend towards the N., that the mountains between the twin-valleys of the Visp and the Saas, the *Mischabelhörner* (the *Taeschhorn* or *Lagerhorn*, 14,032 ft., and the *Dom* or the *Grabenhorn*, 14,013 ft.), as well as those opposite to them (the groups of the *Gabelhörner*, the *Rothhorn* and the *Weisshorn*) seem to contest the palm with those giants of the central chain. The view of Monte Rosa itself, snow-white from base to summit, sometimes disappoints the exaggerated expectations of the tourist; only two of its peaks are visible (one of these, however, the highest), and altogether its appearance is less imposing than when seen from the Italian side. But the most striking object in the whole panorama, and without doubt the chief boast of Zermatt is the Matterhorn (Mont Cervin).

"De Saussure found it impossible to believe that the sharp pyramid *of the Matterhorn* could ever have been upheaved from beneath; the sharp*ness of its edges, its* pillar-like form, and the regularity of its stratifications *all contradict such a* supposition. How could a force acting from below, *whose effects are seen* in raising the level of whole districts, effect the up-

Matterhorn
(Grand Mont Cervin)
13.79[illegible]'

Col d'Erolens
10.713'

Ouest.

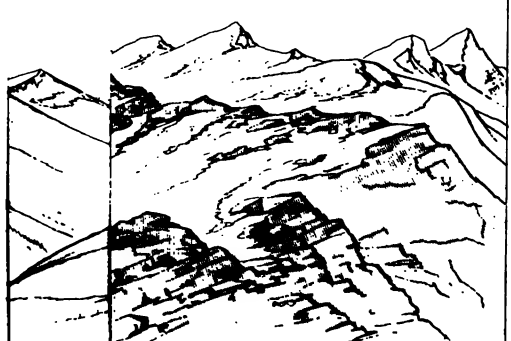


Riffelhorn.
9.022'

Strahlhorn
(nördl 12,902')

Stocklorn
11.033'

Est.



Gestochen v. C. Huber.

lifting of such a sharply defined mass from the level around? It is however a geological fact, as astonishing as true, that the whole of the surrounding district has been raised from its former level by a force acting from beneath; this widely-extended convulsion elevated the entire surface to a uniform height; but after the disturbing causes had subsided, the more loosely stratified portions gradually sank, leaving the gigantic pillar-like masses of Monte Rosa, the Lyskamm, the Matterhorn, the Dent Blanche etc., standing erect amidst the debris." Bernh. Studer.

The ***Gorner Glacier**, which is more extensive than the Mer de Glace at Chamouny, winds like a huge snake round the Riffelberg from E. to W., being joined in its course by no fewer than ten other glaciers. The *Visp* (see p. 316) issues from it about 1 hr. above Zermatt, from whence its source is visible. The glacier advances annually from 20 to 30 ft. To the N. the *Findelen Glacier* is visible, descending from the Cima di Jazi; to the E. are the *Furggen Glacier* (on the l.) and the *Zmutt Glacier* (on the r.), descending from the Matterhorn.

There is another path from the Augstkummen-Matt (p. 316) to the Riffelberg which is ½ hr. longer to the inn than the one before described, but more interesting from its immediate vicinity in many places to the Gorner Glacier. This path crosses the brook near the chalet and ascends; after 40 min. (path to the r. to be avoided) the path runs to the l., winds gradually round the rocky N. W. slope of the Riffelberg, the haunt of the marmot, turns at first towards the *Matterhorn*, and afterwards towards the beautiful snowy *Breithorn* (12,840 ft.); after passing a (15 min.) chalet, the *Zwillinge* (*Jumeaux*), *Castor* (13,022 ft.) on the E. and *Pollux* (12,603 ft.) on the W., become visible. 15 min. the *Gagikopf*, an enormous mass of rock. Then straight towards the ridge, skirting the N. side of the *Riffelhorn* (9022 ft.); 30 min. a small stream issuing from the snow. *Monte Rosa* is visible through the gorge, towards which the path leads; the little *Riffelhorn Lake* lies to the l., and a projecting rock (15 min.), named the **Rothe Kummen**, which before the erection of the inn was the point to which travellers directed their steps. To the W. in the immediate vicinity, is the **Riffelhorn** (9022 ft.), a dark-brown rocky peak of grotesque form, 600 ft. higher than the Rothe Kummen, and forming a remarkable feature in the landscape. It is accessible only at the expense of much scrambling. The Riffelhaus is ½ hr. distant from this point in a N. W. direction, and is visible as soon as the brink of the mountain-terrace in front is reached. The ridge to the E., near the Rothe Kummen, is the *Gorner Grat* the ascent of which from this point occupies 1½ hr.

The Riffelhaus is unquestionably the most convenient head-quarters for ***Excursions on the glaciers***, which on a near approach, lose many of the *terrors with which* imagination invests them. The traveller is, however,

advised to engage guides at Zermatt (p. 314), as they are not always to be met with at the Riffelhaus. The following are some of the excursions within reach of the traveller; to the Schwarz-See (Black Lake, 7874 ft.) 3 hrs.; ascent of the Rothhorn (13,000 ft.) 3½ hrs.; *Cima di Jazi (11,754 ft.), the height between the Old (S.) and New Weissthor (N., comp. p. 307), 5 to 6 hrs., view similar to that from Monte Rosa, and perhaps the most interesting of the excursions from this place; from the Gorner Grat the path at first skirts the brink of precipices, but unattended with danger; then an easy and gradual ascent of 3½ hrs. across the snow, the last ½ hr., however, becoming steeper (provisions must be taken); descent 3 to 4 hrs. All these distances are calculated from the inn on the Riffelhaus. The ascent of Monte Rosa, the higher of the two peaks, which is both arduous and rather dangerous, occupies 10 hrs., descent 6 hrs., total expense about 160 fr. From the Riffelhaus to Macugnaga by the New Weissthor, praticable only for good and experienced walkers, 15 hrs., see p. 308; as far as the Weissthor this route is perfectly safe and traverses the most beautiful glaciers and snow-fields, but beyond the pass the descent to Macugnaga is very difficult. Over the Adlerpass into the valley of Saas, see p. —. Excursion round Monte Rosa 3 good days' walk: from the summit of the Matterjoch (St. Theodul Pass) over the *Col des Cimes Blanches* into the *Challant-Thal* to *Ayas*, thence over the *Betta-Furca* (8126 ft.) to *Gressoney* in the *Lys valley*, over the *Col di Val Dobbia* (7844 ft.) to the *Sesia valley* and thence over the *Col del Turlo* (8526 ft.) to *Macugnaga*, see R. 104.

Of the longer excursions from the Riffelhaus the ascent of the **Matterjoch** (*St. Theodul Pass*, p. 312) is the most frequently undertaken; from the Riffelhaus to the Joch 4¼ hrs. (from Zermatt 5½ hrs., comp. p. 312; the latter is the most convenient route as it avoids the Gorner Glacier and its crevices, as well as the fatiguing descent and ascent). The path descends from the inn, towards the l., skirting the *Riffelhorn*, to the *Gorner Glacier*, crosses this and ascends the precipice beyond to the *Theodul Glacier* (p. 312), and thence to the summit of the Pass (p. 312). The view is limited, especially on the Italian side, but the whole excursion is replete with scenes of grandeur, as the very heart of the mountains is penetrated, and many views preferable to those from the Gorner Grat obtained.

The view from the **Mettelhorn** (10,497 ft., ascent 5 hrs., descent 3 hrs.), which rises to the N. of Zermatt and has been frequently ascended of late years, is superior to that from the Gorner Grat; for, with the same panorama, it embraces the Tourtemagne and Einfisch valleys with their numerous glaciers (pp. 290, 292); it wants however the Gorner glacier (p. 317), which lies close beneath the Gorner Grat.

70. From Friedrichshafen to St. Gall.

Steamboat to Rorschach 1¼ hr., (comp. p. 27), railway to St. Gall ½ hr., see p. 46. Compare Introduction X., especially with regard to excursion tickets.

The steamboat steers due S. across the *Lake of Constance (p. 27), towards Sentis*; to the l. on the German shore the *church and roofless* castle of *Langenargen* are conspicuous

objects. The S. shore is bounded by the green mountains of St. Gall and Appenzell, at the foot of which **Rorschach** is charmingly situated. The steamboat-wharf is contiguous to the railway-station (comp. p. 47) (on the l. the custom-house, on the r. the handsome corn-exchange). **Seehof*, a new and handsome hotel on the lake, close to the harbour, commanding the finest view of the lake, R. 1½ to 2, B. 1, D. 2 fr.; **Hirsch*, R. 1½, B. 1, D. exc. W. 2 fr., Pension (S. incl.) 25 fr. per week; **Schiff*; **Krone* or *Post*; **Grüner Baum* (garden on the lake); *Koch's Hôtel garni* and *Pension*, on the wharf; Pension generally 21 fr., S. exc.; *Fretschger's Café* on the lake near the Seehof, with a garden containing some specimens of Alpine animals. Adm. 20 cent.). The *Rheinthal*, *Schaffhausen* and *Winterthur* (*Neftenbach*) are at the same time the best and cheapest wines in N. E. Switzerland. *Telegraph station* at the harbour.

Rorschach, a handsome town with 2617 inhab. (537 Protestants), carries on a considerable commerce in grain with Suabia and Bavaria. On Thursdays there is a large corn-market. The *Bathing establishment*, 5 min. to the r. below the town, is well fitted up; it consists of two houses with 40 compartments and a swimming-basin for men, and an additional house beyond with 12 compartments for women. Bath 30 cent. including towel. Mineral waters sold by the apothecary *Rothenhäuser*. Railway to St. Gall, see p. 47, to Coire (p. 329).

Excursions. Above Rorschach rises the ancient abbey of Marienberg, with beautiful cloisters, now used as a school. The view from the Rorschacher Berg, the verdant and fruitful hill which rises behind the town, embraces the entire Lake of Constance, with the Vorarlberg mountains and the Alps of the Grisons. The **Rossbühel*, may be reached in 1¼ hr. from Rorschach. The whole hill-country is intersected by roads, which afford a profusion of agreeable walks. The **Castle of St. Anna** or **Rorschach**, after the noble family of that name became extinct (1449), came into the possession of the Abbots of St. Gall. The view from the rooms (now tenanted by peasants) is magnificent. The path to it turns to the r. below the Marienberg, and, beyond the bridge, to the l.; then by the second turning to the l., where the path separates among the trees, the hill is ascended. — The castles visible on the E. slope are *Wartegg*, lower down *Wartensee*, and a little nearer *Wyken*, country-seats well kept up. Martinstobel and Möttelischloss with the help of the railway form an agreeable excursion of 3 hrs.; by railway to *St. Fiden* (p. 47), a stat. this side of St. Gall. Below the station the traveller takes the carriage-road to *Neudorf* (brewery on the l.), and descends by the high-road to the point where the road to Heiden diverges to the r. The latter descends to the ***Martinstobel**, the gorge of the *Goldach*, which is spanned by a wooden bridge, 110 ft. long, 96 ft. high, constructed in 1468, the oldest bridge of the kind in E. Switzerland. Here at the commencement of the 10th cent. the monk Notker composed his "*Media vita in morte sumus*", upon seeing a man killed by accident. Beyond the bridge the road which ascends to the l., across the debris of a landslip which took place in 1848, *should be taken to Untereggen* (Schäfle) and thence down the Goldach road *as far as the* ***Möttelischloss**, the castle on a green eminence to the r. *This was formerly the seat of the* Barons of Sulzberg, of whom it was purchased

by the opulent *Mötteli* of St. Gall, and afterwards passing through various hands and vicissitudes fell into its present almost ruined condition. A foot-path leads directly to it. *The view from the tower (gratuity) is one of the finest on the lake. Agreeable walk back to Rorschach through the *Witholz*, 1 hr. — To *Tübach* (surrounded by fruit-trees) and the *Castle of Steinach* about 1 hr. — * *Wienachter-Eck, Heiden*, see p. 324, *Rheineck, Thal, Weinburg* (castle of the Prince of Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen), the * *Steinerne Tisch* (stone table), see p. 329 (by the road to Heiden as far as the Markgräflerhaus and Wienachter-Eck, then through Wienachten, skirting the slope of the hill which commands a superb view, through Thal, to the Weinburg and the Steinerne Tisch, and back by Rheineck, an agreeable excursion of 3 hrs.). — By means of the steamboats and railroad the towns of *Lindau* (p. 48), and *Bregenz*, together with the * *Gebhardsberg* (p. 340) may be visited in one afternoon from Rorschach, as may also (by aid of the railway) *St. Gall* and its environs (p. 328).

At **Horn** (1½ M. N. W., on the road by the lake) there is an extensive Pension and Bath-estab., on the verge of the lake, R. 1 to 6 fr., B. 85 cent., D. inc. W. 2½ fr,. A. 40, whey 70, cold bath 45 cent. including towels, warm or shower bath 70 cent., Pension 25 fr. per week. Visitors are also received at the castle, to the l. on the road, a few paces before the Baths. The bath-physician is Dr. Tobler, a well known Oriental traveller. There are no shady walks on the heights.

St. Gall. * *Löwe*, R. 1½, B. 1, D. 3, A. ½ fr.; * *Hecht;* * *Hirsch* and * *Bär*, more moderate. *Good beer* at the *Löchlebad* near the "Löwe". *Havanna cigars* at Beck and Son's at the Frohngarten, on the W. side of the town. Pension (4 fr.) at the * *Tiroli*, on the high-road to Trogen, 1 M. from St. Gall, view of the town and a part of the Lake of Constance; passing travellers are also received, R. 1½ fr., B. 80 cent., D. inc. W. 2 fr. 30 cent. — *Telegraph-station* at the Post office.

St. Gall (2081 ft., one of the most elevated towns in Europe), capital of the canton, and (since 1846) an episcopal residence, with 14,711 inhab. (4907 Rom. Cath.), has been not inaptly termed the Manchester of Switzerland from the importance of its linen and cotton manufactories. — The Swiss muslins here produced are known all over Europe and give employment to thousands of females.

The *Benedictine Abbey*, once so celebrated, was founded in the 7th cent. by St. Gallus, a Scotch monk, and from the 8th to the 10th cent. was one of the most celebrated scientific seminaries in Europe. It was suppressed in 1805. The *Library* contains many remarkable and valuable manuscripts (among others, copies of the Nibelungenlied, dating from the 13th cent.), of much interest to the literary antiquarian. There is also a catalogue dating from 823, 400 of the manuscripts mentioned in which are still extant.

The *Cathedral* (Rom. Cath.), rebuilt (1755) in the Italian style, of which it is one of the best specimens, has some beautiful frescoes on its vaulted roof. The *Church of St. Laurence, to the* N. of the cathedral, has been restored and partly *rebuilt (1850—1854)* in the Gothic style. The exterior is *handsome, and* the interior profusely decorated.

The *Town Hall* bears the inscription: "*In diesem Hause soll finden Schutz die Ehre Gottes und gemeiner Nutz*" (The glory of God and the public weal shall find protection in this house). The *Literary Museum* near the Rathhaus is well-supplied with newspapers. *Schöll's Cabinet of Reliefs* is worth a visit; it includes a relief-map of the Sentis, 90 ft. square.

The most imposing building in the town is the large *Public Seminary* (completed in 1855) at the E. extremity, on the road to Rorschach. One wing contains the *Museum of Natural History*, and above this the *Town Library*, which is rich in manuscripts of the time of the Reformation. The *Art Union (Kunstverein)* also holds its sittings here.

The *Arsenal*, the *Deaf and Dumb* and *Orphan Asylums*, the *Penitentiary*, *Hospital*, and *Reformatory* may also be visited by those whom leisure and inclination lead to such institutions.

Excursions. *Trogen*, *Gais*, *Appenzell*, *Weissbad* see pp. 325, 326. One-horse carriage there and back to St. Gall 12 fr., an agreeable day's excursion. Diligence and omnibus to Appenzell see p. 327. — **Freudenberg*, **Vögliseck*, *Frölichseck* see pp. 327, 328. — The *Rosenberg* with the *Kurzenburg*, a Deaf and Dumb Institution (view towards the S. W.), and ascent of the ridge to the inn of "*St. Peter and St. Paul*" (2430 ft.), fine view. Across the common to the *Bernegg*, inn, view of the Sentis. — *Kurrer's* rock-cellars at the Freudenberg. — *Tivoli* (p. 320), *Kurzeck* on the road to *Vögliseck*, near the convent of *Notkerseck*. — *Bruggen* and the handsome *bridge over the Sitter (p. 47), by railway in 10 min.

71. From Rorschach to Constance.

Steamboat in 2 hrs., comp. pp. 27, 318. Comp. Introduction X. with regard to excursion tickets.

On quitting the harbour of Rorschach (p. 319), the steamboat steers in a N.W. direction across the lake. View of the Swiss mountains, p. 28. The white point, conspicuous on the wooded hill to the N., is the beautiful castle of *Heiligenberg*, the property of the Prince of Fürstenberg. It is 1100 ft. above the Lake of Constance (2325 ft. above the sea-level), from almost all parts of which it is visible.

The boat skirts the shore, passing **Horn** (p. 320) and **Arbon** (*Engel*; *Kreuz*), a small town on the site of the Roman fortress of *Arbor Felix*, constructed by *Tiberius* and destroyed by the Allemanni in the 5th century. This stronghold commanded the high-road from Augst (p. 25) and Windisch (p. 23) to Bregenz. The tower of the castle (erected in 1510) is said to stand upon old Roman foundations. The belfry of the church is only covered with boards, in order not to afford shelter to an enemy in case of an attack on the castle. Near Arbon the foundation-walls of the castle of Hohenstaufen, in which the unfortunate Conradin, the last Prince of that imperial house, resided for six months in the year 1266, before

his invasion of Italy, are visible beneath the transparent waters of the lake.

The boat touches at **Romanshorn** (p. 46); the terminus of the N. E. Railway of Switzerland. The buildings in connection with the railway give an air of importance to the town.

The banks of the lake are here extremely fertile; the canton of Thurgau is one of the gardens of Switzerland. *Schloss Güttingen*, the seat of the episcopal steward of Constance until the year 1798, is visible, standing on an eminence near the lake. The Benedictine convent of *Münsterlingen* (suppressed during the war of the Separate League in 1847) is now used as a Hospital and Lunatic Asylum. The Abbey of *Kreuzlingen* (1 M. from Constance), which was secularized on the same occasion, is now a school; the church contains a singular specimen of wood-carving, representing the Passion, executed in the last century by a Tyrolese; a mitre set with pearls, presented by Pope John XXII., on the eve of his entry into Constance in 1414, is also preserved here. The numerous towers of the handsome city of **Constance** (p. 29) now become visible.

72. The Canton of Appenzell.

Heiden, Gais, Weissbad, Wildkirchli, Hohekasten, Sentis.

Excursion of three days, of great interest, especially for those who are unacquainted with other portions of Switzerland: 1st. From Rorschach to Heiden 2½ hrs.; by the Kaien to Trogen 2½ hrs.; by the Gäbris to Gais 2 hrs., in all 7 hrs. — 2nd. From Gais to Appenzell 1 hr., Weissbad ¾ hr., Wildkirchli and Ebenalp 2 hrs., back to Weissbad 1½ hrs., Appenzell ¾ hr., in all 6 hrs. — 3d. From Appenzell by Gais to Altstädten in the Valley of the Rhine 3 hrs., or by Teufen to St. Gall 4 hrs. — From St. Gall a diligence to Heiden once daily in 2¼ hrs. (1862, at 6¼ p. m., returning at 6½ a. m.), thence to Rheineck see p. 329; to Trogen twice daily in 1½ hr. (9. 50 a. m. and 6¼ p. m., returning at 7. 25 a. m. and 3. 40 p. m.); to Gais and Appenzell see p. 325. From Teufen to Trogen, Heiden and Rheineck at 4. 40 p. m., in 2¾ hrs. — One-horse carriage from St. Gall to Gais and Weissbad and back 12 fr.; from Rorschach to Heiden 12 fr.

The **Canton of Appenzell**, lying out of the usual beaten track of tourists, was formerly little visited, but since the extension of the Würtemberg and Bavarian railway to the lake of Constance, the numerous steamboats (p. 27) bring crowds of visitors to the Swiss shore, especially from S. Germany. The district has, however, as yet escaped that tone of demoralization to which the Bernese Oberland has unquestionably and unfortunately sunk, and which is hardly compensated for by the accession of wealth brought by this contact with the stranger. In the grandeur of its scenery, the canton of Appenzell must yield to many of the other mountain-districts of Switzerland, but it includes within a small space all the peculiar characteristics of the country. It boasts of Switzerland's largest lake, of an almost southern vegetation, of scenes of the busiest industry, of the richest pastures, of cattle with which *none can compete*, whilst its snow-peaks, and glaciers (on the Sentis) vie *with those of the rest* of Switzerland in their lofty elevation. In point of *landscape, Heiden, St. Antony, Wildkirchli* and Hohekasten present the *greatest scope for admiration.*

Flawil
Herisau
Trogen
Rheineck
Hochsteg
Altstätten
Appenzell
Sulzberg
Kronberg
Sentis
Meiningen
Oberriet
Rheinthal

The Canton of Appenzell is entirely surrounded by that of St. Gall; it was divided by the religious wars of 1597 into two demi-cantons, **Ausser-Rhoden** and **Inner-Rhoden**, and to this day party-feelings on religious subjects are very strong. The Inner-Rhoden, which consists of pasture-land and is 63 sq. M. in extent, is exclusively Rom. catholic, and until the year 1848 permitted no Protestants to settle within its limits; even Rom. catholics who were not natives of the Canton were strictly excluded. This restriction was nominally annulled by a decree of the Confederation in 1848, but that the old feeling dominates is sufficiently evidenced by the returns of the last census, according to which 12,020 of the inhab. are Roman catholics, whilst the insignificant fraction only of 124 are Protestants. Ausser-Rhoden (90 sq. M., 48,604 inhab., 2243 Rom. Cath.) belongs to the reformed Church; $^1/_4$th of its population is engaged in the cotton and silk manufacture, mostly for firms in St. Gall. The income of the officials never exceeds 200 fr. per annum. The popular assembly (p. 93) is held on the last Sunday in April, in even years at Trogen, in uneven at Hundwyl; every male inhabitant of Appenzell above the age of 18 is required to be present under a penalty of 10 fr.; about 12,000 men assemble on the occasion.

The contrast in customs, manners and costume which exists between these two divisions of the canton is extremely remarkable. Ausser-Rhoden is characterized by the activity and flourishing condition of its inhabitants, many of whom are even affluent; almost every house has its loom, the products of which often exhibit extraordinary taste and skill, and were objects of great admiration at the London and Paris Industrial Exhibitions. The rearing of cattle is an occupation quite secondary to the other more important branches of trade. The inhabitants of Inner-Rhoden generally occupy scattered cottages and huts; they are according to *Merian* (1650) "*a rough, hardy, homely and pious folk*"; their costume is picturesque. In this canton the rearing of cattle and the manufacture of cheese are the highest pursuits to which the natives attain. The most productive meadows are in the vicinity of Appenzell. The female portion of the population is chiefly employed in embroidery.

The Appenzellers are fond of athletic exercises, and are skilful riflemen. A portion of Sundays and festivals is set apart for these sports. Wrestling-matches see Introduction XIV. The singular chant of the cow-herds has a peculiar effect; their language is, however, almost unintelligible even to those familiar with the usual German dialect of Switzerland.

Whey-cure Establishments in Appenzell: Gais, Weissbad, Heiden, Gonten, Urnäsch etc. The goats' whey is prepared on the pastures of the Sentis; the milk is heated and the whey separated from it by the addition of rennet. The whey ("*Schotten*") thus prepared is of a yellowish-green colour, semi-transparent, entirely free from caseine, but rich in saccharine matter. The process takes place at night. Early in the morning the goat-herds carry the hot whey on their backs to the different establishments below. The whey-manufacturers (4 to 6 peasants) have about 500 goats on the Sentis; they even purchase goats' milk from other districts, and resell it to the hotelkeepers at Gais, Weissbad etc. at a moderate profit. It need hardly be said that the innkeepers are the parties who derive the greatest advantage from the transaction. After the separation of the whey, the cheese is manufactured in the ordinary manner (see Introduction XIII.).

The excursion mentioned at p. 322 commences with **Rorschach** (1225 ft., p. 319). Omnibus daily from Rorschach to Heiden in 2 hrs., fare 3 fr. The road diverges from the Rhine-road in the town, and ascends gradually to the (4½ M.) ***Wienachter-Eck** (*Landegg*, inn near the summit, celebrated for its Markgräfler wine), commanding a view of the lake, most extensive from the eminence a little to the l. of the *road. The road* here turns, ascending at a right angle past *the Wienachter Quarries.* These have been worked for cen-

turies, and yield regularly-stratified slabs of sandstone, the exportation of which extends as far as Holland. The road now traverses the heights, passing the *Katholisch-* and *Reformirt-Grub* (2475 ft.), and reaches (3 M.) *Heiden.* Those who wish to visit the Kaien (see below), need not enter Heiden, but should turn to the r. beyond the church of Reformirt-Grub, and proceed in a straight direction towards the Kaien; the path can hardly be mistaken. (Road from Rorschach to Heiden by *Rheineck* see below.)

Heiden (2496 ft.) is a handsome village of 2884 inhab. (146 Rom. cath.), reconstructed since the conflagration of 1838, and situated in the midst of green and smiling meadows. It is now much frequented by invalids who undergo the whey-cure at the commodious **Freihof* (hotel and brewery); R. 1½, for invalids (en pension) 7 to 12 fr. per week, B. 1, D. exc. W. 2 fr., whey 80 cent. per day, whey-bath 5 to 6 fr.; **Löwe* smaller, but clean and moderate; *Krone; Linde. Hôtel garni "Zum Sonnenhügel"*, R. 6 to 10 fr. per week, D. 1½ fr., B. 50 to 90 cent. — *Telegr. station* at the Post-office. — Heiden is a most agreeable place of sojourn for invalids, from the salubrity of its air and elevated situation, as well as from the superiority of its establishments. Mineral water may also be procured here. The gallery on the summit of the tower of the new church contains a good telescope, and affords a fine panoramic view, especially over the Lake of Constance. — Diligence to *St. Gall,* once daily in 2 hrs., to *Rheineck* (p. 329) 3 times daily in 40 min. by *Wolfhalden,* with the beautifully situated sanitary establishment of *Friedberg;* the road is better and more interesting than that by Grub (see above); it skirts the brow of the mountain, and commands a fine view the whole way.

The ***Chapel of St. Antony** (3411 ft.), 4½ M. S. of Heiden, on the road to (7½ M.) *Altstädten,* commands a celebrated prospect of the Valley of the Rhine (preferable to the view from the Kaien), Bregenz, Lindau, a part of the Lake of Constance and the Vorarlberg and Tyrolese mountains.

The Kaien, 1¼ hr. S. E. of Heiden, is also frequently ascended; guide (1½ fr.) unnecessary. The path can scarcely be mistaken; it ascends gradually; 35 min. from Heiden the broad path through the forest must be avoided, and the hill to the r. towards a group of houses ascended; 10 min. fir-wood, here somewhat steep, then across an open meadow with a few chalets, and up the small peak of the (25 min.) ***Kaien** (3442 ft.). The view embraces a large portion of the Lake of Constance and the Canton of Thurgau, the embouchures of the Rhine and the Bregenzer Ach, the Vorarlberg and Lichtenstein mountains, with the white chain of the Scesaplana rising above them to the S. E. It also affords a characteristic glimpse of the Appenzell district; the Kamor and the Hohekasten, the 5 peaks of the Furgglen-First and Kanzel, the double-peaked Altmann, the snow-fields of the Sentis, and the Tödi somewhat in the background; in front are wooded meadows and the *handsome villages of* Wald, Trogen and Speicher; to the l. above Trogen is *the Gäbris (p. 325);* to the r. near Speicher, Vögliseck (p. 328); l. above *Speicher, in the distance,* the summits of Pilatus and the Rigi.

The Kaien is 1½ hr. from Speicher, and 2½ hrs. from St. Gall. Trogen seems almost within a stone's throw, though in reality 3 M. distant. The path descends to the r. by *Rehtobel*, beyond which, far below in the gorge, the road to Trogen is visible. Near the bridge in the valley below, is a rustic inn "Am Goldach".

Trogen (2786 ft.) (*Schäfle;* Telegr. stat.), with 2942 inhab. (100 Rom. cath.), is the seat of government of the Canton of Appenzell Ausser-Rhoden; it contains nothing worthy of note.

The footpath over the Gäbris to Gais (2 hrs.) diverges from the high-road and immediately ascends the hill, 10 min. direction-post, to the r. carriage-road to *Gais* by *Bühler;* 30 min. direction-post on the l., "Footpath over the Gäbris to Gais". The Sentis and Altmann are striking features in the landscape. The path traverses meadows and finally fir-wood; 40 min. direction-post indicating the way to "Trogen and Speicher", "Gais" and (5 min. distant) "Inn on the **Gäbris**". The new inn (built in 1858), to the r. of the path, is far preferable from the superiority of its accommodation and fine view. The highest (3856 ft.) point of the **Gäbris** is near the trigonometrical signal, 10 min. (130 ft.) above the direction-post, but the view is intercepted by trees on three sides, and on the fourth (towards the Sentis) is not superior to that which the road commands. It is also very similar to the view from the Kaien, so that this ½ hr. walk may be advantageously eschewed. Descent to Gais, which is visible below, in ¾ hr., somewhat steep. Direction-posts, placed at intervals, assist the traveller at doubtful points.

Gais (2875 ft.), a village with 2680 inhab. (120 Rom. cath.), consists of about 50 handsome houses standing in the midst of green meadows, almost destitute of trees. It is the oldest and most celebrated of the Appenzell whey-cure villages (whey was first drunk here in 1749). The two hotels the **Ochs* and the **Krone* (often over-crowded during the season) stand in a large square near the church. Charges at the former: R. 1½ to 2, B. 1, D. exc. W. 2¼, A. ½ fr., whey 80 cent. per day, a reading-room on the ground-floor. *Telegr. stat.* at the Post-office. Physician Dr. *Heim.* (Diligence to St. Gall see p. 321; to Altstädten see p. 330.)

The high-road from Gais to Appenzell (3 M.) traverses green meadows destitute of trees. **Appenzell** (2404 ft.) (**Hecht*, R. 1½, B. 1, D. 2, A. ½ fr., very good, much frequented by invalids from Gais, Weissbad, and Gonten, a village of similar character 3 M. to the W.; **Löwe*, more moderate; beer at the "Brasserie" and the Hecht; Telegr. stat.) is now much visited for the whey-cure, the excellence of its hotels being one of *its chief recommendations.* Appenzell, though the capital of *the Canton of* Inner-Rhoden, is only a large village of 3286

inhab. (50 Prot.), on the *Sitter*, with houses chiefly constructed of wood. It contains two convents, and was formerly the country-residence of the Abbots of St. Gall, from which fact it derives its name (Appenzell, Abtenzelle, *Abbatis cella*). The *Church* was reconstructed from 1824 to 1826; it contains facsimiles of some banners and flags captured by the Appenzellers in the 15th century. The *charnel-house* is of the kind described at p. 59. (Diligence to St. Gall see p. 321).

Visitors usually make no stay at Appenzell, but pass through it on their way to (2¼ M. S. E.) **Weissbad** (2524 ft.), another whey-cure estab., with plain but good accommodation for about 120 persons (R. 1½, B. ¾, D. 2, S. 1¼ fr.), situated at the base of the Appenzell range, the *Kamor*, *Hohenkasten* and *Sentis*.

The most usual excursion from Weissbad is S. to the ***Wildkirchli** (4615 ft.) (1¾ hr., path somewhat intricate, guide 1½ fr.), a hermitage founded in 1656, at present closed. It is dedicated to St. Michael, and consists of a grotto in a precipitous wall of rock 220 ft. high, to which a path has been made. At the foot of this precipice is the **Sonne* inn (moderate). On the patron saint's day (at the beginning of July) and on St. Michael's day (29th Sept.) a solemn service is celebrated at Wildkirchli, and the grotto (18 ft. long, 15 ft. wide) and the Ebenalp are visited by a large concourse. The view over the lake of Constance towards Suabia and Bavaria is very fine.

A stalactite grotto, 150 ft. long, closed on the W. side by a door, penetrates the limestone rock. Close to the entrance stands a good rustic inn, the proprietor of which illuminates the grotto by means of a torch and opens the door, through which an entirely new Alpine view becomes visible. A steep and narrow path leads from this to the (15 min.) **Ebenalp** (4925 ft.), at the N. extremity of the *Alpstein* chain, rich in Alpine plants, and commanding a splendid panoramic view of the Sentis, the Lake of Constance, the Kamor, Altmann and Churfirsten. Those who wish to avoid this narrow path, may leave the Wildkirchli road to the l. while ascending, and take an easy footpath to the r., which traverses a forest to the Ebenalp.

The direct path from Weissbad to the valley of the Rhine by Hohenkasten (5 hrs.) runs towards the S. E., through (½ hr.) *Brüllisau* (2872 ft.) (Krone, tolerable country inn); by the church the paved path must be followed, past the first house, as far as a barn, where the meadows are ascended (straight towards the inn at the foot of the Kamor which is visible for a long distance) as far as the first group of houses ⅓ hr.; thence straight on, not by the beaten path, through the hedge on the r. as far as the inn ¼ hr. (bridle-path up to this point), which affords tolerable accommodation *and possesses a small collection of fossils. From the inn a steep ascent of 1 hr. by a narrow path*, to the summit of the **Hohenkasten** (5538 ft.) (Inn), *which, together with the* neighbouring (15 min. N.) **Kamor**, slopes steeply

down into the Rhine Valley. An extensive view over the Lake of Constance to Suabia, the Rhine Valley, the three chains of the Appenzell mountains, the lofty Sentis directly in the foreground, and the Vorarlberg and Alps of the Grisons. This limestone-range separates Appenzell from the Rhine-Valley. The descent to (2½ hrs.) *Rüti* (railway-stat., p. 330), in the Rhine-Valley, is very fatiguing, and should only be attempted by good pedestrians with steady heads; the latter portion of it is particularly bad, and not easily found without a guide. The traveller had better proceed at first towards the l. by the foot of the Kamor, in order to reach the path descending from the chalets of the Kamor, which soon become visible. The descent leads from chalet to chalet, the path in some places disappearing altogether. In the wood below the last chalets, the descent to the r. is the preferable, the path to the l. is extremely precipitous.

The more convenient route is the *High-road from Gais to Altstädten* (6 M., diligence at [1862] 9. 10 a. m. in 1 hr.); first 1½ M. level; then, at the point where the new road, winding round the mountain, diverges from the old, steady descent. The latter is the shorter for pedestrians, and far preferable on account of the view; it runs to the l. by the (¼ hr.) ***Stoss** (2928 ft.), a chapel (and inn) on the summit of the pass, commanding a celebrated view of the Rhine-Valley, the Vorarlberg and the Grisons; this spot is still more celebrated as the scene of the famous battle of June 17th, 1405, in which 400 men of Appenzell under Rudolf von Werdenberg (comp. p. 330) defeated 3000 troops of the Archduke Frederick and the Abbot of St. Gall. The old road rejoins the new immediately below the Stoss.

The *Diligence from Appenzell to St. Gall* (twice a day, [1862] at 6¼ a. m. and 2¼ p. m., in 2¼ hrs., returning in 2½ hrs., coupé 3, interior 2½, omnibus 2 fr.) passes through (1 hr.) *Gais* (p. 325), then (skirting the *Rothbach* which divides Appenzell-Ausser- from Appenzell-Inner-Rhoden) (1½ M.) **Bühler** (2567 ft.) (Telegr. stat.), and (2¼ M.) **Teufen** (2573 ft.) (**Hecht;* **Linde*, whey-cure; Telegr. stat.), two prosperous manufacturing villages, the latter very picturesquely situated, with a fine view of the entire chain of the Sentis; thence through meadows and forests to (6 M.) *St. Gall.*

From Appenzell to Teufen there is a footpath which shortens the distance: it crosses the *Sitter* near *Mettlen*, and then descends the valley of the Sitter, high up on the r. bank of the river, passing through *Steig*, *Lank*, and *Haslen*. Thence at first towards the N., afterwards N. E. over the mountain, passing through several woods, and down into the valley of the *Rothbach*, which stream it crosses and then ascends to *Teufen*.

The Footpath from Teufen to St. Gall (1¼ hr.) diverges from the high-road near the "Hecht" inn, and immediately ascends the mountain to (½ hr.) the *Schäfle's Eck* (inn); it then again descends to (½ hr.) *St. Georgen*, where it joins the road to (1½ M.) St. Gall. The summit of the mountain (10 min. W. of the *Schäfle's Eck*) is much frequented, and derives its appellation of ***Frölichseck** from Herr Frölich, the proprietor of the inn. It commands a fine view, embracing

Teufen in the foreground, the green Alpine valley with its numerous dwellings, the Appenzell mountains (p. 326), on the l. the Fähnern (the extremity), Kamor, Hohenkasten, about the middle of the chain, the green Ebenalp below the snows, more to the r. the Altmann and Sentis with its snow fields, far in the distance the Glärnisch and the summit of the Speer; to the W. the railway and road to Wyl, 6 hrs. walk, and to the N. a part of the Lake of Constance.

Leaving the Schäfle's Eck, and following the ridge of the hill, the traveller reaches (1½ hrs.) ***Vögliseck** (2961 ft.): thence an E. direction must be pursued, and finally an eminence ascended towards a solitary pine, passing which, and issuing from the forest, the traveller obtains a view of the adjacent villages of Trogen and Speicher; beyond Speicher rise the gentle slopes of the Kaien (p. 324). The view embraces the Lake of Constance and the beautiful district of meadow-land round Speicher and Trogen, a part of the Vorarlberg-range, and several of the Appenzell mountains; a few paces in front of the inn (**Taube*, R. 1 fr., B. 80 cent.; excellent wines of Schaffhausen and Winterthur), the summit of the Sentis is especially conspicuous. The inn also possesses a good telescope. To St. Gall (p. 320) a descent of 1 hr. Path to the Freudenberg very pretty, 1 hr.

Nearer St. Gall, ½ hr. from the Vögliseck, from which it is visible, is the ***Freudenberg** (2724 ft.), another celebrated point of view, where there is also a good inn with a telescope. In the foreground of the view is St. Gall with its populous environs, beyond these the Lake of Constance. By the carriage-road St. Gall is ¾ hr. distant from this, by the footpath ½ hr. Halfway up the hill are several large ponds, which serve as bathing places. The view from the Freudenberg is preferred to that from Vögliseck.

The ascent of the snow-clad **Sentis** (7709 ft.), the highest mountain in Appenzell, is best made from Weissbad (guide 3 fr. per day). The route traverses the Schwendi (*Inn*), and crosses the Seealp to the (3 hrs.) **Meglisalp** (4556 ft.); bread, butter, milk, and coffee, and even a night's lodging (on hay) in case of necessity may here be procured at a chalet; prices high. Then in 3½ to 4 hrs. to the S. peak of the mountain, the **Sentis** proper, or **Hohe Mesmer**, over snow for a considerable distance. The extent of snow varies in different seasons; in 1850, for example, the traveller had to cross a steep and fatiguing expanse of snow for 2 good hours. About 5 min. below the peak is a chalet, where eggs, wine, etc., may be procured, and, if necessary, rough accommodation for the night. An inn is about to be erected here. A cross formerly stood on the stone pyramid, erected at the time when Napoleon united the cantons of St. Gall and Appenzell under the name of the *Canton du Sentis*. The view extends over N. E. and E. Switzerland, embracing the Lake of Constance, Suabia, and Bavaria, the Tyrolese mountains, the Grisons and the Alps of Glarus and Bern. The *N. peak, which is separated* from the S. by a small glacier, is named the *Gyrenspitz or Geierspitz* (7019 ft.).

From the Sentis the traveller may cross the Seealp to (4 hrs., ascent 7

to 8 hrs.) Wildhaus in the Toggenburg (p. 342). The usual route from Weissbad to Wildhaus (6 hrs.) runs through the *Brüllitobel* to the *Lake of Sentis*, ascends to the *Lake of Fählen* (4479 ft.), and crosses the *Krayalp* (6156 ft.), 7½ to 8 hrs., not sufficiently interesting to repay the fatigue; the route by the Sentis (not much longer) is, therefore, preferable.

There is a nearer, but dangerous path by the *Bommenalp*, the *Altenalp* (where the "Ziegenloch" is situated, a vertical crevice, through which the Seealp is visible), the *Oerlikopf*, etc., across some glaciers.

73. From Rorschach to Coire (Germ. *Chur*).

(Comp. Map p. 322.)

United Swiss Railway, in 3½ to 4½ hrs. Fare: 9 fr. 80, 6 fr. 85, 4 fr. 90 c. Comp. Introduction X. The Rorschach station is ½ M. E. of the town (p. 319); passengers who take their seats at the harbour-station, should observe that by some trains carriages must be changed on arriving at the principal station. The first morning-train corresponds at Rorschach with the first steamboat from Friedrichshafen and Lindau; at Coire, with the diligences for the Splügen and the Bernardino. On reaching Coire, the traveller should repair without delay to the diligence office (at no great distance from the station); the only conveyances which await the arrival of the train are the hotel-omnibuses.

The valley of the Rhine (Rheinthal), formerly called the Upper Rheingau, and governed up to 1798 by Swiss bailiffs, like Tessin (p. 102), Thurgau, etc., presents a great variety of grand and picturesque scenery. The train, after leaving Rorschach, skirts the lake for a short time. *Staad*, first station. Heiden (p. 324) is seen on the heights to the r.; in the plain are meadows, fields of maize, and abundance of fruit-trees. On the slope are the castles of *Wartegg*, and above it *Wartensee;* farther, on the side of the *Buchberg*, the vineyards of which advance into the valley of the Rhine, only a glimpse is caught of the castle of *Weinburg*, the property of the Prince of Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen (the beautiful park may be entered without permission; superb view); the view from the *Steinerne Tisch* (stone table) above the castle is much extolled. The train traverses part of the fertile delta formed by the deposits of the Rhine during many ages; the bed of the river is subject to frequent changes, and is only navigable for rafts. Works are in progress to direct its course through a cutting to *Fussach* on the Lake of Constance.

Rheineck (1234 ft.) (*Hecht; Krone;* Telegr. stat.), a little village at the foot of vineyards. (Diligence to *Heiden* 2 fr., daily in 1½ hrs., see p. 324.) The next station is *St. Margarethen* with a much-frequented ferry over the Rhine, which here forms the boundary between Switzerland and the Austrian Vorarlberg. The village on the r. bank is *St. Johannhöchst.* The plain of the Rhine is stony, and exposed to serious inundations. The railway skirts the side of the hill, which abounds with fruit-trees and fields of maize, and (from *Heldsberg to Monstein*) passes between the river and perpendicular rocks. Stat. *Au, Heerbrugg*, Rebstein.

Altstädten (1336 ft.) (**Drei Könige* or *Post*, R. 1, B. 1, S. 1 fr.; *Krone; Rabe;* Telegr. stat.), a town with 7293 inhab. (2728 Prot.). From this place a road (2 hrs. ascent) leads over the *Ruppen* (2866 ft.), then in 1 hr. to Trogen, and thence in 2 hrs. to St. Gall; another road in 3 hrs. by the *Stoss* and Gais to Appenzell (p. 325); a very pleasant footpath in 3 hrs. by the *Chapel of St. Antony* and *Heiden* (p. 324) to Rorschach. Near Altstädten is seen to the r. through a gorge the Sentis, in the distance (S.) the snow-clad Scesaplana, and nearer the Falknis.

Stat. *Oberried.* On the E. slope of a rocky and wooded eminence to the r., stands the ruined tower of the castle of *Blatten.* The high-road passes to the W. of the castle through the Hirschensprung (stag's leap), above which rise the rugged limestone mountains of the *Kamor* and *Hohenkasten* (p. 326).

The next station is *Rüti* (path over the Hohenkasten to *Weissbad*, see p. 327). The lofty-wooded rock, rising above the little town of *Sennwald* (Post or Krone), is called the *Kanzel* (pulpit). Stat. *Saletz*, then *Haag*, where the road from the *Toggenburg* to Feldkirch is crossed (p. 343). The next station is *Buchs* (*Sonne; *Hörnli), above which rises the extensive castle of *Werdenberg*, formerly the residence of the noble family of that name.

On the opposite (r.) bank of the Rhine, in an elevated position, is *Vaduz*, with a castle, the capital of the principality of Liechtenstein (p. 338), at the foot of the *Drei Schwestern* (three sisters), the mountains which became visible at Altstädten.

Above *Sevělen* rises the old turreted castle of *Wartau.* Near *Trübbach*, the massive rocks of the *Schollberg* approach so near the Rhine that a passage has been hewn for the road and the railway. Opposite, on the r. bank of the Rhine, on an eminence, are the extensive ruins of the castle of *Guttenberg,* where the ascent of the Luziensteig begins.

Near **Sargans** (p. 57) the Wesen (Glarus) and Zürich-line branches off to the N.W. By some trains carriages must be changed. The Rhine, which appears formerly to have discharged itself to the E. into the Lake of Wallenstadt, has worn a broad passage through the rocks, and takes a N. direction. The scenery becomes grander and more picturesque; to the N.E. is the long, rugged chain of the *Churfirsten* (p. 55), to the E. the grey pyramid of the *Falknis* (7899 ft.) and the snowy heights of the *Scesaplana* (9136 ft.).

Ragatz, *see p. 332.* On the r. a cascade issues from a *cleft in the rock,* near which are the ruins of the castle of

Freudenberg. Opposite, on the r. bank of the Rhine, are seen, on the highest point of the St. Luzienberg or Fläscherberg (3512 ft.), some buildings connected with the fortifications of the pass (p. 338).

Below the confluence of the **Tamina**, the line crosses the Rhine by a covered wooden bridge (foot-passengers cross on the l. side) and stops at **Mayenfeld** (1647 ft.) (*Alte Post*) an ancient and wealthy town of 1313 inhab. (134 Rom. Cath.) situated opposite to Ragatz in the most fertile part of Graubünden (Grisons). The old tower was built in the 4th century by the Roman Emperor Constantius as a defence against the invasions of the barbarians. The castle (formerly the property of the Counts of Toggenburg) was, up to 1795, the residence of the bailiffs of the Grisons, for the district of Mayenfeld. On the r. about halfway up the hill, is the ancient abbey of Pfäffers.

On the side of the hill, near the confluence of the Landquart and the Rhine, is situated the village of *Malāns* (1921 ft.) (Kreuz) with the castle of *Bodmer*, the property of the de Salis family, and for many years residence of the poet Gaudenz de Salis-Seewis (d. 1834). Here is grown the Kompleter, the most esteemed wine in the valley.

The bridge (the lower *Zoll-brücke* or *Tardis-brücke*) over which the high road crosses from the l. to the r. bank of the Rhine, was rebuilt after the floods of 1834, and serves as the boundary line between the cantons of St. Gall and the Grisons. Above this bridge the *Landquart*, emerging from a narrow ravine, falls into the Rhine, and is crossed by the line near the station of the same name (Prättigäu route see R. 88). On the r. bank, the barren *Grauhörner* (8764 ft., see p. 334) rise in the background.

The district between Mayenfeld and Coire is distinguished for its fertility; in the centre, is the station of **Zizers** (1748 ft.), (*Krone*) an ancient borough; in the neigbourhood is *Molinära*, the summer-residence and farm of the Bishop of Coire. It has often suffered from inundations and from masses of stone brought by the torrents (Rüfenen) from the mountains, which frequently cause considerable damage to the road after heavy rains. On the r. are the snowy heights of the *Calanda* (8650 ft.), which may be ascended in 7 or 8 hrs. from Coire; accommodation for the night, 2 hrs. from the summit in a chalet (*obere Maiensäss*). On the wooded slopes of the l. bank of the Rhine are the ruins of the old Castles of *Krottenstein*, *Liechtenstein*, *Haldenstein* etc. When the palace of Liechtenstein was built at Vienna in the last century, the prince caused the stone

from the ruined castle of his ancestors to be employed for the foundation of the new edifice.

Coire (Germ. *Chur*), see p. 334.

74. Ragatz and Pfäffers.

Hotels. In the village: *Hof Ragatz, R. 2, B. 1, D. 3, A. ½ fr.; Tamina-Hôtel, similar prices; *Freieck, of the second class, for travellers with moderate requirements, R. 1, B. 1 fr., neither lights nor attendance are charged; the same remarks apply to the Schäfle, wine and beer; Krone; Hôtel garni, proprietor J. Anderes, R. 1½, B. 1 fr. — Near the station, 15 min. from the village, Rosengarten.

Telegraph-station at the Post-office.

Carriages. On arriving at the station small one-horse carriages, ticketed "Bad Pfäffers" are in waiting, fare to the baths (or vice versâ) 1½ fr. for each person. — Omnibus from the station to the Hotels in Ragatz 50 c. — One-horse carriages from Ragatz to Pfäffers 5 fr. and fee. — In the afternoon an Omnibus runs to Fideris (R. 88).

Ragatz (1604 ft.), a village with 1618 inhab. (200 prot.), situated on the impetuous *Tamina*, which falls into the Rhine lower down (1548 ft.), contains the former residence of the Abbots of the convent of Pfäffers, converted in 1840 into an hotel (see above) and the Bath establishment, to which the water is brought from Bad Pfäffers by means of a conduit, 2½ M. in length. Those who frequent the baths are chiefly of the upper classes of Swiss society.

In the *Churchyard* near the E. wall, is the monument of the philosopher *Schelling*, who died at Ragatz Aug. 20th, 1854. The monument (18 ft. high), designed by Ziebland of Munich, has a bust of Schelling, and was, according to the inscription, erected by Maximilian II., king of Bavaria, to the memory of his beloved preceptor, "*the most eminent German thinker*". In front of the mortuary chapel is a stone to the memory of *Laura Schwarz* of Mühlhausen, killed "*by the fall of a stone on her way to the springs of Pfäffers.*" At the last houses (1 M.) on the road from the cemetery to Sargans, a path ascends to the l. through the vineyards, to (10 min.) the ruins of the Castle of Freudenberg, whence the view extends to the l. as far as Sargans, to the r. as far as the Prättigäu; in returning, the path along the hills, between the houses and gardens may be taken.

***Bad Pfäffers**, 520 ft. above Ragatz, is one of the most remarkable spots in Switzerland. A nearly straight road constructed in 1839, partly cut out of the rock, in good repair and of easy ascent, leads in 52 min. from Ragatz to Bad Pfäffers, between sombre, precipitous limestone rocks, 500 to 800 ft. high. This gorge is so narrow, that the impetuous *Tamina leaves little space* for the road-way. Near another brook *which makes a precipitous* descent from a height on the r., *is a direction-post*, indicating the path to the l. to the Village

Pfäffers

of Pfäffers (½ hr.). The Tamina is crossed by a wooden bridge, and the ascent of the perpendicular rock on the r. bank is made by a rugged, zigzag path. The way from the Baths to the village over the "Beschluss" (p. 334) is preferable.

The Baths, built in 1704 between walls of rocks 600 ft. high, and through which the sun only penetrates even in the height of summer from 10 till 4 o'clock, have much the appearance of a convent externally, but the internal accommodation is excellent. Table d'hôte at 12 and 7. 30 p. m. exc. W. 3 fr., B. 1, R. from 5 to 20 fr. per week, billiard and reading rooms, drawing-room for ladies, very pleasant baths (1 fr.). The water (97° Fahr.) is continually renewed in the spacious baths, lined with white tiles. The establishment belongs to the government of St. Gall; *Dr. Dorman* is the physician. These baths are frequented principally by the middling classes, and by invalids who wish to take the waters at their source, or desire greater retirement than Ragatz affords. Travellers are also accommodated at the above charges.

The hot springs (100°) clear as crystal, have neither taste nor smell, and are analogous in their composition to those of Gastein and Wildbad. They rise ¼ M. from the bath-house in a gloomy **Gorge, from 20 to 40 ft. wide, through which the Tamina dashes its foaming waters. The wooden gallery which leads to the springs rests securely on the solid rock or masonry. This path, 660 ft. long, and 30 to 40 ft. above the impetuous waters of the brook, passes between lofty, overhanging walls of black and dripping rock, on the r. side of the Tamina, and leads to the vaulted chamber (90 ft. long) of the new spring (to the l. of the old), dating according to the inscription from "2nd October, 1860." The temperature in this cavern is so high as to preclude its being entered for longer than a few seconds. Midway between the baths and the springs, a wooden bridge over the Tamina leads to a spacious grotto excavated in the rocks on the other side, where an abbot of Pfäffers contemplated erecting a chapel in 1630. Tickets of admission to the springs and the gorge must be procured at the bath-house (1 fr. each person, which includes the services of a guide). The road from Ragatz to the Baths passes through the wildest and most picturesque scenery. There is no accessible spot in the entire Alpine district which produces so grand and impressive an effect as the Gorge of Bad Pfäffers, except perhaps the Gorge of Trient (p. 244), the rocks of which however are not so bold and abrupt. — The excursion *from* the railway stat. of Ragatz to the springs and *back can be easily* accomplished on foot in 2½ hrs.

The Footpath from the Baths to the village of Pfäffers (1½ hr.

ascends by windings on the l. bank of the Tamina; in 10 min. another path branches off to the l.; the gorge of the Tamina (5 min.) is crossed by a natural bridge (the "*Beschluss*", situated immediately above the springs), and a path cut into steps, very rugged and slippery in rainy weather, descends in 20 min. to a meadow, where it divides; to the r. to Vättis (see below), to the l. to the village of Pfäffers. In 10 min. a road is attained which may again be quitted (10 min.) by a path to the r., which in 15 min. again unites with the road, opposite to the first houses of the village.

The **Village of Pfäffers** (*Dorf Pfäffers*) (2524 ft.) (**Taube; Adler*) is situated on a mountain 1½ M. S. of Ragatz. The *Benedictine Abbey*, formerly rich and powerful, was suppressed in 1838 by the St. Gall government, on account of internal dissensions. The abbey-buildings, erected in 1665, have been converted into a lunatic asylum (*St. Pirminsberg*) (2543 ft.). In descending to Ragatz a fine view is obtained, especially from the top of the *Taborberg* (15 min.), over the valley of the Rhine, beyond which is the Falknis; to the N. W. rise the Churfirsten (p. 55); lower, are seen the ruins of the castle of *Wartenstein;* and nearer to the r. the chapel of *St. George.*

Ragatz forms good headquarters for the lovers of the picturesque who intend to explore the neighbouring mountain scenery. The following excursions in the vicinity, embracing from 24 to 30 M., are recommended: the *Prättigäu* and *Davos* (R. 88); *Fläscherberg* and the little fortress of *Luziensteig* between the Fläscherberg and the Falknis (p. 330); the *Churfirsten* (p. 55); the valley of *Weisstannen* (p. 57) with the *Rieseten Grat* and the *Ramin* (R. 88); the *Kalfeuser-Thal* (p. 57); the *Grauhörner* (8764 ft.), the ascent (5 hrs., arduous) of which is but rarely made; from their summit the Lake of Constance, beyond the Churfirsten is visible etc.

Two paths lead from Ragatz to Reichenau (7—8 hrs.) by the valley of the Tamina; the one passes by *Bad Pfäffers*, *Valens*, *Vasön* (2854 ft.) and *Vättis*, on the W. declivity of the mountain, a difficult and unpleasant path after rains; the other (shorter and better) passes by the *village of Pfäffers*, and *Rakol Vadura* (2980 ft.), skirting the long E. side of the *Calanda* (p. 331). The two paths unite not far from *Vättis* (2916 ft.) (Gemsli, a good country inn). Here the path leaves the Tamina which issues from the *Kalfeuser-Thal* to the W., crosses the *Görbs-Bach* three times, and leads principally by the E. side of the valley; as far as the little village of *Kunkels* the path is somewhat intricate, and very marshy. When the summit of the pass is attained, the traveller must not pursue a straight direction, but bear to the l., to the corner of the pine-forest, and enter the defile of *La Foppa* (4159 ft.) (5 min. to the r. of the road is a superb view over the valley of the Rhine); then a rugged and stony descent to *Tamins* (R. 86) and *Reichenau* (R. 96), a post-station above Coire. In the spring this journey is rendered dangerous by avalanches. In March 1799 a French brigade, commanded by General *Demont*, traversed this pass and defeated the Austrians at Tamins.

75. Coire, Ger. *Chur*, Ital. *Coira*, Roman. *Quoira* or *Cuera.*

Hotels. **Steinbock;* *Freieck and Weisses Kreuz united; Lukmanier, nearest to the station,* opposite the new Post office, with an uninterrupted view of the Rhine as far as the Brigelser-Horn near the Tödi; R. 2,

L. ½, B. 1½, A. ¾ fr.); Café-Restaurant on the ground floor. — Stern, and Rother Löwe of the 2nd class, moderate. The café at the last of these inns is frequented in the afternoon by the upper class of the town-people, at vaulted rooms on the ground floor excellent beer is sold, as well as in the Löwenhof near the market, and at the new Brewery, ¾ M. from the town on the Reichenau road (R. 96).

Telegraph Office at the new Post-office, opposite to the Hôtel Lukmanier.

Carriages, one-horse to Thusis 12 fr. and 2 fr. for the driver, 2 horses 25 fr. there and back.

Cigars at Pool's in the Platz.

Wines. Veltliner (red, see R. 93), formerly abundant and inexpensive in the Grisons, has become scarce and dear since the indifferent vintages of late years (better in 1861.) Kompleter, produced near Malans (p. 331) in the valley of the Rhine, near the lower Zollbrücke, very good but expensive. Mayenfelder (p. 331), good and cheaper. Good, cheap wine may be obtained in the Episcopal Court, to the l.

Herr Mengold is recommended as a courier for Italy; he is trustworthy and well acquainted with the country and language; terms 5 fr. per day, for which the courier boards and lodges himself; travelling expenses defrayed by the employer; for the return-journey to Coire also 5 fr. per day.

The traveller whose time is limited should at least contrive to inspect the Cathedral of St. Lucius, and the walks on the *Rosenhügel* (coffee, wine and beer) 10 min. from the town-gate, to the l. of the Julier road, with an excellent view of the town, the valley of the Rhine and the mountains.

The territory which forms the **Canton of the Grisons** (*Graubünden*), of which Coire is the capital, was under the sway of the Dukes of Suabia until 1268; it then became an independent province of the Germanic empire and the residence of many of the nobility, the Bishop of Coire, the Abbots of Disentis and Pfäffers, the Counts of Montfort, Werdenberg, Mätsch, the Barons of Vatz, Rhäzüns, Belmont, Aspermont etc., whose ruined castles are still seen on the heights. The sanguinary feuds in which these nobles were continually engaged, and their oppressive treatment of their vassals, were a source of misery to the inhabitants of the district.

With the object of remedying their grievances, the people banded together on several occasions, and formed in 1396 the League of the House of God (Bund des Gotteshauses), of which the Church of Coire was at the head; in 1424 the Upper or Grey League (Obere or Graue Bund) was formed, and between 1428 and 1436 the League of the 10 Jurisdictions (Bund der Zehn Gerichte) (*Lia da Ca* [*Casa*] *Dè, Lia Grischa, Lia dellas desch dretturas*). These coalitions gave rise to the Three Leagues (Bünde) of Upper Rhætia which established themselves in 1471. The two first allied themselves the same year with the Helvetic Confederation. Since 1803 the Grisons have formed one of the Swiss Cantons, and is one of the most extensive (2736 sq. M.), embracing more than ⅛th of the entire Swiss territory; 91,177 inhab.); the canton is remarkable for the variety of its scenery, climate, productions, and language, as well as for its national peculiarities, and political constitutions. The country is a complete network of mountains with about 150 valleys and a great number of peaks covered with eternal snows. Barren rocks are surrounded by luxuriant cultivation; wild deserts where winter reigns three parts of the year, lie amidst forests of chestnuts, under the deep blue sky of Italy.

This Canton was divided up to 1848 into 26 small republics, almost all of them independent, termed Hoch-Gerichte (jurisdictions). The new constitution has deprived them of their independence. The population is composed of ⅗ Prot. and ⅖ Rom. Cath., ⅖ of the inhabitants are of the Romansch race, who speak a language peculiar to themselves with two distinct dialects: the Ladin in the Engadine, the Albula and Münster valleys (probably similar to the "latin" of the Roman peasants mentioned by Livy) and the Romansch or Romani, in the valleys of Disentis, and Ilanz, in the Oberhalbstein, Schams *etc. The following* passage from Psalm XCVI., ver. 2, 3, may serve as a *specimen of the language:* "*Chante al* Segner, celebre sieu nom, annunzie *egni di sieu salüd. Requinte traunter* ils pövels sia gloria, traunter tuottas

naziuns sias ovras müravigliusas". (Sing unto the Lord, bless his name, show forth his salvation from day to day. Declare his glory among the heathen, his wonders among all people.) *Rhine* signifies in Romani "running water". — This dialect is generally spoken amongst the people, but the German tongue is spreading every day; it is taught in the schools so successfully that the younger members of the community speak it more correctly than the inhabitants of German Switzerland. Under the rule of the Suabian princes all the country was Romansch. In the Tyrol, where Ladin was formerly general, it is now confined to the two valleys of Gröden and Enneberg. The Romani literature formerly comprised about 50 works, for the most part of a religious character. Of late years it has been increased by a considerable number of educational works (grammar and dictionary by *Conrad, Carisch* etc.). The *Ortografia et Ortoëpia* of *Palioppi* has furnished the foundations for a scientific grammar of the Romani language. In the southern valleys of the Alps, Italian is the prevailing tongue.

Coire (1819 ft.), capital of the Canton of the Grisons, the *Curia Rhætorum* of the Romans in the decline of the empire, and since the 4th cent. the seat of a Bishop, is picturesquely situated on the banks of the river *Plessur*, which falls into the Rhine about 1½ M. to the W. of the town. Coire contains 7560 inhab. of whom 5422 are Prot. in the lower town, and about 1634 Rom. Cath., living for the most part in the precincts of the **Episcopal Court**, which towers above the town and forms the most interesting portion of it. Here is situated the episcopal ***Cathedral of St. Lucius**, part of which dates as far back as the 8th century.

The Portal of the vestibule is very ancient, the columns rest on lions, at the top is also a lion; in front of the columns are the Apostles, foremost amongst which are St. Peter and St. Paul (the whole emblematical of Christ the lion of Judah, the guardian of the sanctuary; Ezek. 1, 10, Genesis 49, 9, Rev. 5, 5); the Lombard churches frequently have decorations in the same style. — The Interior of the church is worthy of careful inspection on account of its antiquity: all the capitals are very curious. South Nave: sarcophagus of Bishop *Ortlieb de Brandis* (d. 1491) in Verona marble; altar-piece, a Madonna by *Stumm*, a pupil of Rubens. Among the tombs of Grison families (by the last pillar) are those of the Buols, *Count Jean Ant. de Buol-Schauenstein "legatus extraord. ad Raetos"* (d. 1797), and opposite, his son *Charles Rodolph "episcopus Curiensis"* (d. 1833). South Transept: altar-piece, the upper part is the Herodias of *Rubens*, in the centre a Madonna by the elder *Holbein;* the marginal pictures are by *Keller* of Lucerne. Choir: *Sculptures of the High-altar, richly gilt and painted; on the reverse, groups of figures, executed by *Jacob Rösch* (1491). Stalls of the 14th century and a beautiful tabernacle of the same date. On the altar in front of the crypt is a silver crucifix, on which are golden plates of the 12th cent. The Crypt is remarkable for its bold pointed arching; the short and thick column dates from the earliest period of the Christian era; the pillars with the lions are of the 5th cent. The Roman mosaic work was discovered during the construction of the Cantonal school. — North Nave: near the altar, adjacent to the choir, is a casket of relics of the 8th cent.; the second altar, "Descent from the Cross" by *Dürer*, with numerous marginal pictures on a gold ground. In the Sacristy are preserved numerous ancient vessels, crosiers, caskets etc., together with an autograph of S. Carlo Borromeo.

In the square in front of the Cathedral is a handsome Gothic *Fountain* erected in 1860. The statues represent St. *Lucius*, St. Nicolas, St. Mary, and St. Francis.

The **Episcopal Palace**, near the church, is an ancient building containing a series of portraits of bishops, valueless

in an artistic point of view; the "Dance of Death" in an obscure corridor is almost completely effaced. The *Chapel*, one of the most ancient Christian edifices, is within the walls of the ancient Roman tower *Marsoel (Mars in oculis)* which communicates with the palace. This tower and another named *Spinoel (Spina in oculis)* form the N. angles of the Court. An ancient tower to the N.W. as well as the adjacent wall, seem also to be of Roman origin. — The names given to these towers appear to imply that the Rhætians were kept in subjection by the Romans by means of threats. A groundless tradition relates that St. Lucius, who was said to have been a king of Scotland and to have quitted his kingdom in order to preach Christianity, suffered martyrdom in the year 176 in the Marsoel tower, by order of the Roman governor.

To the rear of the cathedral is the *Convent of St. Lucius*, converted into a seminary, and the *Cantonal School* (for both sects). A beautiful view over the valley of the Rhine and a part of the Calanda is obtained from the *Chapel of St. Lucius*, situated on the mountain 2 M. to the E., peeping out from the midst of the bushes.

The town itself contains little to arrest the traveller; the *Church of St. Martin*, the *Government Buildings*, the *Hôtel de Ville*, and the *Hospital* founded by Father Theodosius, superior of the Capuchins, are the principal edifices. The building which serves as *Town* and *Merchants' Hall* is decorated with the arms of the town and bears the ancient inscription:

Rhætica libertas hic propugnacula pacis
Consilia acta patrum leges et fœdera servat.
Hæc sacra quæ tibi nunc confidit Rhætia jura
Redde domus seris illæsa nepotibus olim.

The windows of the Council-chamber are of painted glass of the 16th century. The *Cabinet of Natural History* is not devoid of interest. Though Coire is so small a city, and possesses only a few cotton factories, it is a lively and prosperous place owing to the immense traffic its position gives rise to; the high-roads from W. Germany to Italy pass through Coire, and Swiss manufactures are conveyed on these roads by the Splügen to Milan, Genoa etc. A large proportion of the inhabitants of the city are profitably engaged in various ways connected with the transit of merchandise, and many have realized large fortunes.

Points of view in the vicinity of Coire: the promenades of the *Rosenhügel*, mentioned p. 135. — The *Mittenberg*, to the N. E. above the town, is ascended by a good but steep footpath in 2 hrs.; view to the W. over the entire valley of the Vorder-Rhein as far as Disentis and down the Rhine to *Jenins, near* Mayenfeld. — The Spontiskopfe (5969 ft.), a prolongation of the chain running to the S.W. from Coire towards the Schyn parallel with the Domleschg, opposite Felsberg; the valley of Schanfigg is seen as far as Peist, and a portion of the Vorder-Rhein valley. — The Faulenberg (7936 ft.)

farther S., the highest point of the chain, affords an extensive panorama, embracing the valleys of Schanfigg, Churwalden, Oberhalbstein, Schams, Domleschg, and the Rhine as far as Ilanz; the entira chain of the Rhætian Alps, the Calanda, Tödi, St. Gotthard, Piz Beverin, Glacier of Rheinwald, Tambo, Bernina, Albula etc. On the side of the mountain are beautiful pastures, affording a rich field for the botanist. — The *Calanda*, see p. 331. — The following excursion of 2—3 days is recommended: in the afternoon by Malix to Parpan 3 hrs.; the next morning in 3 or 4 hrs. to the Stilserhorn (R. 90); descent to Thusis, the Via Mala, and back to Reichenau, in the afternoon by diligence to Coire.

76. From Coire to Bregenz.

Railway from Coire to Mayenfeld in 30 min.; between Mayenfeld and Feldkirch no diligence; from Feldkirch to Bregenz, once a day (1862, at 1. 40 p. m.), Malleposte in 2¾ hrs. (2 fl. 66 kr. Austrian currency); Omnibus twice a day (1862 at 4. 5 a. m.) in 3 hrs. (1 fl. 5 kr.); a beautiful journey, more picturesque than that on the l. bank. At Feldkirch the formalities of the Austrian Custom-house must be gone through.

From Coire to *Mayenfeld*, see p. 331. The road then passes between the rugged declivity of the *Fläscherberg* (3512 ft.) and the *Falknis* (7899 ft., p. 330), and ascends in ½ hr. to the **St. Luziensteig** (2238 ft.), a fortified defile, the scene of fierce struggles between the Swiss, the French and Austrians in 1499, from 1621 to 1624, and from 1799 to 1800. The Austrians blew up these works at the beginning of this century, but they were reconstructed in 1830, and consist of two bastions united by a curtain (the only fortress in Switzerland). Since 1852 these fortifications have been considerably increased, and a large barrack added. In autumn the East Swiss militia (riflemen) are exercised here. From the upper block-house there is a beautiful view. Near the custom-house is an inn (good wine), and adjacent to it, the little *Church of St. Lucius*, the most ancient in Rhætia. Service is performed here only on Ascension-day, after which a rustic festival takes place. Near

10½ M. **Balzers** (**Post*), 4½ M. from Mayenfeld, by the fountain of St. Catherine, a boundary stone marks the frontier of the Grisons and the principality of Liechtenstein; on one side are the arms of the Grisons with the inscription: "*alt fry Rhätien*"; on the other, those of Liechtenstein.

The capital of the principality of Liechtenstein, which is 40 sq. M. in extent, and forms part of the German Confederation, is (4½ M.) **Vaduz** (formerly *Valdulsch*, the sweet valley), much exposed to inundations of the Rhine. The *Castle* stands on a height, but the Prince of Liechtenstein who purchased this ancient seigniory of Vaduz, rarely visits it; he generally resides at Vienna or at one of his numerous estates in Austria. *The revenue of this* little state, which furnishes a contingent *of 55 men to the* army of the German Confederation, is but *000 florins.* The wine of the country is good, and may be

procured at a moderate price at the Post at Balzers. Before arriving at

13½ M. **Feldkirch** (*Post; *Engel Gabriel; Löwe*) the road crosses the *Ill*, a river which falls into the Rhine lower down, and which here forms the Austrian frontier. Feldkirch, an episcopal residence, with an important seminary (*Stella matutina*) under the direction of the Jesuits, is situated on the high road to the Tyrol, and surrounded on all sides by mountains; it is a natural fortress and the key to the Tyrol on this side. Above the town are the ruins of the Castle of *Schattenburg*. The *Parish Church*, erected in 1487, possesses a "*Descent from the Cross*", attributed to Holbein; another painting on the same subject is in the *Capuchin Church*. A beautiful view over the whole valley of the Rhine, from the Falknisalp to the Lake of Constance, and over the gorge of the Ill, is obtained from the height of **St. Margarethenkapf*, a park-like eminence, ¾ M. W. of Feldkirch (the path diverges to the l. near the bridge over the Ill).

This neighbourhood, and especially the Defile of Feldkirch, has frequently been the scene of sanguinary encounters. In 1799, after taking by storm the entrenchments of Feldkirch, *Massena* advanced on the town, but was repulsed by the Austrians. General *Molitor* was not more fortunate the year following.

The *Ill*, the *Frutz*, and the *Rhine* have here formed a large marshy plain, part of which has become barren by deposits of sand and stones from these rivers; here and there small wooded knolls rise from the plain, the most considerable of which is the *Kumerberg*, 850 ft. above the Rhine which skirts its W. base. Near *Götzis* are the ruins of two castles of the family of Montfort.

9 M. **Hohenembs** (*Post*), a town situated at the foot of rugged rocks, on the top of which stand the castles of *Neu* and *Alt Hohenembs*. The rich forests of the neighbourhood supply materials for the construction of wooden houses which are taken to pieces here, and sent into Switzerland, forming a regular trade. The *Church* contains a fine relief in marble on the high-altar; here is also preserved the hat of the Cardinal S. Carlo Borromeo. The castle, built in 1564, belongs to the princes of Waldburg-Zeil.

Dornbirn, an industrious town running along the sides of the road for upwards of 3 M., has a remarkably prosperous aspect. The new church bears the inscription "*Domus Dei et porta coeli*". (Path to the *Schrecken* see p. 340).

12 M. **Bregenz** (1233 ft.) (**Oesterreichischer Hof*, on the lake; **Schwarzer Adler*, also on the lake, moderate; *Goldner Adler* or *Poste; Krone*) chief town of the Vorarlberg (district *before the Arlberg*), the *Brigantia* of Strabo and Ptolemy, *on the S. E.* bank of the Lake of Constance. Tiberius

and Drusus made war here against the Vindelicii, after having effected the passage of the lake in a flotilla constructed for the purpose. The *Old* or *Upper town*, an irregular square on the top of a hill which bounds the new town on three sides, occupies the site of an ancient *Roman camp*, formerly possessing two gates, of which that to the S. now no longer exists. On entering by the Aurachstrasse, there is seen under the arch of the ancient inner tower (now Hild's printing establishment) a bas-relief, representing the Goddess Epona.

The **Gebhardsberg* or *Schlossberg* (2091 ft.) (¾ hr. ascent, the latter part through the wood), on the summit of which are a ruined castle of the Counts of Montfort, an inn (with good telescope), and a pilgrimage-church, commands an extensive prospect, embracing the entire Lake of Constance, the valley of the Bregenzer Ache and the Rhine, the Alps and the snow-mountains of Appenzell and Glarus; the foreground is formed by picturesque pine-clad mountains. The path to the Schlossberg passes by the churchyard, which contains a monument to the Austrian Field-marshal *Hotze*, a Swiss by birth, who was killed in 1799 near Schänis (p. 53) in an engagement with the French.

Another fine point of view, is recommended to those who do not wish to ascend so high, is the *Bregenzer Klause*, ¾ M. from Bregenz. A boundless *prospect over the mountains of the Tyrol, the Algäu and Switzerland from the top of the **Pfändler** (3624 ft.) (with an inn with 2 beds), to the N. E. of Bregenz (ascent 2½ hrs.). In favourable weather Monte Rosa is said to be visible beside the Tödi.

Steamboats on the Lake of Constance see p. 27.

From Bregenz to the Schrecken is a very interesting walk of 12 to 14 hrs. across the Alpine pastures, here termed the **Bregenzer Wald** (forest of Bregenz) a thickly peopled district, to the E. and the S. E. of Bregenz, traversed by the *Bregenzer Ache*. The broad valley of the Rhine is first ascended as far as *Schwarzach* (1754 ft.), then the mountains on the E. to (3 hrs.) *Alberschwende* (2072 ft.) (*Taube) [or better still by *Dornbirn*, p. 339, and on foot over the *Hochälpele*, 4503 ft.] and *Schwarzenberg* (4½ M.) (*Hirsch), the road generally skirting the Ache; then by (3 hrs.) *Au* (*Rössle, very good) and next (1 hr.) *Schopernau* (2777 ft.) (*Krone). The journey may be made up to this place in a light carriage.

From this point the ascent of the *Schrecken* (3603 ft.), through a country of the wildest character (Schrecken = terror), occupies 3 hrs. At the bottom of an immense crater, around which mountains rise it to the height of 6000 or 8000 ft., covered with forests and pasture lands at their base, and snow on their summits, on a verdant terrace surrounded by precipices and the foaming waters of the Ache which precipitates itself from the mountains, is seen the little church of Schrecken, and adjacent to it a tolerable inn and a small group of houses (3506 ft.). The tableau is especially striking when the Arlberg road is taken (6 hrs. walk from *Stuben*, R. 95) by the village of *Lech or Thanberg* (4093 ft.) (*Krone), situated at the confluence of the sources of *the Lech, whence a guide* is necessary.

From the Felt-Alp, ¾ hr. from the Schrecken, may be seen to the N. *the rocky pyramid of the Widderstein* (7787 ft.), and a superb waterfall of the

Ache, and to the S. W. a glacier on the sides of the *Rothe Wand* (8302 ft.), whence a brook precipitates itself perpendicularly.

Mountain paths from the Schrecken (N. E.) to the Illerthal as far as *Oberstdorf* in Bavaria, see *Baedeker's Deutschland I.*, or *Baedeker's Süd-Bayern*, 10th ed.

77. From St. Gall to Zürich by Herisau and Uznach.

31 1/8 M. to Uznach. Diligence (1862) from St. Gall to Herisau (and Lichtensteig) and Wattwyl at 5. 50 a. m. and 7 p. m., in 4 1/4 hrs.; from Wattwyl to Uznach at 5. 10 a. m., 10. 10 a. m. and 5 3/4 p. m., in 1 3/4 hr.; from Wattwyl to Rapperschwyl at 3 1/4 p. m., in 3 hrs. From Uznach railway by Schmerikon and Rapperschwyl to Zürich (in 2 hrs.) see p. 49; or by steamboat from Schmerikon and Rapperschwyl to Zürich see p. 48. (By railway direct from St. Gall to Zürich in 3 1/4 hrs. see p. 46.)

This route will be preferred to the railway-journey by travellers whose object is to enjoy the beauties of the scenery, and whose time is not limited; it traverses a succession of beautiful valleys, rich pastures and picturesque villages, with ever-varying views. At *Bruggen*, 1 1/2 M. from St. Gall, in the vicinity of the handsome railway *bridge (p. 47), the deep valley of the *Sitter* is crossed by the *Krämernbrücke*, a bridge constructed in 1810, beyond which the road to Winterthur diverges to the r. (Diligence from the railway-station of *Winkeln* to Herisau 6 times daily, in 20 min.). Near Herisau, 3/4 M. to the l. of the road, is situated the **Heinrichsbad** (2361 ft.), with its two chalybeate springs and whey-cure establishment. Fine view from the *Lützenland* (2710 ft., inn).

6 M. **Herisau** (2392 ft.) (**Löwe*, moderate; *Heckt;* Telegr. stat.), the largest town of Appenzell Ausser-Rhoden (the seat of the government is at *Trogen*, p. 325), with a pop. of 9552 (472 Rom. cath.), is favourably situated for its extensive manufactories, principally of muslin, at the junction of the *Brühlbach* and the *Glatt*. The ancient square clock-tower, where the archives of the canton are deposited, is believed to date from the 7th cent. In the vicinity, on two eminences, separated by the valley of the Glatt, rise the ruined castles of *Rosenberg* and *Rosenburg*, which are said formerly to have been connected by means of a suspension-bridge of leather, destroyed with the castles in 1403 by the inhabitants of the canton of Appenzell.

At *Waldstatt* a road diverges to the S. to the *Urnäschbad* (p. 323). (The Baths of *Gonten* are situated 4 1/2 M. to the E., midway between Urnäsch and Appenzell.) The road now quits the canton of Appenzell and reaches

5 5/8 M. **Schönengrund** (2601 ft.) (*Krone*). A fertile wine-producing district is then traversed as far as Peterzell, where the *Neckar* is reached, and *Brunnadern* (1992 ft.). The road then ascends rapidly by numerous windings (2611 ft.), and

again descends, passing the ruins of *Neu-Toggenburg*, to **Lichtensteig** (**Krone;* Telegr. station), a clean little town of some importance, on the *Thur*, the central point of the once mighty and fertile county of Toggenburg (see below). On Mondays an abundantly-supplied fruit market is held here.

The valley of the Thur (1847 ft.) presents a most animated aspect with its numerous manufactories, and succession of picturesque cottages and villas. The road follows this valley 1½ M. as far as

10½ M. **Wattwyl** (*Löwe; Ross; Toggenburg;* Telegr. stat.), one of the most picturesque villages in Switzerland, where the road enters the valley of the Rhine to the l., and ascends past the Monastery of *St. Maria der Engeln* and the ruins of *Yberg*. The green slopes on either side of the road, are dotted with picturesque cottages, the occupants of which are principally occupied in weaving.

At the highest point of the *Hummelswald* (2512 ft.), at the *Ricken-Posthaus*, are turf-pits. (To the r. diverges the direct road to Rapperschwyl by *St. Gallenkappel.*) A *view now unfolds itself, embracing the entire Lake of Zürich and the Linththal; in the foreground Rapperschwyl with its castle and long bridge, beyond the lake the pine-clad mountains and snowy summits of the Alps of Schwyz and Glarus. On the slope to the r., is situated the nunnery of *Berg-Sion*, founded in 1767.

9 M. **Uznach**, railway station, see p. 53. (Diligence to Einsiedeln, Schwyz and Brunnen see p. 53.)

Railway-journey from Uznach to Zürich see pp. 52, 53. Steamboat from *Rapperschwyl* (or *Schmerikon*) to **Zürich** see p. 49.

78. From Wyl through the Toggenburg to Haag or Buchs in the Valley of the Rhine.

39 M. to the Valley of the Rhine. Diligence (1862) from Wyl (by Lichtensteig) to Wattwyl at 7. 46 a. m., 12. 40 p. m. and 8. 40 p. m., in 2½ hrs.; from Wattwyl to Ebnat at 10. 20 a. m. and 11. 20 p. m., in ¾ hr.; from Wattwyl (by Ebnat) to Nesslau at 6. 20 p. m., in 1¾ hr.; from Lichtensteig (by Wattwyl, Ebnat and Nesslau) to Haag, station on the railway in the Rhine-valley, at 4. 30 a. m., in 5½ hrs.; from Haag to Feldkirch (p. 339) at 6. 50 p. m., in 1¼ hr.

Wyl, station on the Winterthur and St. Gall railway, see p. 46. The road traverses the district called the *Toggenburg*, 36 M. in length and 10 to 15 M. in breadth, which extends in the valley of the *Thur* to the vicinity of the Rhine-valley, and is populated by an intelligent and industrious race.

When the Counts of Toggenburg became extinct (1436), the County was *purchased by the Abbots of* St. Gall, who at the same time secured to the *inhabitants their ancient rights* and privileges. In the course of centuries,

however, a great portion of the population having embraced protestantism, the abbots violated their contract, which resulted in their expulsion at the commencement of the 18th cent. This gave rise to the War of Toggenburg, a violent feud in which the Rom. cath. cantons took up arms in the cause of St. Gall, the protestant in defence of the Toggenburgers. Upwards of 150,000 men were thus gradually brought into the field, whilst in the distance France and Austria on one side, and England, Prussia and Holland on the other, manifested the warmest sympathy with the belligerents. On the defeat of the Rom. cath. troops by those of Bern and Zürich at Villmergen in the Aargau, a general peace was concluded at Aarau, which secured to the inhabitants of the Toggenburg the full enjoyment of their ancient liberties, though still forming a portion of the canton of St. Gall. The town of Wyl suffered greatly on this occasion, and was stoutly defended by its inhabitants under the brave general Felber against 10,000 of the troops of Zürich and Bern.

Beyond Wyl the road to St. Gall diverges to the l., that to the r. leads to

11⅝ M. **Wattwyl** (p. 342), continuing to traverse the animated and fertile valley of the Thur, and passing *Kappel*, burned down in 1854, *Ebnat* (*Krone; Telegr. station), *Krummenau*, where the Thur is crossed by the "*Sprung*", a natural bridge of rock, and *Neu-St-Johann* (Schäfle), with the handsome buildings of the former Abbey. A short distance farther,

9⅜ M. **Nesslau** (**Krone*) is reached, whence the Speer (p. 54) may be ascended in 4 hrs. (descent to Wesen on the Wallensee in 2 hrs.). The district now becomes wilder and more romantic.

From Starkenbach, 1½ M. from Alt-St-Johann, an arduous but picturesque footpath leads in 4¼ hrs. to Amden (p. 55) and thence in 1¼ hr. to Wesen (p. 54). View, during the ascent, of the Sentis chain; when on the summit (5140 ft.), the traveller faces the Glärnisch; the Sentis is in the rear, to the l. the Churfirsten, to the r. the Speer group.

Alt-St-Johann (*Rössli, immediately beyond the bridge); to the S. the Churfirsten (p. 330), to the N. the snow-clad Sentis (p. 328).

9¾ M. **Wildhaus** (3392 ft.) (*Hirsch*, *Sonne*), the next village, 3 M. farther, is the birthplace of the reformer *Zwingli*. The wooden house, in which he was born on Jan. 1st, 1484, is still standing, blackened with age, and is reached before the village is entered. Wildhaus belonged till 1310 to Rhætia, and was the last place in the district where the Romansch language was spoken (p. 336). The Rom. cath. Church is so situated that the water from the roof descends on one side to the Thur, on the other to the Rhine. Beyond the village, situated at the foot of the *Schafberg*, a fine view is obtained of the seven peaks of the Churfirsten (p. 330). Appenzell (p. 325) is about 8, Wallenstadt (p. 57) 6, Werdenberg (see below) 3 hrs. distant from Wildhaus. The road descends by windings to the valley of the Rhine, to *Gams* (Schäfle), and then in a straight direction to the railway station of

8¼ M. **Haag** (p. 330) (diligence to Feldkirch see p. 342); *another road to the* r. leads by Grabs and Werdenberg to the *station of* **Buchs** (p. 330).

79. From Wesen to the Baths of Stachelberg. Glarus.

Railway from Wesen to Glarus in ½ hr. (1 fr. 30 cent., 90 cent., 65 cent.); comp. Introd. X. Diligence from Glarus to Linththal twice daily in 2 hrs., at (1862) 9 a. m. and 5¾ p. m. (1 fr. 75 cent.). Passengers are also set down or taken up at the Baths of Stachelberg on the l. bank, if notice be previously given to the conductor (trifling fee).

The **Canton of Glarus** consists of the two extensive Alpine valleys of the Linth and the Sernft, from which numerous smaller valleys diverge. The inhabitants (33,460; 5866 Rom. cath.) are principally occupied in manufactures, the breeding of cattle, and cheese-making. The green cheese, known as Schabziger or scraping cheese from the manner in which it is used, is the speciality of the canton. The green colour and aromatic flavour for which it is so much esteemed are owing to the admixture of melilot or blue pansy (*Trifolium melilotus cærulea*) with the curds, in the proportion of 3 lbs. to 100 lbs. The cheese must be kept for a year, before it is fit for exportation; the peculiar odour which proceeds from it is perceptible in most of the villages.

The line diverges to the r. from the Chur railway after the Linth-Canal is crossed. The first station of

Näfels (*Hirsch; Schwert*) at the N. base of the *Wiggis*, is with *Ober-Urnen* which lies to the N., the only Rom. cath. village in the canton, and possesses a Capuchin monastery, the poverty of which alone has exempted it from secularisation. The church is the finest in the canton. On April 9th, 1388, the canton shook off the Austrian yoke. In the *Rautifelder*, where eleven different battles took place, stand to this day the eleven commemorative stones erected on the occasion, bearing the date 1388. On the second Thursday of April the inhabitants flock to Näfels to celebrate the anniversary of their emancipation. On the opp. bank of the *Escher-Canal*, which here commences and conducts the waters of the Linth into the Wallensee (p. 54), lies

Mollis (1379 ft.). The **Bär* (moderate, wine good) is well adapted as head-quarters for excursions to the Linththal, Klönthal, and especially the S. bank of the Wallensee (comp. p. 55). The organ-loft in the church bears an inscription to the memory of those who fell at the battle of Näfels. In the vicinity, several skirmishes took place in 1799 between Russians and French, and between Austrians and French.

Nettstall (*Bär; Adler; Schwert*), a large village on the rocky slope of the *Rautispitz* (7031 ft.), the highest point of the *Wiggis* (p. 357), and at the W. base of the *Fronalp-Stock* (6549 ft.) is frequently endangered in spring by avalanches. Carriage-road to the Klönthal see p. 357.

Glarus (1397 ft.), Fr. *Glaris* (**Railway-restaurant; **Glarner-hof* at the station; *Telegr. office* at the post-office), capital of *the canton, is situated* at the N. E. base of the precipitous and *imposing Vorder-Glärnisch* (7175 ft.), at the W. base of the

Schilt (7038 ft.), and at the S. E. base of the *Wiggis* (7030 ft.). The barren, grey summits of these lofty mountains form a striking contrast to the fresh green of the valley. The *Hausstock* (9715 ft.) forms the background to the S.; to the l. of the latter, the *Kärpfstock* (8613 ft.). The inhabitants (4826; 600 Rom. cath.), though possessing considerable manufactories (cotton-printing, dyeing etc.), and extensively engaged in commerce, still retain much of the primitive simplicity of their ancestors. On the night of May 10th, 1861, during the prevalence of the Föhn (S. wind), the greater part of the town was reduced to ashes; 500 buildings, among them the church, the government-offices, the post-office and the hotels, became a prey to the flames, and 3000 persons rendered destitute. The reformer Zwingli officiated as pastor at the old church from 1506 to 1516. The *Burghügel* in the town, surmounted by a chapel, affords the best survey of the town and its imposing situation. On the opposite bank of the Linth, contiguous to Glarus, lies the considerable manufacturing village of Enněda.

From Glarus through the Klönthal and Muottathal to Schwyz see R. 84. Excursion to the *Klön-See* (p. 357), to Vorauen 9 M. (two-horse carriage 12 fr.), or only to the lake (4½ M.), scenery beautiful. To Coire by the valley of Sernft see R. 85.

The excursion from Glarus to the Baths of Stachelberg, one of the most beautiful in Switzerland, may be best accomplished in an open carriage (there and back 10 fr. and driver's fee). Pedestrians should proceed by Enneda, on the r. bank, to Schwanden, and thence by *Haslen* to Häzingen (see below), where the high-road is rejoined.

As (2¼ M.) **Mitlödi** (1564 ft.), the first village on the high-road, is approached, a magnificent view is obtained of the Tödi and its gigantic neighbours, which form the background of the valley as far as (1½ M.) Schwanden, but are not visible in the upper portion of the valley. The scenery is of the most picturesque description, the fertile and animated valley presenting a pleasing contrast to the rocky and wooded mountains by which it is enclosed, and the huge icy giants at its extremity.

Schwanden (1607 ft.) (**Adler*, good beer, reading-room; Telegr. station) is situated at the junction of the *Sernft-* or *Klein-Thal* with the Linth- or Gross-Thal, 3¾ M. from Glarus. Diligence to Engi and Elm in the Sernft-Thal see p. 357.

The high-road in the Linth-Thal leads to (¼ M.) Nidfurn (Löwe), to (1¼ M.) *Leukelbach* with picturesque waterfall, *and (1¼ M.)* **Luchsingen** (1797 ft.) (Freihof). The Linth is *now crossed and* (½ M.) *Häzingen* is reached, where the road

on the r. bank unites with the high-road (see p. 345). About 1 M. farther a carriage-road diverges to the r. to the ***Baths of Stachelberg** (2044 ft.), magnificently situated on the l. bank of the Linth. The *Hotel (R. from 1½ fr., B. 1, D. 3, A. ¾ fr., for patients more moderate) is frequently overcrowded on Sundays, so that travellers are obliged to pass the night at the "*Seggen*" (the winter-estab.) on the opposite bank of the river. The powerful sulphureous alkaline water is obtained from a cleft of the *Braunwaldberg*, 1½ M. distant; the supply is so extremely limited, that scarcely one bottle only is filled per minute. The *view of the upper extremity of the valley is strikingly grand and beautiful; in the centre is the huge *Selbsanft* (9317 ft.), to the r. the *Kammerstock* (6544 ft.), adjacent to which a portion of the *Tödi* is visible to the l.; between the latter and the more distant *Bifertenstock* the *Biferten Glacier* is imbedded.

After setting down passengers at the Baths of Stachelberg, the diligence returns to the r. bank to (¼ M.) *Matt* and (½ M.) 10½ M. **Linththal** (*Rabe; Adler; Bär* or *Post*, all unpretending and moderate), a considerable village, possessing a monument (to the l. of the road) to F. von Dürler (p. 44) the explorer of the Tödi. A walk of 30 min. leads by the highest manufactory to the l. bank, and ascends to the picturesque *waterfall of the *Fätschbach* (p. 347), which descends from the Klausen. (The fall is also visible on the way from Linththal to the Pantenbrücke, see below, especially from the path most to the r., towards the Linth.)

Pantenbrücke, Upper Sandalp and Tödi. From the Baths of Stachelberg to the fall of the Fätschbach see above. Ascending the valley by the l. bank of the Linth for a short distance beyond this point, the path crosses the river to the hamlet of *Auengüter*. The path (practicable for horses as far as the inn "zum Stolden", near the fall of the Schreienbach) leads by meadows, cottages and brooks, and cannot be mistaken. In 1¼ hr. the **Waterfall of the Schreienbach*, 230 ft. in height, is reached; it resembles the Staubbach of Lauterbrunnen, but contains a greater volume of water. The sun forms rainbows in the spray, which are seen to the best advantage in the morning-light. The valley now contracts to a narrow ravine, before entering which the stream is crossed. After an arduous ascent of ½ hr., the path descends a little towards the gorge in which the torrent flows, rounds a corner and reaches the **Pantenbrücke** (*pons pendens*, 3012 ft.), 2½ hrs. walk from Linththal. This bridge, 150 ft. above the Linth, forms with its adjuncts a grand picture, and is frequently visited from the Baths of Stachelberg, but the ascent is fatiguing. The fine views of the upper part of the valley, together with the falls of the Schreienbach and the Glärnisch must however be taken into consideration. The old bridge dating from the 15th cent. was destroyed in May, 1852, probably by an avalanche, but has been replaced. The *Uelialp*, on the r. bank, is reached in 25 min. by ascending the grassy slope exactly opposite to the bridge, and commands a good view of the Tödi.

The Linththal is terminated by a lofty and magnificent group of mountains, whose summits are clad with extensive snow-fields. The giant of this group is the **Tödi** or **Dödi** (11115 ft.), with its brilliant snowy crest, the most conspicuous of all the mountains of E. Switzerland. It was ascended for the first time in 1837 by the hunters Vögeli and Thut, who later in the same year

accompanied F. v. Dürler in his ascent. Georg Sand, a native of St. Gall, made the ascent in 1861, and reported it much less arduous than is usually believed. The prospect from the Upper Sandalp (5966 ft.), 4 hrs. walk from the Pantenbrücke, is one of singular beauty, and bears some resemblance to the view of Monte Rosa from Macugnaga (p. 306), or of Mont Blanc from Chamouny (p. 261). Refreshments, and if necessary, accommodation for the night may be obtained at the chalets. The path to the upper Sandalp leads from the Pantenbrücke, on the r. bank, first to the r. through underwood, then across the *Limmern-Bach* which descends from a narrow ravine, afterwards across the *Sand-Bach*, as the Linth is here called, and ascends to the *Lower Sandalp*, opposite to the chalets, 1½ hr. from the Pantenbrücke. The path then proceeds on the r. bank, and, beyond the last chalet which lies to the l., crosses the *Biferten-Bach*, which descends from the *Biferten Glacier*. The *Ochsenblanke*, a steep, grassy slope, nearly 2000 ft. in height, is now ascended; the path finally recrosses to the l. bank of the brook, and reaches the chalets of the *Upper Sandalp*. The Tödi forms the boundary between Glarus and Graubünden (Grisons). A very arduous path leads over its glaciers (*Sandfirn*) from the Upper Sandalp to Disentis (Gabriel Zweifel at Linththal can be recommended as a guide) in 8 or 10 hrs.; another somewhat dangerous path crosses the Claridengrat, and descends by the Maderanerthal to Amstäg. From the Pantenbrücke (not by the Upper Sandalp, but more to the l.) another hazardous path crosses the *Kistenpass* (8650 ft.) to Ilanz. The summit of the Tödi is illuminated by the sun one hour longer than the neighbouring mountains.

The excursion from the Baths of Stachelberg to the Upper Sandalp (ascent 6½, descent 5 hrs.) is materially facilitated if the traveller ride to the commencement of the narrower portion of the valley where the climbing begins.

80. From the Baths of Stachelberg to Altorf. Klausen.

The path from the Baths of Stachelberg (2044 ft.) follows the l. bank of the *Linth*, passing *Ennetlinth*; (½ hr.) the *Frutbach* is crossed (small waterfall); 5 min. farther (where the path divides, the ascent must be avoided) a picturesque waterfall of the *Fätschbach*, which descends from the Urner Boden. In order to obtain a good view of the fall, the little bridge must be crossed, and the r. bank of the brook ascended for a short distance. Recrossing to the l. bank of the brook, 20 paces beyond it, the traveller commences the ascent of the *Frutberg* by a narrow path, which in about 5 min. unites with the bridle-path. (Those who descend may here at once turn to the r. towards the brook.) Ascent of 1 hr., then nearly level, by the Fätschbach, to a wall and gate, which indicate the boundary between Glarus and Uri.

The **Urner Boden** (2½ hrs. from the Baths of Stachelberg), one of the highest Alpine pastures, about 4 M. long and ½ M. broad, now commences. It is bounded on the N. by the precipitous and rugged walls of the *Ortstock* or *Silberenstock* (8361 ft.), and on the S. by the glaciers and snow-fields of the *Clariden* (10,048 ft.). The path traverses the occasionally marshy pasture, and reaches the Sonne, a herdsmen's inn, ½ hr. from the frontier of Glarus. On

an eminence about 25 min. farther, stands a *Chapel*, and adjacent to it, the cottage of the pastor who resides here in summer, and the **Rose*, an inn of the most unpretending description, but which affords good Alpine fare. If necessary, a bed may be procured at the pastor's.

The path traverses the pasture for ½ hr. more, then ascends (1¼ hrs., an excellent spring to the l. of the path) a stony slope to the (1½ hr.)

Klausen (6040 ft.), the summit of the pass, which is seldom entirely free from snow. This is the culminating point (watershed) between the Linth and the Reuss, and the boundary between the Urner Boden and the Schächenthal.

After a gradual descent of ½ hr., a direction-post is reached, where the path to the l. must be taken, leading to (5 min.), a group of chalets and a rocky cleft, the entrance to the **Balmwand** (5751 ft.), which here descends precipitously to the Schächenthal. The stony and rugged path leads by innumerable windings to the pasture of **Aesch** (3916 ft.), which, in wet weather especially, will be reached by the pedestrian with no little satisfaction. The brook which emerges from the glacier of the *Scheerhorn* (10,147 ft.), the W. spur of the Clariden, the jagged peaks of which bear a fanciful resemblance to an open pair of scissors (Scheere), forms, to the l., a remarkably picturesque *waterfall (*Stäubi*), which is seen to the best advantage from the bridge which here crosses the brook.

About 20 min. farther the *Schächenbach* is crossed, and in 15 min. more the *Chapel of St. Anna* reached (where there is a good spring). The next bridge (10 min.) is only for the convenience of the herdsmen; the path follows the r. bank, and in 15 min. reaches **Unterschächen** (3140 ft.). (The **Rose*, a rustic inn by the church, affords tolerable accommodation, R. 1, B. 1, D. 1½, S. 1 fr.) The scenery of this verdant and beautiful Alpine valley is very imposing. The Schächenbach forms several waterfalls. Through the picturesque *Brunni-Thal*, which opens to the l. below Unterschächen, the *Grosse Ruchen* or *Rüchi* (9032 ft.), termed *Alpgnoferstock* in the Maderaner-Thal, is visible with its glaciers and snow-fields. On the N. side rises the *Kinzigkulm* (6372 ft.), the scene of Suwarow's celebrated retreat.

The next villages are *Ober-* and *Unter-Spiringen*. In 2 hrs. more a stone bridge is crossed, 20 min. beyond which **Bürglen** (1693 ft.), Tell's birth-place, is reached. Tell's Chapel and an *inn, which of course also bears the hero's name, are picturesquely situated on a rising ground, surrounded by fruit-trees. As (20 min.)* **Altorf** (1410 ft.) is approached, the ar-

senal of the canton, a large building with yellow and black shutters, is perceived by the road-side.

When, in Sept. 1799, Suwarow crossed the St. Gotthard with his army, and repulsed the French, who little expected his arrival in that direction, he found, on reaching the Lake of Lucerne, that no boats could be procured for the transport of his troops. The resources of the land were, moreover, exhausted and totally inadequate to support his vast army. The passes of the Axenberg (p. 91) on the E. bank of the Urner See were occupied by the French under Lecourbe. In this emergency the great general planned that memorable retreat upon which his great military reputation mainly rests. Deprived almost of the very means of subsistence, on Sept. 26th, 1799, he entered the Schächenthal with his army of 24,000 men, one division of which ascended by Bürglen and the E. side of the **Faulen** (7671 ft.), the other by the Kinzigerthal to the **Kinzigkulm** (6372 ft.), whence they descended into the Muotta-Thal. The mountain-paths, hitherto untrodden except by shepherds or huntsmen, were so narrow that the troops could only proceed in single file, and the advanced guard reached Muotta before the last troops had quitted Altorf. During this harassing march, which occupied 14 hrs., the Russians suffered enormous losses. Ammunition and guns were precipitated into the mountain-abysses; a vast number of soldiers sank from exhaustion, whilst many were also taken prisoners by the French.

81. From Rapperschwyl to Glarus. Wäggithal.

A beautiful excursion, to Richisau 8½ hrs.; across the lake to **Lachen** (p. 52; boat 1 hr., 1½ fr.; steamboat see pp. 49, 52). At the church of (1½ M.) **Galgenen** the path to the *Wäggithal* diverges to the r. from the Zürich and Glarus road. Ascending the hill, the traveller reaches in ¾ hr. the inn on the *Stalden* (good wine). Continuing to ascend by the rough bridle-path (now almost disused, as the carriage-road in the Wäggithal approaches its completion), the pedestrian traverses the slope of the hill for a considerable distance, and finally descends into the *Wäggithal*, a beautifully verdant Alpine valley, 12 M. long, enclosed on both sides by lofty mountains, and watered by the Aa.

The village of (1 hr.) **Vorder-Wäggithal** (2278 ft.), with its scattered cottages, extends along the E. foot of the *Grosse Auberg* (5280 ft.); farther on is (1½ hr.) **Hinter-Wäggithal** (2629 ft.), the second village of the valley, with a tolerable inn.

It is advisable to take a guide from this point to the Klönthal. The path crosses the bridge to the r., and ascends gradually to the (2½ hrs.) *Cross* which indicates the summit of the pass (4867 ft.) from the Wäggithal to the Klönthal; beautiful view of the Glärnisch. Several chalets are then passed, beyond which the whey-cure establishment of *Richisau* becomes visible far below. The path descends to the r. by the slope of the hill to the valley, then turns to the l. towards (1½ hrs.) **Richisau** (3469 ft.). From Richisau to Glarus 4 hrs., *comp. R. 84.*

82. From Richterswyl or Rapperschwyl to Einsiedeln.

From Richterswyl 8¼ M., from Rapperschwyl 12 M. Diligence from Richterswyl to Einsiedeln at (1862) 10 a. m. and 7. 5 p. m. in 2½ hrs., fare 1 fr. 80 cent.

The high-road from Richterswyl (1258 ft.) to Einsiedeln (comp. p. 352) ascends a gradual slope (the direct path, following the telegraph-posts, saves ¼ hr.), to (1½ hrs.) **Schindellegi** (2330 ft.) (*Hirsch*), where it suddenly enters the valley of the *Sihl* (p. 41), which it crosses by a covered, wooden bridge. The fertility which characterises the district through which the road winds upwards from the lake, disappears, and the scenery assumes a more Alpine character. (Pedestrians should follow the old road, as the new one makes a long curve to the l.) The *Mythen* (p. 72) become visible; afterwards, on turning towards the S. E. (S. W. is the high-road to Schwyz) in the direction of Einsiedeln, at the (2¼ M.) **Biberbruck** (2740 ft.) (*Post*), where the *Biber* joins the *Alpbach*, the entire chain of the mountains of Glarus with their frowning peaks, terminating on the l. in the pyramidal *Köpfenstock* (5855 ft.), forms the background of the Alpine view. From the Biberbruck to Einsiedeln is a good hour's walk, the road running the entire way through green meadows. At the point where the road reaches the last eminence before Einsiedeln, there is a beautiful view of the Alpine valley, the extensive buildings of the Abbey, with the church in the midst, surrounded by a group of houses, with the imposing Mythen terminating the valley.

From Rapperschwyl to Einsiedeln. The long *Bridge at Rapperschwyl* forms the boundary between the cantons of St. Gall and Schwyz. On a small promontory of the S. shore stands the village of *Hurden; Pfäffikon* ½ hr. beyond, with large farm-buildings belonging to the Abbey of Einsiedeln, lies to the r. After crossing the road from Zürich to Glarus, the path ascends the *Etzel* for about 2 hrs.; fine retrospective view of the lake; *inn on the summit of the pass (2924 ft.). (Those who come from Einsiedeln must follow the path to the l., 400 paces below the inn).

The summit of the Etzel, the **Hoch-Etzel** (3392 ft.), ½ hr. steep ascent from the inn, is wooded, and commands a very limited prospect, but the ***Schönboden** (3305 ft.), ¼ hr. E. of the inn, affords a most beautiful panoramic view, extending far and wide over the lake, and embracing the Limmatthal as far as Baden, the Allmann chain to the N. E., the Toggenburg and Appenzell mountains, the Speer and Schäniserberg to the E., the Sihl-valley, and the mountains of the Wäggithal (p. 349), with the Glärnisch and Wiggis *rising above them, to the S.*; to the S. W. the Euthal or Alpthal, with Einsiedeln, the Mythen of Schwyz, the Rufi, and the Rigi; to the W. the Hohe-Rhonen (3781 ft.), which derives its local appellation of Dreiländerstein from the stone on the summit which marks the boundaries of the three cantons of

Zürich, Zug, and Schwyz. Those who wish to proceed from Schönboden to Einsiedeln, need not return to the Etzel, but may descend at once towards the S. W., through several enclosures, to *Egg*, visible below, where the Sihl is crossed. The traveller soon after joins the path which descends from the Etzel.

Near the Etzel-inn is the *Chapel of St. Meinrad*, the abode of the venerable hermit of that name about the middle of the 9th century; but his repute for sanctity attracted such vast numbers of devotees to his cell, that he was compelled to quit it, and retire to Einsiedeln, where an abbey was subsequently founded to perpetuate his memory. The path now descends to the (20 min.) *Teufelsbrücke* (2064 ft.) which spans the *Sihl*. The celebrated empiric and alchymist *Paracelsus* (d. 1541 at Salzburg) was born here. Then in 1¼ hrs. to

12⅔ M. **Einsiedeln** (2770 ft.) (**Pfau*, R. 1½, B. 1, D. 3, A. ½ fr.; Telegr. stat.), *Notre-Dame-des-Hermites*, *Monasterium Eremitarum*. A large proportion of the 785 houses of which the town is composed (7275 inhab.), consists of inns of various grades, which provide entertainment for the vast numbers of pilgrims who resort to the abbey to celebrate the high festivals. The extensive *Abbey*, rebuilt from 1704 to 1719 in the Italian style after its destruction by fire (for the 6th or 7th time), rises high above all the other edifices in the uncultivated plain, through which the *Alpbach* flows.

The Abbey was founded in the time of Charlemagne. According to tradition, *Meinrad, Count of Sulgen*, on the Danube, built a chapel on the Etzel, and afterwards another on the spot where the Abbey now stands, in honour of a miraculous image of the Virgin presented to him by Hildegarde, abbess of the church of Notre Dame at Zürich. He was assassinated in 861, and his murderers were discovered by means of two ravens the holy man had tamed, and which hovered about the assassins wherever they went, croaking and flapping their dusky wings till the miscreants reached Zürich. The attention of the populace was attracted to this singular circumstance, the result of which was that the men were arrested and ultimately executed on the spot where the ancient Raben-Wirthshaus (Raven-inn, now the *Hôtel Bitharz*) stood. The reputation of St. Meinrad increased so rapidly after his death, that a Benedictine abbey was founded on the spot where his cell had stood. The legend relates that while the Bishop of Constance was about to consecrate the church, Sept. 14th, 948, heavenly voices announced to him at midnight that the Saviour himself, surrounded by his angels, had already performed the sacred office. A bull of Pope Leo XIII. confirmed the miracle, and accorded plenary indulgence to all who should perform the pilgrimage to "Our Lady of the Hermits." The offerings of the crowd of worshippers were a source of great wealth to the Abbey. After St. Gall, it became the richest Abbey in Switzerland. The Emperor Rudolf of Habsburg created its abbot Prince of the Empire in 1274; he lived in almost regal magnificence, exercising supreme authority over an extensive district. The abbots were for the most part men of noble birth until the 16th century. To this day Einsiedeln is the most considerable abbey in Switzerland, and in the Rom. Cath. cantons the abbot is styled "Prince of Einsiedeln," and invested with considerable power.

When the French entered the country in 1798, they seized the greater portion of the treasures which, in the course of centuries, had accumulated at *Einsiedeln, and carried off* the sacred image of the Virgin to Paris. The pious *fathers, however, pretended* they had rescued the object of their veneration from *the hands of the spoilers*, and after having taken refuge for some time in the

Tyrol, returned with it in 1803. Since that time pilgrimages to the shrine have been resumed. The number of pilgrims averages 150,000 annually, but in 1710 it reached 260,000. On high festivals (and especially when the anniversary of the Festival of Einsiedeln happens to fall on a Sunday) an immense crowd flocks hither from all parts of Switzerland, from Bavaria and Suabia, the Black Forest, Alsace, Lorraine, and even more distant regions. The greater proportion belong to the poorer classes, many of whom are paid for their pious services by the rich, who thus perform an act of devotion by deputy. With the exception of Loretto in Italy, St. James of Compostella in Spain, and Mariazell in Styria, Einsiedeln attracts more pilgrims than any other shrine. In 1861 the Abbey celebrated the 1000th anniversary of its foundation, on which occasion an enormous concourse assembled to take part in the ceremony. The King of Prussia and the Prince of Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen presented the Abbey with two valuable historical paintings by *Mücke* of Düsseldorf on this occasion; one represents St. Meinrad (who is said to have been a scion of the noble house of Hohenzollern) preaching on the Etzel (p. 351) in the presence of a large concourse of hearers, the greater part of which are portraits of members of the Hohenzollern family; the other is the Presentation of the Sacred Image by Hildegarde, first Abbess of the Convent at Zürich.

The Abbey numbers 60 priests and 20 brothers of the Benedictine order, with a corresponding number of lay brethren for the management of the property; their breed of horses is excellent. The priests are mostly natives of Switzerland, the Vorarlberg, and Alsace.

In the large open space between the town and the church is a black marble *Fountain* with 14 jets, ornamented with an image of the Virgin. A sacred legend attaches to one of these jets, but as it is uncertain which, pilgrims avoid the possibility of mistake by religiously drinking from each in succession. Under the *Arcades*, which form a semicircular approach to the church on the r. and l., as well as on the square itself, there are numerous stalls, where missals, images of saints, rosaries, medals, crucifixes, and other similar articles are offered for sale, and so extensive is the traffic in them that at *Benziger's Library* no less than 14 lithographic presses, 60 bookbinders, and 150 children (engaged in illumination) are employed in their manufacture. The *Statues* on the r. and l. of the entrance are the Emperors Otto I. and Henry II., two great benefactors of the Abbey.

The entire edifice is 414 ft. long, 117 ft. of which are occupied by the church and its two slender towers, which bears some resemblance to the church of St. John in Laterano at Rome.

The Interior is gaudily decorated with gilding, marble, and pictures of little worth. In the central aisle, entirely isolated from the rest of the building, stands the Chapel of the Virgin, of black marble, the Sanctum Sanctorum, with a grating through which, illuminated by the light of a solitary lamp, a small Image of the Virgin and Child is visible, richly attired and adorned with crowns of gold and precious stones. At the back of the chapel is the following inscription: "*Deiparæ Virgini Casparus Comes in Altaemps Gallara et Vadutz Perfecit Anno Salutis MDCXXXII*". In the chapel to the r. a crucifix by J. Kraus; in the choir an Assumption of the *Virgin by the same* artist, beautifully restored by Deschwanden in 1858. "*Begging is forbidden* in this church under pain of corporal punishment." *is the inscription on* many parts of the edifice. Objectionable as the *practice is, it is* to be hoped the punishment is no longer inflicted. The

The Treasury, once so rich, was despoiled by the French in 1798. — The Abbey contains a well-arranged Library of 26,000 volumes, mostly historical, a number of MSS., and a small collection of natural history. — In connection with the Abbey there is also a Seminary and a Lyceum.

It is an interesting historical fact that the Reformer Zwingli was parish-priest at Einsiedeln, from 1515 to 1519; it is recorded the effect of his preaching was so great, that in 1517, on the anniversary festival, the monks left their cells to hear him, and the Abbey was deserted for a considerable length of time, so attractive and stirring was his eloquence.

The *Herrenberg*, an eminence near the Abbey, commands a beautiful view of the neighbourhood.

83. From Einsiedeln to Schwyz and Brunnen.

19½ M. Diligence (1862) at 3 and 11 a. m., to Schwyz in 3, Brunnen in 3½ hrs., fare 4 fr. 30 cent. Footpath to Schwyz by the Hacken 3½ hrs.

The Footpath from Einsiedeln (2770 ft.) to Schwyz is destitute of shade, and is by no means to be recommended during bad weather. It traverses the monotonous Alpine valley (convent of *Au* on the r., the nuns of which support themselves by their work) to the village of (1½ hr.) *Alpthal* (3057 ft.), where the ascent of the *Hacken* commences, by a rugged path. After an ascent of ½ hr., a resting-place is reached, whence the curious space which opens between the Mythen (p. 72), in shape resembling the letter V, is clearly visible; in ½ hr. more the *Inn* on the summit of the pass (4304 ft.) is attained, commanding a magnificent prospect of a portion of the Lake of Lucerne, the Lake of Lowerz (p. 71), the Rigi, Steinerberg etc. The view from the **Hochstuckli* (4790 ft., p. 72), ½ hr. higher up towards the N., is still finer, and embraces the town and N. portion of the Lake of Zürich. The rugged and precipitous descent to (1 hr.) Schwyz is in wet weather exceedingly disagreeable.

The High-road runs towards the N. W. back to

3 M. **Biberbruck** (2740 ft., p. 350), whence it turns towards the S. W. to (½ hr.) *Altmatt*, a village consisting of a few poor habitations occupied by weavers, and situated on a large expanse of turf, from which a steep and stony path runs direct to (1 hr.) Einsiedeln across the elevated plain of the *Katzenstrick* (3241 ft.).

At **Rothenthurm** (2854 ft.) (*Leue*), 3 M. from Altmatt, the *Landsgemeinde* assembles every two years. This popular assembly, at which sometimes as many as 10,000 men are present, is held every alternate year on the first Sunday in May, under the presidency of the Landammann. Every male

inhabitant of the canton of the age of 18 and upwards has a voice in the deliberations (comp. p. 93). The village derives its name from a red tower, the remains of a fortress (*Letze*) erected by the Schwyzers to protect their N. W. boundary as far as Arth against the incursions of their neighbours.

The long ridge of the Rigi, declining towards the S., with the inn on the Kulm to the N., is now visible. The new road descends in a serpentine route; far below in the gorge flows the *Steiner-Aa*. The valley, up to this point somewhat monotonous, now becomes more interesting.

3 M. W. of Rothenthurm lies the small but picturesque Lake of Egeri (2242 ft.), along the E. and N. sides of which runs the high-road from Sattel to Zug, the S. E. slope of which is named the **Morgarten** (3805 ft.). Eight years after the expulsion of the Austrian governors, Leopold of Austria, accompanied by a brilliant array of knights, marched into the country for the purpose of subjugating the Forest cantons. The Swiss, however, gained a signal victory over the adherents of Habsburg and their allies at Morgarten on Nov. 16th, 1315. At the S. extremity of the lake, not far from the houses "an der Schornen", stands a Chapel, erected in memory of the great battle, of which it contains a pictorial representation. Service is celebrated here annually on the anniversary of the battle.

On the E. slope of the Morgarten, towards Rothenthurm, the Swiss under Alois Reding (p. 72) conquered a division of the French army under Schauenburg on May 2nd, 1798. This was the last struggle made by the Swiss against the power of the French republic.

At *Biberegg* (2918 ft.), to the l. of the road, is a second mansion belonging to the *Reding* family (p. 72). The rainy summer of 1851 was the cause of an extensive landslip (comp. p. 71) not far from Biberegg. The *Chapel* of Morgarten is 1 M. distant from the village of

7⅛ M. **Sattel** (2368 ft.) (*Krone*, post-office), which stands above the valley of Egeri, on the mountain-ridge (*Sattel*) which separates the Rossberg (p. 71) from the Schwyzer Mythen. The *Lake of Egeri* sparkles to the N. (Diligence from Sattel by the Lake of Egeri to *Zug* [p. 60], 1862, at, 7 a. m. in 2 hrs., fare 2 fr.). Near the *Ecce-homo Chapel*, 1½ M. S. of Sattel, a footpath runs to Goldau and Arth in 2 hrs. by the *Steinerberg* and the slopes of the Rossberg, traversing the scene of the landslip; this path is convenient for those who wish to visit the Rigi.

During the descent by the Schwyz road, the views of the town of Schwyz, the Hacken and the Mythen, the Lake of Lowerz, the Rossberg and the Rigi, are very fine. **Steinen** (1478 ft.) (*Rössli*) was the birthplace of *Werner Stauffacher*, one of the three Swiss patriots who met on the Rütli (p. 90). The spot where his house stood is now the site of a *Chapel*, erected in 1400, and adorned with some rude frescoes representing scenes from the life of the patriot, the Rütli and the battle of Morgarten. The handsome nut-trees in the vicinity contribute not a little to the beauty of this spot. From

Steinen also a path to Goldau (1 hr.) diverges to the r. *Seewen* and thence through

6⅛ **M. Schwyz** (1582 ft.) to (1 hr.)

Brunnen, see pp. 72, 73.

84. From Schwyz to Glarus by the Pragel.

12 hrs. (bridle-path). The most beautiful portions of the route are between Schwyz and Muotta 3 hrs. (Muottathal), and between Vorauen and Glarus 3 hrs. (Klönthal); both these are very interesting. The passage of the Pragel is difficult, stony, in many places marshy, and almost entirely destitute of view. In the Muottathal and the Klönthal a guide is superfluous. The passage of the Pragel, however, should not be attempted without a guide in the early part of summer, unless the pass is entirely free from snow, which is rarely the case until the middle of June. Although the following directions suffice to give the traveller an idea of the general direction of the route, yet there are a number of footpaths, short-cuts etc., of which he cannot avail himself without the assistance of a guide. Guide from Schwyz to Glarus 5 fr. (return-journey also 5 fr.), from Muotta to Vorauen 5 fr. *Franz Dominic Hediger* and *Jacob Blaser* of Muotta are recommended. A boy to serve as guide from Muotta to Richisau (beyond which his services may be dispensed with) is content with 2 fr. Horse from Schwyz to Glarus 25 fr. On the Pragel there is only a poor chalet, where milk, butter, bread and coffee may be obtained at hotel prices; at Muotta and Vorauen the inns are good.

From Schwyz (p. 72) the Footpath runs towards the angle of the *Gibel*, the base of which is skirted by the *Muotta*. (20 min.). A house, then ascent through forest, round the Gibel, (30 min.) house of refuge, (15 min.) opposite the bridge (see below), (7 min.) carriage-road, near a gate. Those who come from Muotta should here take the path to the l., that to the r. ascends the mountain.

The Carriage-road diverges from the road to Brunnen (p. 73) near (25 min.) *Ibach* (1385 ft.), and ascends by the bank of the *Muotta* or *Mutten;* the valley is at first narrow, but widens farther on. In 1799 *Suwarow* repulsed the French under *Massena, Mortier* and *Soult* as far as (25 min.) **Ober-Schönenbach,** his purpose being to effect a union with the Russian army at Zürich. The possession of the *bridge* (15 min.) was keenly disputed for two entire days; it was taken and re-taken several times; hundreds of the combatants were precipitated into the Muotta, the waters of which were stained with their blood. (45 min.) **Ried,** with an inn; to the l. the waterfall of the *Gstübt-Bach*, which at first descends perpendicularly, and then glides over a barren rock. (15 min.) Bridge over the Muotta.

(45 min.) **Muotta** (1921 ft.) (**Hirsch*, near the church, clean, R. 1, B. 1 fr.), capital of the valley, 3 hrs. from Schwyz, with the *Franciscan Convent of* St. Joseph, founded in 1280, *in which Suwarow* established his headquarters. If the inn *is full, travellers* may be accommodated at the convent. In

the vicinity are several waterfalls, the chief of which is the *Kesseltobel.* (From Muotta to Altorf by the *Kinzigkulm* [p. 349], an arduous and uninteresting walk of 9 hrs.; from Muotta to the Baths of Stachelberg [p. 346] through the *Bisithal*, very fatiguing, 9 hrs.)

On the night of Sept. 27th, 1799, the inhabitants of this valley were astonished and affrighted by the sudden apparition of a large army, the soldiers of which were natives of a distant and barbarous country hardly known to them even by name, descending from the heights of the Kinzfgkulm upon their green meadows. These were Suwarow and his 24,000 Russians. Here the general was first informed of Korsakow's defeat at Zürich (p. 43). So little credence did he give to the information, that he was actually about to hang the peasant who brought it as a spy and a traitor; the superior of the convent, however, interfered and succeeded in saving the man's life. Suwarow was now completely surrounded by the enemy. A division of Lecourbe's army was pressing hard upon him, Molitor's vanguard was on the Pragel, and Mortier and Massena had occupied the mouth of the valley near Ibach and Schwyz. A desperate attempt to penetrate to Schwyz was foiled, after a series of terrific struggles, by the arrival of Lecourbe, who, with the remains of his army, had rejoined Mortier and Massena. For the first time in his life the veteran hero was compelled to retreat; he retired by the Pragel towards Glarus, which was the only route left open to him. The vanguard of Molitor was repulsed; the Russian rearguard under Rosenberg, being hard pressed by Massena, drove back the French, in spite of their resistance, with great loss, to the neighbourhood of Schwyz, and on Sept. 30th, Suwarow commenced his retreat up the valley to the Pragel. He hoped to be able to force his way to Zürich by Glarus, and there rejoin Korsakow. The mouth of the Lieth-Thal near Näfels was, however, also held by Molitor, whose troops Bagration in vain attempted to repulse. Suwarow gave his forces a few days' rest at Glarus, and then retired through the Sernft-Thal towards the Grisons (p. 359).

From Muotta the foot of the **Stalden** is reached in 30 min.; the path then ascends a toilsome and stony slope for 1 hr. to some houses; 15 min. farther on, it turns to the l. across the *Storzle* by the *Klosterberg bridge*, then ascends rapidly to the r. to two houses; 35 min. the withered trunk of a large fir-tree is passed; 5 min., by a gate, descent to the r., then across the brook by a wooden bridge; 10 min. a cross; 5 min. near a cattle-shed in a pretty, green valley, 15 min. past the *Sennebrunnen*, a brook of delicious water, 5 min. house of refuge, 5 min. a cross. Now almost level to the (25 min.) chalets (p. 355) on the **Pragel** (4750 ft.); marshy soil, and no view.

In descending, the path, at first steep and stony, leads to the (45 min.) chalets of the *Schwellau* (4042 ft.), and then descends to the r.; 15 min. cattle-shed; here to the r. towards the large fir-tree, where the Klönthal and lake become visible; 30 min. **Richisau** (3469 ft.), a rich green pasture with groups of handsome trees and a whey-cure establishment. (Pension 1 *fr.* 60 cent., milk-diet only). Now through the railing to *the l. and round the* valley, slightly ascending. Then straight *on, not to the* r., occasionally on a wooden pathway, after-

wards across a beautiful open meadow, commanding a magnificent view of the Glärnisch the entire way. Thence straight down to (1 hr.) **Vorauen** (2548 ft.) in the Klönthal, where there are two inns, one kept by * *Claus Eble*, the other by *Weber*.

From Vorauen to the Pragel, a meadow is traversed, and the carriage-road quitted by a path to the r. through the forest, in which the bridle-path to Richisau is soon reached. Beyond Richisau through two gates, then straight on across the meadow, towards the pointed green hill, winding up which the path is visible.

From Vorauen the highest peaks of the Wiggis-chain (p. 344) may best be ascended. These are the *Scheye* or the *Hochscheyen* (6960 ft., route across the *lower* and [3½ hrs.] *upper Langenegg Alp*, where the night may be passed in case of necessity, in all 5 hrs.), and the *Rautispitz* (7031 ft.), a double-peaked mountain with a sharp ridge, easily ascended from Glarus. (The Arve or "Alpine cedar" [comp. p. 381] is found on the banks of the *Ober-See*, a lake situated to the N.) Beautiful view, especially towards the N. and E., and to the S., of the *Glärnisch (8994 ft.), a mountain equal to any in Switzerland for the symmetry of its proportions. From the *Vrenelisgärtli*, its E. extremity, it stretches away in two ridges towards the W. and S. W., which enclose an enormous basin filled with snow and ice. The N. ramification descends precipitously, like a mighty wall of rock, into the Klönthal (see below), whilst the S. ridge extends for a distance of more than 9 M., its side being covered with glaciers; it also resembles a wall, terminating in the remarkable, perpendicular precipice of the *Bächistock*, the highest point of the Glärnisch group. — The Glärnisch may be ascended in 6 hrs. from the *Rostmatt* near Vorauen.

The **Klönthal** is a beautiful narrow valley, with few habitations. Its meadows, of the freshest green, are carpeted with a variety of wildflowers until late in the autumn. To the S. rise the almost perpendicular precipices of the * **Glärnisch** (8994 ft.), with its seven peaks, see above. A small lake (2475 ft.), 2¼ M. long, 1½ M. wide, enhances the beauty of the valley; on its clear surface every detail of the huge Glärnisch is minutely reflected. (Ferry across the lake 1 to 10 persons 1½ fr., the passage takes 50 min.) An inscription on the rocks of the Glärnisch, near a waterfall on the S. bank of the lake, perpetuates the memory of the poet *Salomon Gessner*, who was in the habit of spending some weeks of the summer in a chalet at this place. At the lower extremity of the lake there is a small inn. The public-spirited inhabitants of Glarus have constructed a conduit, by means of which the waters of the lake are made to work their mills and manufactories during dry seasons; it emerges from the extremity of the lake near the two small houses, beyond the bridge to the r.

Immediately below the lake the valley narrows into a gorge, through which dashes the *Löntsch*, a small stream flowing from the lake; at the point where it joins the Linth, below Nettstall, it forms a series of beautiful falls, amidst rocky scenery of a grand description, in a narrow defile through which the road passes. In the summer of 1799 the Austrians with the inhabitants of Glarus and Appenzell here maintained

severe conflict for two entire days with the French, but were at length compelled to retire.

From *Vorauen* to Glarus (9 M., descent all the way) there is a good carriage-road; beyond the last gorge, 3 M. from the lower extremity of the lake, the road divides near the direction-post, the l. branch leading to *Nettstall*, the r. to (¾ M.) *Riedern*, which is 1½ M. from **Glarus** (p. 344). During the descent the views of the surrounding mountains, the *Fronalp-Stock*, the *Schild* and the *Freiberge* (between the Linth and Sernft valleys) are very fine.

85. From Glarus to Coire through the Sernft-Thal.

16 to 18 hrs. Diligence between Glarus and Schwanden twice daily (p. 344), between Schwanden and Engi also twice, between Engi and Elm once a day (1862, 6¼ p. m. dep. from Glarus, 9½ p. m. arr. in Elm). — The pass from Elm to Flims, 10 hrs. very difficult, chiefly over loose stones, should only be undertaken by good walkers with steady heads, under the direction of an experienced guide; *Joh. Elmer*, chamois-hunter, of Elm, is recommended. Both routes traverse lonely valleys; views rare. — From Flims to Coire a Diligence once a day (1862, 1.10 p.m.) in 2¼ hrs.; from Flims to Reichenau is an agreeable walk, but from thence to Coire the traveller should take a carriage or the diligence (three times a day).

Near *Schwanden* (p. 345), 3 M. from Glarus, the Linth valley divides into two branches, that to the l. being named the *Sernft-Thal*. A new road (the *Via mala* in miniature) has been here constructed at a great expense, with a success the traveller would hardly expect to meet with in so poor a valley. Halfway through the valley is *Engi* (2383 ft.), the principal village, with a picturesque waterfall; ¼ hr. beyond which a fine view of the Glärnisch is obtained. At Engi several copper-mines have been worked since 1858. Near *Matt* (2543 ft.), the second village, a footpath runs towards the N.E. in 7 hrs. to Mels and Sargans (p. 57), by the *Krauchthal*, the *Riesětengrat* (6750 ft.), the *Hirtenthal* and the *Weisstannenthal*.

The slate-quarries of the *Plattenberg*, opposite Matt, on the l. bank of the *Sernft*, are celebrated for the beautiful specimens of fossil fish which are frequently found in them. The slate-slabs of the Plattenberg once formed a very important article of commerce. The lower part of the valley is very unhealthy; there are a great number of *Cretins*, here called *Tölpel* (= simpletons). The inhabitants of the upper part of the valley are an athletic race.

5 hrs. **Elm** (3020 ft.) (*J. Elmer; *Zentner*, village-inn), is the highest village in the valley. A difficult path runs from this towards the E. to the (10 hrs.) charming Weisstannen-*Thal, Mels and Sargans* (see p. 357), by the Foo-Pass or the *Ramina-Furklen* (6880 ft.) (from Elm to the summit of the Pass

4½ hrs.). No guide will venture to cross to **Pfäffers** over the *Sardona Glacier* and through the *Kalfeuser-Thal* (p. 57).

Near Elm the valley again divides. The nearest route to Coire is over the **Segnes** or **Flimser Pass** (8081 ft.). To the l. rises the *Segnes* or *Tschingel-Spitz*, which is 950 ft. higher. From this point the two great glaciers of Flims, the *Sengias sura* and the *Sengias sut* descend into the valley. A path, covered in many places with snow and far from safe, traverses the latter to the *Martinsloch*, an aperture in the precipice through which the sun's beams illuminate the church below twice in the year. This point is accessible only during about four weeks in the entire year. The path then descends towards the Grisons, the descent being very steep and fatiguing.

8 hrs. **Flims** see p. 361.

2½ hrs. **Reichenau** see R. 96.

2 hrs. **Coire** see p. 334.

This route is preferable to that over the **Panixer-Pass** (7425 ft.) (*Quolm da Pignu*) to Ilanz (p. 361), although the latter is the safer of the two. From Elm to *Panix* (4066 ft.) (**Alix*) 6 hrs., thence to Ilanz 2 hrs.; from Ilanz to Coire 6¾ hrs. (see R. 86). This route is interesting in an historical point of view; by it the Russians effected their retreat of the 5th to the 10th Oct. 1799.

After the almost incredible exertions and forced-marches described in the preceding routes, Suwarow remained quiet in Glarus for 3 or 4 days, to afford the remnant of his army the repose they so much needed. Although the French continually harassed his front and rear, they ventured to make no decided attack. So superior, however, were they in numbers, that the veteran general was at length compelled to resort to the desperate expedient of recrossing the Alps, by which he could alone hope to save his army from impending annihilation, and effect a junction with the Russian divisions in different parts of the Grisons. On Oct. 5th he quitted Glarus. The advanced period of the season, the French in hot pursuit, the discouragement of his own troops, all conspired to add to the difficulties and dangers of the enterprise. The narrow path only permitted his soldiers to advance in single file. In a line, many miles in length, the Russian army ascended the r. bank of the Sernft, while some of the French sharpshooters followed them step by step on the opposite bank, and thinned their ranks by their well-directed fire. The weather was, however, their most dangerous foe; with the utmost difficulty could the weary troops drag themselves over the snow, already two feet deep. Many abandoned the struggle in despair, and lay down by the wayside to die, whilst others lost their footing on the slippery paths and disappeared for ever in the abysses. Many of those who had succeeded in crossing the snows and glaciers of the Panixer Pass, from 7000 to 8060 ft. high, perished in the frightful gorges of the Narasca-Alp, 2½ hrs. from Panix, on the so-called "rock-hewn" path, believed to have been constructed by the Romans. For many months the route was strewn with Russian corpses, and to this day the whitened bones of many a brave soldier may be seen lying in the crevices and gorges of the Jäzstock. — Five days and nights had this terrible march lasted, under almost incredible difficulties and privations. On Oct. 10th, Suwarow at length reached the valley of the Rhine and Ilanz. During the preceding 18 days he had lost a third of his force, by the attacks of the enemy and the effects of hunger and exposure. All his artillery and the greater number of his horses were also lost. He marched unmolested through the Valley of the Rhine into Bavaria, bivouacked beyond the Lech

and soon after returned to Russia. The Emperor Paul, however, treated him with great ingratitude, which so affected his spirits that he died of chagrin, May 18th, 1800, sixteen days after his return from one of the most memorable campaigns upon record, in the 71st year of his age.

86. From Coire (Ger. *Chur*) to Andermatt. Oberalp.

20 hrs. Diligence from Coire to Disentis once daily at (1862) 6 a. m., in 9¼ hrs. (fare 8 fr. 45 cent.), with 2 coupé-places, one of which is occupied by the conductor as far as Ilanz, 4 in the interior, and 1 beside the driver (comp. Introd. IX.). From Disentis on foot or horseback (20 fr.) by the Oberalp to Andermatt in 8 hrs., guide not absolutely necessary, but, for the so-called summer-path, advisable. — Passengers who arrive at Disentis (1862, 3¼ p. m.) from Coire should proceed the same afternoon to Sedrun (p. 364), which possesses a good inn, as the following day's walk will then be less fatiguing. (The journey from Sedrun to Lucerne can easily be accomplished in one day.)

The **Vorder-Rheinthal** (Valley of the Rhine) is one of the most beautiful in Switzerland; the portion between Reichenau and Disentis with its numerous castles is remarkably picturesque, especially when seen by travellers descending the valley. The road on the Graubünden (Grisons) side, and the bridle-path from Disentis to the frontier of Uri (Oberalpsee) are good; thence to Andermatt it is neglected and arduous. It is, however, proposed to construct a road between Disentis and Andermatt, by which the communication will be materially facilitated. — The frame-work or scaffolding, so frequently observed in the upper part of the valley, is employed in drying the grain.

From Coire (Chur) to

2 hrs. **Reichenau** (1804 ft.), where the Vorder- and Hinter-Rhein unite, see R. 96.

From Reichenau two paths lead to Ilanz, the nearer on the right bank of the Vorder-Rhein by (½ hr.) *Bonadūz* (*Pana-tots* = bread for all), a Rom. cath. village situated in an extremely fertile district, (1¼ hr.) *Versām*, with a lofty (250 ft.) bridge over the *Savierbach* or *Rabiusa*, (1 hr.) *Carrēra* (Inn), (½ hr.) *Valendās*, all German protestant villages, (1½ hrs.) *Kāstris*, where cretinism is of frequent occurrence, and (½ hr.) *Ilanz*.

At Versam the Germ. Savierthal opens to the S., through which an easy pass leads to Splügen by the **Löchli Pass** or *Savierberg* (7665 ft.). The upper portion of the valley, which scarcely merits a visit, contains the most extensive pasturage of the Grisons, the Camana-Alp.

The high-road on the left bank preferable on account of the beauty of the scenery to the above-mentioned path, ascends to (¼ hr.) **Tamins** (2106 ft.), whence, especially from the church, a fine view is obtained of the picturesque *Rhäzüns* and the *Domleschg* (R. 96) with its numerous villages, with the snowy summit of the *Piz Curver* (9155 ft.) in the background. At a considerable depth below flows the Rhine between lofty banks. At (¾ hr.) **Trins** (2647 ft.) (*Halbmond*) is situated the ruined castle of *Hohentrins*, which affords a *fine panorama* of the vicinity.

The road forms a wide curve on the N. slopes of the *mountains*, round the basin *la* Foppa (*fovea*) or the Gruob

(Germ. *Grube* = hollow). The picturesquely situated (½ hr.) *Trinser Mühle* (Mulins, 2453 ft.) was formerly an inn. To the r. several waterfalls are perceived, to the l. surrounded by meadows and pines, the small *Trinser See.*

2½ hrs. **Flims** (3401 ft.) (**Adler*, at the lower extremity; *Post*, in the centre of the village) derives its name *(ad flumina)* from the numerous mountain torrents which descend from the precipitous rocks in the vicinity. It is a place of considerable antiquity, possessing several ancient strongholds of the nobility, among which may be mentioned the castle of the de Salis family, opposite to the Post Inn; the room is shown which the poet de Salis formerly occupied. The path (p. 359), which leads S. to the *Segnes* or *Tschingel Pass* and Glarus, here ascends the Segnes Valley; as guide *Hartmann v. Beeli-Montfort* is recommended. The *Martinsloch* (p. 359) is also visible from this point.

The road now forms a curve towards the *Waldhäuser*, a rustic inn, resorted to in summer by families from Coire. As the road emerges from the wood, several small green lakes are perceived below to the l., surrounded by forest. *Laax* with its surrounding mountains is another picturesque spot. The road then descends. Far below lies *Sagēns* The castle of *Löwenberg*, at the next village of *Schleuis* (2300 ft.), formerly the property of the family of Du Mont, has been converted into a Rom. cath. Orphan Asylum.

2¼ hrs. **Ilānz**, Rom. *Glīōn* (**Oberalp*, a new inn, in an open space on the r. bank, adjacent to the covered bridge; *Lukmānier* or *Post*, on the l. bank, also by the bridge; Telegr. station), mentioned in a document of the 8th cent. as the "first town on the Rhine", is built on both sides of the river. The upper portion contains narrow streets and numerous ancient houses, bearing coats of arms, and was the capital of the former "Grey League" (p. 335). The population (660) is chiefly protestant, the language German and Romansch; the latter alone prevails in the upper part of the valley, above this village. The situation of Ilanz is magnificent, affording views of the valley of the Rhine in both directions, and of the expansive Lugnetz Valley.

The views are superior from the ancient *Church of St. Martin* (2410 ft.), situated ¼ hr. to the S., on the l. slope of the Lugnetz Valley, or from the picturesque and still more elevated village of *Luvis* (3078 ft.). A truly magnificent prospect of the Bündner Oberland (mts. of the Grisons), and especially of the Tödi chain to the N., and of the Rhine Valley down to Zizers (p. 331), is commanded by the ***Piz Mundaun** or *Murdaun* (6503 ft.), the N. peak (6357 ft.) is also termed *Piz Grond*. This mountain rises to the S. W. of Ilanz *in wooded slopes*, above which extensive pastures reach nearly to the *summit. The path (3* hrs., guide 5 fr.) leads by St. Martin (see above), and *a dense fir-wood*, which grows on the steep mountain slope, to Luvis (see *above); it then* ascends obliquely towards the S. W. to the ancient Chapel

St. Carl, whence two paths lead to the summit. (A tolerable Panorama may be purchased at L. Hitz's in Coire for 2 fr.) Those who have leisure should descend by Peiden (see below).

The Lugnetz Valley, 18 M. in length (pop. Rom. cath., of the Romansch tongue). one of the finest in the Grisons, is at its entrance so narrow that it seems as though it could almost be closed by a gate. The road which ascends the valley, though much frequented, is far from good. The Baths of Peiden (pleasant chalybeate water, now frequently exported) are picturesquely situated and afford good accommodation. The valley here divides, to the r. the *Vrinthal* (accom. at the curé's at *Vrin*), to the l. the *St. Petersthal*, through which a much frequented bridle-path leads to Hinterrhein and the Bernardino (R. 99). St. Peter or Vals am Platz contains a good inn, property of the Landammann or magistrate of the district.

As (2½ hrs.) **Tavanāsa** (2426 ft.) (*Kreuz*) is approached, the road (on the l. bank) enters a narrower part of the Rhine Valley, here termed *Pardella;* it then leads on the r. bank as far as *Rinkenberg*, and near the chapel of Trons (see below) recrosses to the l. About 3 M. beyond Ilanz the path to the *Panixer Pass*, traversed by Suwarow in 1799 (p. 359), diverges to the N. The view from the embankment across the bed of the Panixer Bach is one of the finest in the valley. The l. bank, especially between Ilanz and Trons, is remarkably picturesque and studded with numerous chalets, villages, chapels and ruined castles (*Jörgenberg, Rinkenberg, Hohenbalken, Crestatsch, Freiberg*, the three latter insignificant). A survey of all the Alpine regions from luxuriant vegetation to perpetual snow is also obtained.

Near Trons the *Chapel of St. Anna* stands on the r. side of the road, on the spot where in March, 1424, *Peter von Pontaningen*, Abbot of *Disentis*, the Counts of *Werdenberg* and *Sax* and the Barons of *Rhäzüns*, together with the elders and representatives of the people, founded the *Upper* or *Grey League* (Obere, or Graue Bund). Under the shade of a venerable sycamore, now a hollow trunk protected by a wall, the solemn oath of the League was sworn, and subsequently renewed (for the last time in 1778) at intervals of 10 years. The "Faustrecht", as the oppressive law-of-force of the nobles was called, was thus abolished, and the land protected by constitutional privileges.

The chapel was erected in commemoration of this event. The ceiling of the portico bears the following texts: *Ubi spiritus Domini, ibi libertas. In libertatem vocati estis. In te speraverunt patres*, etc. The frescoes, renewed in 1836, represent the first institution of the league (1424) and the last renewal (1778).

4 hrs. **Trons** (2700 ft.) (*Krone*). The spacious hall of the *Statthalterei (magistrate's* residence), the property of the *Monastery of Disentis,* contains frescoes of the coats of arms of *the different communities* of the Grey League, and the magis-

trates since 1424. A French mining company erected several forges here, which are now deserted and in ruins.

The road now passes the villages of *Rabiûs* and *Sumvîx (summus vicus)*. The latter, as its name intimates, is picturesquely situated on an eminence; the churchyard commands a fine view. The portion of the road between Sumvix and Disentis is remarkable for the boldness of its construction, as well as the lofty wooden bridge (210 ft. long, 160 ft. high) which crosses the *Russeiner Tobel* (the valley ascending to the Tödi, see p. 364). From the (10 min.) stone *Stalusa Bridge* a waterfall is visible. Near Disentis, to the l., lie the ruins of the extensive castle of *Castelberg*, burned down in 1830.

2½ hrs. **Disĕntis** (3471 ft.) (*Disertinum, Disiert* = desert), Rom. *Mustèr* (*Monasterium*) (**Krone*, R. 1, B. 1 fr.; *Post; Hôtel Berther*, R. 1½, B. 1, A. ½ fr.; Telegr. office at the post-office), a market-town with a Benedictine Abbey, is protected against avalanches by a wood. Soon after the foundation of the Abbey in the 7th cent. by *Sigisbert*, the companion of St. Gallus and Placidus, Christianity was promulgated in the more remote valleys and mountains of this district. In later years, the Abbots, enriched by valuable endowments, acquired immense power in Rhætia. The Abbot *Christian v. Castelberg*, the violent opponent of the progress of the Reformation, was created a prince of the empire by Maximilian II. in 1570. The handsome buildings of the Abbey are situated on an eminence. The village church dates from 1712. Professor *Condrau*, formerly of the university of Bonn, is the editor of a Romansch newspaper, published here (he is the brother of the landlord of the "Krone" where he may generally be met with).

At Disentis the *Medelser-* or *Mittel-Rhein* unites with the *Vorder-Rhein*. A fine view is obtained of the Medelser Glacier and the valley as far as Coire, from the *Chapel of St. Akletu*, at the entrance to the Aklets Valley, ½ hr. W. of Disentis, to the r. of the path to Sedrun, forming an appropriate termination of the excursion to those who do not proceed farther.

The handsome pyramid of **Piz Muraun** (8924 ft.), to the S. E. of Disentis, is best ascended on the S. W. side. The summit commands a fine survey of the mountains, resembling the view from the Piz Mundaun (p. 361).

In the beginning of May, 1799, the Landsturm (troops called out in cases of emergency) repulsed the French in this valley, driving them back to Coire. The Austrians supported the Swiss so inefficiently on this occasion, that *Lecourbe* with a division of his army, meeting with little resistance, penetrated as far as Disentis, plundered the town and burned down the Abbey. Among other valuables the library, which contained a collection of ancient documents, dating from the 7th cent., became a prey to the flames.

A tolerably good path leads from this point through the Medelser-Thal by the Lukmanier to Olivone (p. 367), in 10 hrs.; and from it another more arduous, but at the same time interesting path descends the Val Piora to Airolo, in 10 hrs. (p. 101). — A more difficult and even dangerous path leads from the (p. 363) mentioned new bridge into the Val Russein, ascends to the Sandalp Pass (8641 ft.) between the *Lesser Tödi* or *Grap Glarus* (9450 ft.) on the E. and the *Catscharauls* (9429 ft.) on the W., and descends on the N. side of the pass over the Sand Glacier to the *Upper Sandalp*. Thence to the Baths of Stachelberg see p. 346. — From Sedrun (see below) a path leads by the bleak, rocky Strimserthal and the somewhat difficult Kreuzli Pass (7234 ft.) to Amstäg (p. 94), in 6—7 hrs. The pass is situated at the upper extremity of the Strimserthal to the l., towards the W., at the S. base of the *Weitenalpstock* (9263 ft.). Guide (2—3 fr. at the "Krone" at Sedrun) only necessary as far as the point beyond the pass where the *Etzlibach* becomes visible, where it dashes down from the Spillau-See to the W. Crossing the brook, the path remains on the W. bank as far as the *Chalets of Pfalma*. The Etzlithal unites with the Maderanerthal (p. 95). At *Bristen* refreshments may be obtained at the curé's (see p. 95).

The path to Andermatt traverses the verdant *Tavetsch Valley*. From Disentis the path ascends to (1¼ hr.) *Mompè Tavètsch* (4291 ft.), a group of houses with a small church, then skirts the side of the valley at a considerable elevation above the infant Rhine, commanding a fine view of the snowy mountains which are now approached. In 45 min. *Bugney* is reached and in 15 min. more **Sedrūn** (4303 ft.), known in this district by the name of *Tavètsch* (**Krone*, to the r. near the church, clean and moderate, excellent white honey and good wines; horse to Andermatt 10, to the summit of the pass 7 fr.; guide to the pass 3 fr., beyond which the path cannot be mistaken), the principal village of the Tavetsch Valley. The S. side-altar of the church is adorned by some ancient wood-carving. Kreuzli Pass to Amstäg see above.

From Disentis to Sedrun, and from Sedrun to the frontier of Uri, the bridle-path is broad and in good repair; carriage-road (military) in course of construction. (15 min.) *Camischolas* and *Sarcūns* (4420 ft.) are two adjacent villages, separated by the brook only. Immediately beyond (15 min.) *Ruaeras* or *S. Giacŏmo* (*Inn *zur Oberalp*, where horses may be procured) the brook which descends from the *Val Milar* is crossed, and soon afterwards, beyond the hamlet of *Dieni*, the stream from the *Val Giuf* (both small N. side-valleys). To the l., a short distance below the path, on a rocky eminence rising from a profound ravine, stands the ancient tower of *Pultmenga*, the remnant of the residence of the Pontaningen family (p. 362). The path ascends rapidly from the brook; at the next houses on the bank of the latter it divides; to the r., passing the houses, is the so-called summer-path "über's Bergli", to the l. the longer (by 1 hr.) but better and more interesting winter-path. *The latter* remains in the valley, ascending gradually, *and moreover* traverses the pass 315 ft. lower than the summer-path.

The summer-path ascends the ridge which extends from the *Crispalt* (8592 ft.), passes above the village of *Crispausa* which lies below to the l., and the chalets of *Milez* and *Scharina* which form part of the former, and ascends the richest pasture of the district. The path now skirts the brow of the mountain, commanding a fine view of the Tavetsch and Rhine valleys, then turns to the r. into the bleak *Val Terms* or *Tiarms*, known to the people as *Val Val*, descends and crosses the brook, the *Gämerrhein*, Roman. *Vala.* (Travellers from Andermatt, after crossing this brook, must avoid following its course; the path immediately reascends.) The path now rapidly ascends on the opposite side of the valley to the **Pass da Tiarms** (8631 ft.), the opening between the *Piz Tiarms* or *Bergli Stock* (8973 ft.) to the N. and the *Calmot* (7129 ft.) to the S., the foot of which the winter-path skirts (see below). The summit of the pass, which forms the boundary between the Grisons (Graubünden) and Uri, commands a fine view of the Vorder-Rhein Valley as far as the mountains of the Vorarlberg (or country in front of, i. e. to the W. of the Arlberg) and Ræticon, the long chain of the Alps of Glarus, the abrupt ridges which meet the valley of the Rhine at a right angle towards the S., and the *Six Madün* or *Badüs* (9023 ft., ascent see p. 98) to the S. W. Descending to the *Oberalpsee* (p. 366) the pedestrian should bear towards the l. in order to avoid the marshy ground; from Sedrun to the lake, where the two paths unite, 2½ hrs. (Travellers from Andermatt who wish to proceed by the summer-path, must, immediately after passing the Oberalpsee, ascend the mountain-ridge to the E.; the winter-path diverges S. to the r.)

The winter-path remains on the l. bank of the Vorder-Rhein, and passes the *Chapel of St. Brigitta*, below the above-mentioned village of *Crispausa*, and the poor villages of *Selva* (4734 ft.) and *Chiamüt* or *Tschamüt* (5048 ft.), which consist of a few wooden huts and a chapel. Selva is so exposed to avalanches and has been so frequently overwhelmed, that the inhabitants petitioned the Council of the Confederation in 1853 for permission to abandon the place; this, however, was not granted and the villagers were compelled to remain. Chiamut is probably the most elevated village in Europe where corn ripens. The path crosses the *Gämerrhein* or *Vala* (see above) at its influx into the Vorder-Rhein, and at some distance farther, opposite to the chalets of *Aldez* on the r. bank, turns to the r. (N. W.) into the *Val Surpalix*, between the *Piz Nurschallas* (8447 ft.) and the above-mentioned Calmot.

Source of the Vorder-Rhein. The Vorder-Rhein takes its rise in the **Toma See** *(7215 ft.), situated* on the N. W. slope of the Six Madün or Badüs (see

above). The path to the lake diverges, a short distance above the influx of the Gämerrhein (see above), from the bridle-path to the l., crosses the brook, which emerges from the Val Surpalix, near the chalets of *Aldez*, ascends to the chalets of *Tgietlems* and a pasture situated to the N. E. below the lake, on the l. bank of the Vorder-Rhein, here termed the *Aua da Toma* or *Darvūn*. Ascending the W. slope from which the brook is precipitated, the pedestrian faces a small basin in which the deep, green lake is situated, enclosed on the S. and S. W. sides by precipitous rocks and heaps of rubbish, and on the N. and N. W. by Alpine pastures.

After the junction of the three brooks at the chalets of Aldez the river is first properly called the Rhine. The winter-path to the Oberalpsee remains on the l. bank of the Rhine from Surpalix nearly to the summit of the **Pass** (6316 ft.), where a cross marks the boundary between the Grisons and Uri, and gives the name "*über's Kreuzli*" to the pass, which however must not be confounded with the Kreuzli Pass, mentioned p. 364. A short distance below the summit, the path unites with the summer-path at the upper end of the Oberalpsee.

The bridle-path now skirts the N. bank of the (1¼ M. in length) green and narrow **Oberalpsee** (6252 ft.), which abounds in trout; its W. outlet is considered to be one of the principal sources of the Reuss. On Aug. 16th, 1799, a sanguinary conflict here took place between the Austrians and French, which resulted in the retreat of the former to the Grisons (p. 86).

The path next traverses the nearly level **Oberalp**, and passes the (45 min.) chalets of the Oberalp, beyond which a view is disclosed of the entire Ursernthal, with the inn on the Furca (p. 167) in the background. The last descent before Andermatt is reached is steep and stony; the construction of the new road, however, progresses rapidly. **Andermatt** (4445 ft.), see p. 98.

The ascent from Andermatt to the chalets of the Oberalp occupies at least 1½ hr. Riding is more irksome than walking on account of the narrowness of the stony path, which the pedestrian can avoid by traversing the meadows.

87. From Disentis to Bellinzona. Lukmanier.

To Olivone 10 hrs. by a bridle-path; from Olivone to Biasca on the St. Gotthard road by diligence, once daily at (1862) 3½ p. m., in 3 hrs., returning (ascent) in 4½ hrs.

The **Lukmānier**, the least elevated of all the Alpine passes from Switzerland to Italy, was crossed by Pepin and Charlemagne with their armies in their campaigns against the Longobards. The Abbots of Disentis, who took this route into their special favour, caused hospices and chapels to be erected by the way-side for the protection of travellers. The path will probably soon be superseded by a carriage-road; a railway is even talked of.

The path crosses the Vorder-Rhein and ascends rapidly *to Mompè-Medels* (3926 ft.) and the mountain of *Vergièra*. *The village of Curaglia* lies to the l., and a fine survey of *the Medels Glacier* is obtained. As far as **Platta** (4248 ft.)

(* *Inn* at the curé's), the principal place in the valley, 2½ hrs. from Disentis, the ascent is fatiguing. (Travellers from the Lukmanier to Disentis should observe that they must cross the brook to the l., by the post-station at Platta). The next village is the prettily situated *S. Rocco*, then *Bredaggio* or *Perdatsch* (4725 ft.) with an inn.

Below Perdatsch the *Mittel-Rhein* is precipitated from a rock, upwards of 100 ft. in height, into a gloomy abyss; the thunder of the fall serves as a guide to this spot which is at some distance from the path.

To the S. E. of Perdatsch is the entrance of the **Cristallinenthal**, the pastures of which produce excellent cheese. It is remarkable for its waterfalls, especially in the *Höllenschlund*, its glaciers, and its numerous crystals. The sarcophagus of S. Carlo Borromeo in the Cathedral at Milan is formed of crystals from this valley. Chamois are not uncommon here, and even bears are said to haunt the recesses of the mountains.

The path now passes the hospices of *St. Gion* (St. John, 4971 ft.) and *St. Gall* (5174 ft.) to **Sta. Maria** (5670 ft.), the best of the 5 hospices, which now affords tolerable accommodation; its ancient name "*Sancta Maria in luco magno*" seems to have given the name to the mountain and pass, which is now only applicable on the "lucus a non lucendo" principle, as all vestiges of wood have long disappeared. Like the other hospices, Sta. Maria is furnished with bells which are rung in stormy weather to indicate the direction of the path to travellers.

To the N. E. of the hospice, rises the *Scopi* (9850 ft.; *Tschupè* = summit or crown) from the midst of glaciers; the stony ascent from the hospice (4—5 hrs.) is fatiguing, but unattended with danger; the extensive view from the summit embraces the entire chain of the Alps from Mont Blanc to the Gross-Glockner.

The path ascending gradually to the r., and commanding a fine view of the peaks of St. Gotthard, leads in 5 hrs. to the *Val Piora* and Airōlo (p. 101). The gentle elevation to the l. is the **Lukmānier Pass** (5901 ft.), which the path to Olivone traverses. A cross here indicates the boundary between the cantons of the Grisons and Tessin.

The path now descends to the *Zura Valley;* (1 hr.) *Hospice of Casaccia* (5608 ft.), more moderate than that of Sta. Maria, (2 hrs.) *Hospice of Camperio* (3780 ft.), both founded by S. Carlo Borromeo; (1 hr.) **Olivone** (2746 ft.) (* *Steffano Bolla*, charges high), the most elevated village in the *Blegno-* or *Pollenzer-Thal.* The latter portion of the path is badly paved and leads through extensive clearings in the forest. *The first view* from the Lukmānier of this valley with its *numerous white spires* is very striking. Below Olivone a high-

road descends into the valley; district picturesque, occasional waterfalls, tolerable inns. The road passes the chalybeate spring of *Acqua rossa* (1631 ft.). The entire valley is inhabited by chesnut-roasters and chocolate-venders, who penetrate with their wares to all parts of Europe. At

13⅞ M. **Biasca** (p. 103) the Blegno-Thal descends to the Riviera (Ticino Valley). From Biasca to

18⅛ M. **Bellinzona**, see p. 104.

88. Prättigäu, Davos, Belfort, Schyn.

Diligence from the Landquart railway station to Davos once a day (1862, 9¾ a. m.), to Küblis (24 seats at 2 fr. 25 cent.) in 2¼ hrs., to Davos-Platz (12 seats, at 4 fr. 80 cent. from Coire) in 7¾ hrs.

A very agreeable three days' excursion through a district in which beauty and grandeur are combined, and hitherto unvisited by the majority of tourists. 1st. day. From Coire or Ragatz to the Landquart station by railway and to Davos-Platz by diligence, or only to Küblis by diligence (on foot from the Landquart station to the Felsenbach inn 2¼ M., a straight, dusty and shadeless road, Grüsch 2 M., Schiers 2 M., Jenaz 3¼ M., Fideriser Au 1 M., Küblis 2¼ M.), on foot in 2½ hrs. to Klosters, thence in 3½ hrs. to Davos, the last portion, is preferred in a char-à-banc. — 2nd day. On foot in 4¾ hrs. to Wiesen, 1¾ hrs. village of Alveneu, 2 hrs. Lenz, in all 8½ hrs. — 3rd day. On foot in 4 hrs. to Thusis. If the second day's walk appear too fatiguing, the traveller may descend from the village of Alveneu in ¾ hr. (steep) to Bad Alveneu and spend the night there. (Very agreeable excursion to Bergün by Filisur; that part of the road termed the "Bergüner Stein" [p. 375], is scarcely inferior to the most beautiful parts of the Via mala). The 3d day's excursion will then be prolonged by 3 hrs. which may be accomplished, if preferred, in a char-à-banc): On foot in 2 hrs. (carriage 1 hr.) to Tiefenkasten, thence on foot in 5 hrs. to Thusis. It is, however, preferable not to descend to the Baths of Alveneu. — The best inns are the *Niggli* at *Fideriser Au*, the *Serneuser Bad*, the Hirsch at *Klosters*, the Rathhaus at *Davos*, the *Alveneuer Bad*, and the Krone at *Lenz*.

The straight carriage-road from the *Landquart* station (indifferent refreshments) to the Prättigäu intersects the high-road to Coire near the (¾ M.) comfortable and reasonable inn "*Zur oberen Zollbrücke*", by the bridge of that name across the *Landquart*. The *Kaiserruck*, the extreme E. peak of the Seven Churfirsten (p. 55), stands boldly out to the l. in the background. Near the (½ hr.) *Zum Felsenbach* inn, at the entrance of the Prättigäu, the road crosses the Landquart (generally named the Landwasser), and then traverses the **Klus** (a narrow rocky gorge, ¾ M. long, unsafe in winter) on the r. bank of the stream. On the summit of the perpendicular rock, fragments of the ruined castle of *Fragstein* (*Ferporta*), which formerly commanded the mouth of the gorge, are still visible. In 1799 the French were compelled to make a detour in order to make themselves masters of this defile, which was bravely defended by the inhabitants of the Grisons.

The **Prättigäu** (*Pratigovia*, meadow-valley, *val pratens*) is a fertile valley, *especially rich in* fruit-trees. It is in general of no great breadth: at its *mouth, as well as at* other parts, it is covered with a deposit of loose stones *brought down by the Landquart*; among the mountains which enclose it are

several snow-peaks. Its scattered habitations give it some resemblance to the Canton of Appenzell, but its climate is milder and its soil more fertile. In form it resembles the Emmenthal (p. 114); the pasturage is excellent, and the breed of cattle held in high repute. The population, which is Protestant, is about 10,000, the German language is spoken, but the villages, like those in the Tyrol, have almost all Romansch names, that language having been formerly spoken by the natives. To the N. of the valley rises the Raetikon chain, which divides the Prättigäu from the Vorarlberg and Montafuner-Thal (R. 95). A number of passes, named Thore or *gates* by the inhabitants of the district, as the Schweizer-Thor, the Drusenthor etc., traverse this chain. These are, however, becoming every year more and more impassable from landslips and the encroachment of glaciers. Only three of these passes are now used as a passage for cattle.

Ascent of the **Scesaplana** (9136 ft.), the highest peak of the Raeticon chain, see R. 95.

Beyond the Klus the valley expands. The following villages now succeed one another at short intervals: *Pardisla* (1859 ft.), where there is a snail-breeding establishment, untempting to the English epicure, in a small garden by the roadside; *Schmitten* with the ruins of the castle of *Solavers*, birthplace of the last Count of Toggenburg (p. 342); **Grüsch** (1982 ft.) (*Krone*, tolerable, rooms decorated with old wood-carvings), with a few handsome houses in the Romanesque style with paintings and balconies; these buildings were formerly the property of the Salis-Grüsch family, but now serve as parsonage and schools. In the rear of the village, halfway up the mountain side lies *Seewis*, in the midst of meadows, in the churchyard the remains of the poet Gaudenz von Salis-Seewis repose (d. 1834). The castle of Salis is also visible. Large dams, constructed in 1847 and 1848, extend across the entire width of the valley, by means of which it is hoped the extensive districts devastated by the Landquart may be rendered fit for cultivation.

Schiers (2118 ft.) (*Krone; Leue*), 2¼ M. from Grüsch, possesses a Seminary and Reformatory for children. On April 24th, 1622, the inhabitants of this village drove back a body of Austrians, who had taken up a position in the churchyard. The female portion of the population showed great heroism on this occasion, in memory of which they have enjoyed the extraordinary privilege of first receiving the sacrament.

The road (¾ M.) now crosses by a bridge to the l. bank of the river, and follows its course through the narrowing valley to (3 M.) **Jenatz** (2309 ft.) (*Post; Krone*) and (1 M.) **Fideriser Au** (**Niggli*, by the roadside, generally much frequented by the patients of the baths; Telegr. station; conveyances). In the *Village of Fideris*, 1¼ M. from the high-road, on an eminence, stands a monument to the memory of Counsellor *Schneider*, erected by the Archduke John. To the *S. of the village* of Fideris (2776 ft.) (large inn, the property *of the owner* of the baths, see below), 2¼ M. beyond, it

the **Baths of Fideris** (3251 ft.), situated in a gorge, 3 M. from the high-road. The waters are considered particularly efficacious in diseases of the chest, and resemble those of St. Moritz in the Engadine (p. 384), but are less powerful. The two bathing-establishments, though defectively organized, are often crowded in summer, R. 2 to 3½ fr., D. 2 fr. 70 cent., pension 4½ fr. The road to the village of Fideris is barely practicable for carriages; that to the Baths is only a bridle-path.

On a wooded eminence, opposite to Fideris, on the r. bank of the Landquart, formerly stood the strong castle of **Castels**. Only a few fragments of ruined wall are now in existence. For a long period it was the residence of the Austrian governors of the district, but was stormed and destroyed in 1622 by a body of peasants armed only with sticks. The plan of the Emperor Ferdinand II., of thus holding the key to the passes of the Grisons, was thus for some time frustrated, but the peasants were at length defeated at the field of *Acquasana* near *Saas* (Sept. 5th, 1622). With the aid of Swiss and French troops the country afterwards succeeded in shaking off the Austrian yoke.

From Fideriser Au the road skirts the Landquart, traversing a magnificent gorge, rocky and wooded (contorted strata like those on the Axenberg near the Tellsplatte, p. 91). On the summit of the eminence, the ruins of the castle of *Strahlegg* are visible, standing amidst the fir-trees. The road now crosses by a covered bridge to the r. bank of the Landquart, to *Dalfazza*, a village consisting of a few wooden houses, belonging to the commune of *Luzein* which lies higher up the mountain, and the picturesque village of **Küblis** (2530 ft.) (*Krone* or *Post*). The new road begins to ascend near Küblis; it passes through **Saas** (3054 ft.) (1½ M.), skirting the N. slope of the mountain, and traverses several valleys with cascades to (6 M.) *Klosters*. The views are fine the whole way.

The pedestrian is recommended to take the new and skilfully-constructed road beyond *Mezza Selva* (3232 ft.), which diverges near the post-office of *Serneus*. He then crosses to the r. bank of the Landquart by a handsome stone bridge to the village of *Serneus* (2½ M. from Saas) and (1¼ M.) the **Baths of Serneus** (3032 ft.), the sulphurous waters of which are in great repute with the inhabitants of the Grisons and the Engadine. The charges here are moderate; casual visitors are also received. The path from the baths to (3 M.) *Klosters* crosses both arms of the Landquart, 1 M. from the baths; it then becomes broader, and traverses beautiful meadows, ascending gradually by the side of the stream. The retrospective view towards the W. from the summit of the last eminence is very beautiful, embracing the Prättigäu, with the snow-fields of the Scesaplana in the background. The beautifully *vaulted glacier* of the *Silvretta* (9617 ft.) bounds the valley on *the E.; to the* r. are the *Roggenhorn* (7755 ft.) and Gutschiefer,

which in the early part of summer are covered with snow, but afterwards become green.

Klosters (3709 ft.) is divided into 4 groups of houses, *Ueberm Bach*, *Dörfli*, *Am Platz*, and *Bei der Brücke*. The church is in Am Platz, which possesses several handsome new houses (**Hirsch* beyond the new bridge, near the diligence-bureau, R. 1 fr.). From Klosters in 8 hrs. to *Süs* in the Engadine (p. 390) over the *Vereina* (7630 ft.). The schoolmaster *Caspar* is recommended as a guide (5 fr. and food). Horse 9 fr. The road from Klosters to Davos (Char-à-bancs to Davos am Platz 4 fr.; 2½ hrs. drive, on foot in 3½ hrs.) diverges from the Landquart, and ascends for nearly 2 hrs. the *Klostersche Stütz*, a wooded mountain which separates the Prättigäu from the district of Davos. (1 hr.) *Unter-Läret* (4648 ft.), a group of chalets in a meadow, with a small lake, the *Schwarze See*. (20 min.) *Ober-Laret*, (15 min.) *St. Wolfgang*, a chalet on the summit of the pass (5009 ft.). Then a gradual descent; the road traverses a barren meadow in a straight line; (12 min.) a few chalets on the l., soon after along the shore of the *Davoser See* (4805 ft.; 1¼ M. in length), a lake of a whitish-green colour, abounding in fish, and drained by the *Davoser Landwasser;* at the S. extremity of this lake, 5 min. farther on, is **Davos-Dörfli** (*Rössli*), opposite the church of which stands the handsome residence of Herr Buol, late landammann. (40 min.) **Davos am Platz** (4790 ft.), capital of the district and the ancient confederacy of the ten jurisdictions, with several pretty houses scattered about among the meadows; the proprietors of many of these have acquired a competence in other countries. The *Rathhaus* (landlord *Jacob Fopp*) is a good and moderate inn. Below the gable of the Rathhaus are suspended the heads of 11 wolves slain in this district. The handsome council-chamber contains the net in which they were captured, also coats-of-arms and specimens of stained glass, representing the armorial bearings of the ten jurisdictions and the principal families of the neighbourhood, with a variety of inscriptions in verse. A new inn and pension, the "*Gast- und Kurhaus zum Strela*", was opened here in 1861; landlord, *Ehrhard Michel*.

The direct route from the Prättigäu or Davos to the Upper-Engadine is over the **Scaletta Pass**. From Davos-Dörfli along the high-road to Davos am Platz for a few hundred paces, then to the l. into the *Dischma-Thal*, 2¼ hrs. an inn, "*Im Dürrenboden*", beautiful view of the glacier of the *Piz Vadred* (9956 ft.) and the *Schwarzhorn* (9700 ft.). The path now becomes rugged, but is perfectly safe; (2hrs.) Summit of the Pass (9052 ft.), *where a hut affords shelter*; view limited. 3 hrs. Sulsanna, with a poor inn, *path often precipitous*, but enlivened by waterfalls and views of the lateral *valleys with their glaciers*. After ¾ hr. to the r. (the l. leads to Zernetz)

by *Capella*, in the Innthal, to (1½ hr.) *Scanfs* and (½ hr.) *Zuz* (p. 389); the walk from Davos-Dörfli to Zuz thus occupies about 9 hrs. Those who spend the night at the indifferent inn of Dürrenboden may ascend the pass in the cool of the morning, and thus reach *Pontresina* (p. 386) the same day.

From Davos-Dörfli to the Lower Engadine (horse to Süs 8 to 10 fr.) the path ascends the Val Flüela towards the E., to the (2 hrs.) poor inn of Tschuggen (8 beds), the only one for a considerable distance, 1500 ft. below the pass; thence in 2 hrs. to the summit of the **Flüela Pass** (7404 ft.), where there is a hut of refuge; between the two small lakes, which are generally frozen over, a fine view is obtained of the *Schwarzhorn* (9700 ft.). To *Süs* in the Engadine (p. 390) 3 good hrs. (Bridle-path from Süs to Tschuggen [horse, at the Schäfé at Süs, 5 fr.] ,whence a post-conveyance, with room for 1 passenger, runs to Davos every morning.)

Coire is from 9 to 10 hrs. from Davos by the following route (arduous): Towards the W. over the **Strehla Pass** (7517 ft.), then from *Langwies*, a large village halfway between Davos and Coire, along the picturesque N. slopes of the rugged *Schanfiggthal*, watered by the *Plessur*, through *Peist* (p. 337), comp. p. 376.

The *District of Davos* or *Tavau*, an elevated Alpine valley, from 12 to 15 M. long, with 1726 inhab. (24 Rom. Cath.), consists of meadows, with scattered dwellings, cattle-sheds, and a few corn-fields. It is enclosed by wooded mountains, and watered by the *Landwasser*. The 5 churches of the valley serve as centres, round which cluster the different groups of houses named *Dörfli*, *Am Platz* (or *St. Johann am Platz*), *Frauenkirch*, *Glaris*, and *Monstein* in a side-valley. Until 1848 the district formed one of the 26 sovereign jurisdictions of the Grisons (p. 335); the religion is Protestant.

The road now skirts the Landwasser at about the same level, by the waters of which it is often inundated. It improves, however, near (1 hr.) **Frauenkirch,** a small village with a church in its centre, situated on a slight eminence. The valley now contracts; 40 min. *Spinabad*, with mild sulphurous springs; the Bath-house, unpretending, but good and moderate, stands on the r. bank of the Landwasser (much frequented by families from Coire during the summer). 15 min. **Glaris** (4476 ft.). Then through a wild and desolate valley to the (45 min.) *Schmelzboden Hoffnungsau*, lead and zinc-mines, formerly worked by a French company, but abandoned since 1847. Inn unpretending.

The road, now more practicable for carriages, skirts the Landwasser for a short distance, and crosses it by a bridge. It then enters a magnificent, narrow gorge, ½ M. in length, the beautiful dislodged strata of which once probably formed a barrier to the valley. Here is the limit of the jurisdictions of Davos and Belfort. The road winds considerably, in many places supported by masonry, and traversing several long bridges attached to the side of the precipice; it ascends for *about ¾ hr., and reaches a plateau which commands a charming view of the* beautiful green valley; to the l. Jenisberg *(4701 ft.), a village situated on sunny meadows*; to the r. the

village of *Wiesen*, larches of the most brilliant green in the foreground; to the rear, the *Tinzenhorn* (9641 ft.) frowning over the whole landscape; adjacent to it, to the E., the *Piz d'Aela* or *Ragnutz* (10,220 ft.), to the W. the *Piz St. Michel* (9731 ft.).

Wiesen (4476 ft.) (inn nearly opposite the church, 5 beds; in case of necessity travellers may also find accommodation at the clergyman's), a Protestant village with a German population, apparently not more than a gunshot distant, is reached in 1 hr. The path skirts the brow of the mountain, and passes by deep gorges, hollowed out by the action of the mountain-torrents.

Beyond the villages, another deep ravine, the *Tiefentobel*, with several shafts of abandoned mines, is skirted. The bright green larches enhance the beauty of the landscape. The church of (1 hr.) **Schmitten** (4079 ft.) (Rom. Cath.), situated on a verdant eminence, is visible from a long distance. The church contains nothing worthy of remark, and commands no finer view than the road.

The footpath to the r., below the church, which descends into the valley, reaches the Filisur (p. 375) just before the bridge. Pedestrians proceeding to Bergün (p. 376) thus avoid the digression by Alveneu, and effect a saving of 1 hr.

On the road to the Roman. village of (½ hr.) **Alveneu** (4076 ft., Rom. Cath.) a view is obtained of the upper part of the valley of the *Albula*, between which stream and the Landwasser rises the *Stulsergrat* (7948 ft.), a mountain similar in appearance to the Niesen (p. 128); in the background a portion of the *Albulastock* (*Piz Uertsch*). Near Alveneu on the r., there are a number of fragments of rock, covered with moss, trees, and bushes; high above the village stands a mill driven by the stream which is precipitated from the mountain-side.

On the W. side of the village a road descends to (¾ hr.) the Baths of Alveneu (p. 378) situated 1240 ft. lower down, on the *Albula* or *Alvra*. Excursion to Bergün see p. 375.

The road which the traveller follows now skirts the slope of the mountain, maintaining nearly the same level, and passes at the base of the ruined *Castle of Belfort*, several stories of which are still standing, situated on an almost inaccessible rock; from this castle the jurisdiction of Belfort has derived its name. (1 hr.) **Brienz**, with an ancient tower, formerly the property of the v. Porta family. The road again ascends to (1 hr.) **Lenz** (4063 ft.) (* *Krone* or *Post*).

From Lenz the road passes below the village of **Obervatz**, situated on a gentle slope of great fertility, and composed of the three small contiguous localities of Zorten, Lain, and *Muldain; it then* reaches the (1 hr.) ridge of the mountain, on *which stand* the chapel and gibbet(!) of the Jurisdiction of

Obervatz; from this point the *view is magnificent, embracing Alvaschein and the Albula on the E., which last flows through a rocky gorge 600 ft. below, and the distant Heinzenberg (R. 96) to the W. In the neighbouring gorge, near the bridge over the *Heide-Bach*, which emerges from the Lake of Vatz (p. 377), a small inn is situated. (Those who come from the valley of the Albula by *Alvaschein* should take the path to the l. near the mill which stands on the same level with the *Solis* bridge over the Albula; those who come from Thusis turn to the r. beyond the chapel.)

The road then descends for a short distance, reaches a pine-forest, and enters the ***Schynpass** (Roman. *Müras*), a narrow passage, over-shadowed by trees, partly cut through the dark slate rock, partly supported by masonry. On the r. is a steep and lofty precipice, on the l. a profound abyss. At the W. extremity of this passage the road descends, passing the ruined castle of *Campi*, picturesquely situated on the l. bank of the Albula; from this the wide and populous valley of the Rhine, Sils, Thusis, and the Johannis-Capelle (R. 96) are visible.

The distance from this point to Thusis seems inconsiderable, and the traveller is tempted to take one of the footpaths which descend to the orchards and fields to the l., and apparently lead direct to the village. These paths run down to the Albula, but there they are all intersected by an abyss nearly 100 ft. deep, obstructing the further progress of the traveller, who is compelled to return to the old path, and thus loses ½ hr. There is only one spot between Obervatz and Scharans where a draught of good water can be obtained; this is at a small stream issuing from a pipe. (The ascent of the following path effects a saving of nearly 1 hr.: from the bridge of the Albula ascending the course of the stream for 5 min., then across meadows, at length reaching the bridle-path above; this path is not easy to find without a guide, 6 fr. and provisions.)

From (2 hrs.) **Scharāns** the road crosses the new (1860) bridge over the Albula, and then turns to the r. (the castle on the precipice to the l. is Schloss *Baldenstein*), without passing through **Sils**; then to the l., past the gardens of the village, to the wooden bridge over the rapid stream of the Rhine (the grey water of which is discoloured on the r. bank by the black *Nolla*), and across this to (½ hr.) **Thusis** (* *Via Mala; * Adler*), see R. 96.

Travellers who wish to reach the Julier-Route from Thusis, may select a still shorter path with a fine view, through the villages of Mutten and Solis, which are situated opposite to the Schyn, towards the S., at a considerable elevation in the midst of sunny meadows, and through Stürvis;

the path then gradually descends along the W. side of the *Oberhalbstein*, passing through Mons, Salux, and Conters (p. 378); this occupies 8 hrs. The Schynpass is, however, preferable, being more shady and less fatiguing.

89. From Coire to Ponte in the Engadine by the Albula-Pass.

15 hrs. Diligence from Coire to Tiefenkasten once a day (1862, 5 a. m.) in 4½ hrs. (5 fr.), see p. 376; from Tiefenkasten to Bergün one-horse post-carriage in correspondence with the diligence from Coire, after July 1st, in 3 hrs. (2 fr. 25 cent., one-horse carriage 8 fr.) From Bergün to Ponte (13⅛ M.) the road is very rough, and practicable for char-à-bancs only. Scenery beautiful, particularly where the landscape is enclosed in front by the Rothhorn and in the rear by the Albula; almost all the views are bounded by snow-peaks. The pass itself is a wild chaos of stones and rocks.

From Coire to (17⅝ M.) **Tiefenkasten** see p. 378. (Direct route from *Lenz* to *Bad Alveneu* see p. 378). Beyond Tiefenkasten the road ascends the r. bank of the *Albula*, and passes *Surava* (2773 ft.) and **Bad Alveneu**, the sulphurous springs of which are in great repute with the inhabitants of the Grisons (R. 1½ to 2 fr., B. 1, S. 1½, A. ½ fr., pension cheaper, proprietor Herr *Balzer;* char-à-banc to Bergün in 2 hrs., 5 fr.). On the opposite bank of the Albula, a picturesque cascade is formed by a stream which flows into that river. Between Bad Alveneu and (3 M.) **Filisur** (3260 ft.) (*J. P. Schmidt's* inn at the entrance of the village; *George Schmidt* in the centre) the road crosses the *Landwasser of Davos* (p. 372), and beyond Filisur the *Albula*, which it then skirts, traversing a picturesque rocky and wooded district. On a height above Filisur stand the ruins of the castle of *Greifenstein.* (2¼ M.) *Bellaluna* (3334 ft.), formerly an iron-foundry worked by Count Renard, a Silesian, until the year 1840, subsequently by Albert Escher of Zürich, but now in ruins.

Beyond the bridge the road ascends to (½ hr.) the ***Bergüner Stein**, a deep and narrow wooded ravine, on the E. side of which, at an elevation of 600 ft. above the Albula, there is carriage-road 800 paces long, and from 4 to 5 feet wide, constructed in 1696 by blasting the rock. The precipice occasionally overhangs the road, which is protected by a wall at the side. During the wars of 1799 and 1800 the Austrians and French transported their artillery through this ravine. The new and broad road, a triumph of engineering skill, was completed in 1860; it commences the ascent of the hill considerably before the old one, but in the "Stein" is not so elevated, which lessens the steepness of the incline. At one point the Albula is seen winding for ¾ M. along its almost subterraneous bed. At the extremity of the ravine a green *valley opens out,* surrounded on all sides by snow-clad mountains. *In this* valley lies the handsome Prot. Romansch vil-

lage of (½ hr.) **Bergün** (4275 ft.), Rom. *Bravuogn* (*inn kept by the Landammann *Cloetta;* charges somewhat high; *Poste*). The tower in the centre of the village serves as a prison.

The road now ascends, the slope being gentle for the first ½ hr., afterwards more rapid for 1 hr., passing a series of beautiful waterfalls; then a more gradual slope for another ½ hr. At the point where the ascent becomes more precipitous, the distance may be shortened by taking the path to the l., below the houses, which ascends in a straight direction. (½ hr.) Inn on the *Weissenstein* (6249 ft.) (accommodation for the night; excellent trout). A little lake abounding in fish formerly existed here, but in 1859 it burst its barriers, and its waters descended into the lower lake; turf and clay are now dug from its former bed. Beyond this the ascent is moderate; the remains of an ancient Roman road are passed, and the *Teufelsthal* entered, a valley strewn with fragments of rock brought down by avalanches. The entire tract between the Weissenstein and the (1 hr.) summit of the **Albula Pass** (7120 ft.) is of a desolate character, consisting chiefly of marshes and stony desert. "*Se Albula fosse cosi longa come Bernina non passerebbe ne gallo ne gallina*" (if the Albula Pass were as long as the Bernina, neither cock nor hen would be able to traverse it), is a popular saying amongst the inhabitants of Poschiavo (p. 394). The summits of the Albulastock rise on both sides; the S. peak consists of granite, the N. (the *Piz Uertsch*, 10,076 ft.) of limestone-rock.

Beyond the pass the road gradually descends, traversing a fir-forest, to

(2 hrs.) **Ponte** (5202 ft.), see p. 389.

90. From Coire to Samaden by the Julier.

(*Comp. Map p.* 380.)

17¼ hrs. Charming scenery the whole way. Diligence (3 places in the coupé, 6 in the interior, [14 fr. 70 cent.], 1 seat on the box, no conductor's seat, comp. Introduction IX.) once a day (1862, 5 a. m.) in 13 hrs. On arriving at Samaden, the same diligence proceeds almost immediately to Schuls in 5¼ hrs. (p. 389), returning at 4 a. m. from Schuls to Samaden in 6½ hrs. Correspondence at Silvaplana with the Maloja-diligence from Chiavenna; at 12¼ p. m. from Silvaplana to Coire in 9½ hrs. To secure a seat in the coupé from Samaden to Coire it is necessary to bespeak it at Zuz by means of the telegraph, an expedient not always successful, especially during the season of the baths of St. Moritz (p. 384).

From the Steinbock hotel at Coire (1819 ft.) the road winds upwards, commanding a variety of charming views of the town, the valley of the Rhine and the Calanda. (The windings of the road are avoided by a footpath which ascends the hill in a straight direction.) The Schanfigg, intersected by the deep channel of the Plessur, opens out to the E. High up,

along the N. side of this valley, runs the path mentioned at p. 372, to Davos. The road ascends, following the course of the *Rabinsa*, which flows into the Plessur far below, near an extensive and recently erected manufactory; it then passes *Malix* (mineral spring) and the ruins of the castle of *Strassberg*, situated on the slope of a mountain of that name, on the summit of which stands the boundary-stone of the three Leagues (comp. p. 335).

6⅜ M. **Churwalden** (3731 ft.) (**Kreuz;* **Krone*), picturesquely situated in a narrow valley, is frequented in summer by invalids for the whey-cure; it possesses an ancient church, and the convent of *Aschera*, now employed as Rom. Cath. parsonage-house.

Parpan (4633 ft.) (Löwe), 2¼ M. higher, is a picturesque Alpine village in an exposed situation. The family-residence of the *Buol* family contains a number of family-portraits of different periods.

The **Stilser** or **Stetzer Horn** has of late years become a favourite point of view. It is the highest point of the mountain-ridge which separates the valley of Churwalden from the Domleschg (R. 96), and may be ascended from Parpan in 3½ hrs. A guide will be found useful, though not absolutely indispensable. From the Löwe the traveller descends the road about 100 paces, and ascends to the l. near the second house by the course of the stream, the r. bank of which must be followed till (½ hr.) just below a solitary chalet; then by the little bridge to the l. bank, near which (not too much to the r.) the path leads to the chalets of Stils (½ hr.), where milk may be obtained. Then an oblique ascent of ½ hr. towards the l., crossing the S. ridge; again an ascent towards the r. of ¾ hr., over the W. ridge to the W. or Domleschg side, along which the path ascends to the r. to the summit. The descent into the Valley of the Rhine on the Domleschg side (to Thusis) is steeper and more arduous.

The summit of the pass (4775 ft.) is soon reached; retrospective view of the Calanda. The view in front is also very fine, embracing the mountains between Oberhalbstein and the *Val Nandro*, to the r. the mountains above the Schynpass (p. 374), to the l. the beautiful *Lenzer Horn* (8951 ft.), adjoining which, farther down, is the *Piz St. Michel* (9731 ft.). The road then passes several small lakes and the more considerable *Lake of Vatz*, surrounded by forest; it then intersects the *Lenzer Heide* (Rom. *Planeira*), a stony heath, covered with fir-trees and brushwood, dreaded in winter on account of the violent snow-storms which commonly occur here. (To the r., among the firs, stands the gibbet of Obervatz, an object of terror it is to be hoped to evil-doers, but very repulsive to the traveller. Pedestrians proceeding to the Schynpass quit the road here and turn to the r.).

Lenz (4063 ft.), Rom. *Lensch* (**Krone*, post-office, good and reasonable), a Rom. Cath. parochial village, 9 M. from *Churwalden*, considered of great importance as a military position before the construction of the Splügen route. The

Duc de Rohan in 1635 (comp. p. 222), and Lecourbe in 1799 took up a position here against the Austrians. (Extremely interesting excursion by the *Schynpass* to *Thusis* see p. 374.)

Direct route from Lenz to Bad Alveneu and Bergün (comp. p. 375). The traveller quits the road ¼ M. from Lenz and turns to the l. to (40 min.) *Brienz* (p. 373); here the path turns to the l. before the fountain in the middle of the village, then, beyond the village, descends to the r. (the path in a straight direction leads to the village of Alveneu, p. 373) in 25 min. to the high-road above *Surava*. Thence to *Bad Alveneu* and *Bergün* see p. 375.

The road now winds downwards to the (3 M.) *Albula*, commanding a fine view the whole way of the Oberhalbstein, and, lower down, of the Heinzenberg, rising above the Schyn Pass to the W.; in the foreground is the village of *Alvaschein* on an eminence, and the ridge of the Schyn Pass with the chapel (p. 374); below, to the E. of Tiefenkasten, is the confluence of the Albula and the Oberhalbstein arm of the Rhine. Near the farm-house of *Vazerol*, on the r. of the road, the three Leagues of Upper Rhætia took the oath of eternal union in the year 1471. In descending as well as in ascending from Tiefenkasten, pedestrians can effect a considerable saving. Near

11¼ M. **Tiefenkasten**, Rom. *Chastè* (*Kreuz* or *Post*), the road crosses the *Albula* (2617 ft.). The village is picturesquely situated in a valley, the church (2737 ft.) on an eminence; portal ornamented with a variety of paintings. (One-horse diligence to *Bergün* by *Bad Alveneu* see p. 375.)

Again a rapid ascent, then along the brink of the *Stein* (3288 ft.), a bold precipice of limestone rock. Far below flows the *Oberhalbstein Rhine*. (In the Romansch language the word *Rhein* means a flowing stream; *Oberhalbstein*, Rom. *sur Seissa*, *supra saxum*, above the rock.) After 1½ hr. the *Oberhalbsteiner Thal*, a wide and populous green valley, about 6 M. in length, is entered; it consists in part of a series of basins connected by narrow ravines. On the road are the villages of *Burvein* (3660 ft.), *Conters* (Kreuz; Taube), *Schweiningen* (*Savognin*), *Tinzen* (*Tinizun*, 3968 ft.; Krone; Stern), above which the Oberhalbstein Rhine forms several small waterfalls of great beauty; on the wide slopes to the W. are also several villages: *Salūx* (above which is the isolated chapel of *Zitail*, a favourite place of pious resort), *Präsānz*, *Reāms*, with a handsome castle of the same name (now used as a prison) below it, etc. The road (constructed from 1837 to 1840) traverses several remarkable valleys of a rounded form, formed probably by inundations; in some parts is bears a faint resemblance to the Via *Mala (R. 96)*. The inhabitants are of Romansch origin; their religion Rom. Cath.; in the lower part of the valley, however, German is commonly spoken.

Beyond Tinzen the road again ascends through a rocky defile with several beautiful cascades, and attains a second terrace of the valley, near the poverty-stricken village of *Roffna.* This terrace consisting of low, alluvial meadow-land is intersected by the road in a direct line, and another magnificent gorge is entered, at the upper extremity of which the traveller is struck by the unexpected and picturesque appearance of

11⅝ M. **Molins** (4537 ft.), Germ. *Mühlen* (**Löwe*, R. 2, L. ½, B. 1 fr.; the diligence stops here for dinner, 2½ fr.; the number of passengers is telegraphed beforehand, the inn being also the telegr. stat.). The portion of the road from Molins to Stalla is replete with interest for the pedestrian; it skirts the Oberhalbstein Rhine and presents a succession of rocky landscapes.

On a beautiful wooded eminence, in the middle of the valley, between the road and the Rhine, stands the square watch-tower of the castle of *Splüdatsch* in tolerable preservation; the view afforded by the summit repays the ascent. Near (3 M.) *Marmorera* (*Marmels,* 4993 ft.), in a verdant valley, rises the picturesque ruined castle of the same name, situated on an eminence, in a rocky cavity halfway up the hill-side. The next villages are *Stalvedro* (5267 ft.), and *Stalla* (5480 ft., *stabulum*) (Inn and Post-office) or *Bivio* (*Bivium,* double-way, so named because the road over the Julier and the bridle-path over the Septimer here unite). This insignificant village possesses two churches, a Rom. Cath., and a Prot.; it is surrounded on all sides by lofty mountains, and so barren is the soil of the bleak valley that even potatoes seldom attain maturity.

The bridle-path over the **Septimer** (guide superfluous; to the summit 2½, descent 2 hrs.), one of the oldest Alpine routes, traversed in ancient times by Roman and German emperors with their armies, is now little frequented. It diverges, at the S. end of the village, from the road to the r., running for some distance parallel with the latter; near (1 hr.) a group of houses the brook is crossed, some occasionally marshy meadows traversed to the r., and after a moderate ascent the summit (7114 ft.) of the pass is attained (2½ hrs. from Stalla). An eminence to the l., above the latter, indicated by two stones, commands a magnificent prospect of the rugged, snow mountains, of *Piz della Margna* (9716 ft.), *Piz Fora, Monte d'Oro* (9894 ft.) and *Piz Muretto.* The path on the summit is for a short distance level, passing a dilapidated house; it then descends rapidly, principally by the old paved military road, towards the l., the latter portion stony and precipitous, to (2 hrs. from the pass) Casaccia or Casätsch, the highest village in the Bergeller Thal, which possesses two good inns.

The road, completed in 1827, now turns towards the E. and ascends by innumerable windings the stony and desolate slopes of the **Julier** (*Giulio*). The summit of the pass (7040 ft.) may be reached on foot in 1½ hr., by avoiding the windings; a carriage takes 2 hrs., descent barely 1 hr. Near the summit *is an inn* ("Berghaus"), from the roof of which icicles not *unfrequently* hang up to the early part of summer. From the

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M. **Silvaplana** (5587 ft.) see p. 38
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e Val Bregaglia, see R. 98). From
½ M. **Samāden** (5362 ft.) see p. 38

The Upper Engadine from
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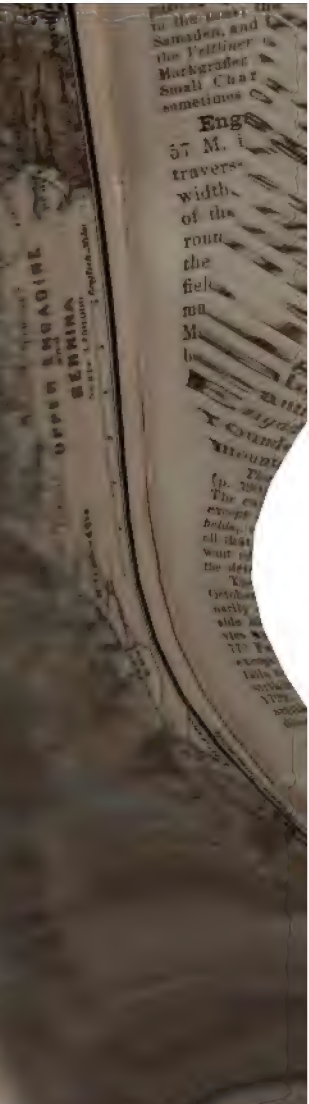
Piz Languard.

rom Maloja to Sils 4½ M., Sils to Silvaplana
M., St. Moritz to Samaden 3 M., St.



Stutz 4½ M. Much improvement has been effected
to be recommended are at Silva Plana, St. Moritz,
The most common wine in the Engadine district is
(p. 395), half bottle 70—90 cent.; Italian wines and
be had at moderate prices: beer generally good. —
may be hired in most of the larger villages, and
of a better description.

-Gudina, upper valley of the Inn), a valley extending from the S. W. to the N. E., is Inn and is seldom more than 1½ M. in plains, elevated 5531 ft. above the level ls, and 3137 ft. near Martinsbruck, are sur- tiest mountains of the Grisons: to the N.W. to the S. E. the Bernina chain, the snow- of which are among the most extensive and itzerland. The *Upper Engadine* between the den, with its numerous lakes, is the most he district; beyond Samaden, in the *Lower* valley covered with meadows and sur- lothed with pine forests) the beauty of the ries the otherwise monotonous landscape.

he Upper Engadine between Sils (p. 382) and Puntota nt, resembling that of the N. of Sweden or Finland. is unknown, and tillage generally very uncommon. tresina, where a few small gardens, miserable potato oats, and in very favourable seasons a little rye, is of the traveller. In consequence of the almost entire for the cattle is composed in winter of long grass or ine trees.

is so dry, that articles of food may be preserved from n St. Moritz and Soglio (R. 108), and so extraordi the weather is warm, that objects at a very consider- to the eye. The sky in the intensity of its blue n climes. The temperature rises in summer to 66— this was the mean temp. during five weeks in 1861, after storms). In winter the thermometer frequently "Nine months winter and three months cold" is the unt the natives give of their climate. On May 4th, s frozen over and afforded a passage to the French rt in until the month of June in the Upper Enga- nd snow are not at all uncommon in August.

rity of the mountains of this narrow valley is the exists there. The songs of birds and the rustling of heard. At first sight the bottom of the valley re- ib which the eye in vain searches for a tree. The t is seldom in the hands of the inhabitants, being masque shepherds (p. 380), or to speculators who Tyrol or Veltlin to collect the hay. During the hay- labourers repair to the valley; it is regarded as a participate. — The barriers on the bridges are only ating the flocks from straying, but pedestrians may

the mountains of the Upper Engadine are mostly d beautiful specimens of the *Arve* or Alpine cedar lmost unknown in the rest of Switzerland. Its wood colour and almost proof against decay, very fine in fragrant; it is much used and esteemed for cabinet to 40) of their cones are inclosed in a very hard

end of October to the end of May the route is usually traversed by sledges, although the Julier is the Alpine pass which is soonest clear of snow and least subject to avalanches. The Emperor Frederick II., grandson of Barbarossa, crossed the Julier in 1212 to encounter his rival, Otho IV., in Germany. All the other passes were held by the enemies of the young descendant of the Hohenstaufen, then in his eighteenth year.

On the summit of the pass are two round pillars of mica-slate, 4½ ft. in height, without inscription, conjectured to be mile-stones, erected in the time of Augustus, who constructed a military road from *Clavenna* (Chiavenna) to the *Curia Rhætorum* (Coire) over the Maloja and the Julier (p. 382). Others maintain they are of Celtic origin, being the remains of an altar dedicated to Jul, the god of the sun. Some Roman coins were found in their vicinity in 1854. On the ridge of the pass near these pillars, to the r., is a small clear lake, which contains fish, notwithstanding its altitude.

In summer large flocks of Bergamasque sheep are usually met with on the slopes and heights of the Julier, as on all the S. mountains of the Grisons. The shepherds (*pastori*) in charge of them come mostly from the Seriana-Thal, the Brembana-Thal and the Tessin; they are a rough, free-spoken race, but thoroughly trustworthy; their personal appearance is sufficiently remarkable; they wear long curling locks, mantles of brown or white wool, and peaked Calabrian hats of a brown colour. Their food consists solely of a mess of maize-flour and water (*polenta*), and a little cheese. They arrive in June with their flocks in a miserably lean condition, in consequence of their long journey, and leave again at the end of August, by which time their sheep present a vastly improved appearance, and are covered with long wool, which is readily purchased by the manufacturers of Bergāmo. It is estimated that during the summer 40,000 sheep are brought to graze in this manner; the proprietors pay 1 fr. per head for the right of pasture. The luckless traveller whose carriage encounters these immense flocks on their return to the lowlands in the narrow roads of the Engadine has no resource but to wait, sometimes for hours, until the whole number have passed.

On the E. slope of the Julier, 1 M. below the summit, lies the little *Julier-Alp*, on which are two chalets. The road runs continually between lofty precipices. On approaching Silvaplana and the lake, a magnificent view is obtained of the fields of snow and ice on the Bernina (p. 386). The diligence accomplishes the descent to Silvaplana in less than 1 hr.

15 M. **Silvaplana** (5587 ft.) see p. 383. (Excursion to the *Maloja* [2½ hrs., one-horse carriage 6 fr.], magnificent view of the Val Bregaglia, see R. 98). From Silvaplana to

7½ M. **Samāden** (5362 ft.) see p. 385.

91. The Upper Engadine from the Maloja to Samaden. Pontresina and its neighbourhood. Piz Languard.

From **Maloja** *to* Sils 4½ M., Sils to Silvaplana 3 M., Silvaplana to St. **Moritz** 4½ M., St. Moritz to Samaden 3 M., St. Moritz to Pontresina.

UPPER ENGADINE
and
BERNINA
Scale 1:250 000
English Miles
St. Moritz
Pontresina
Samaden
Sils
Casaccia
Mt. Cotschen
N
S
P. Bernina
P. Morteratsch
P. Tschierva
P. Corvatsch
Mt. Tremoggia
la Sella
P. Roseg
P. Zuppò
Pz. di Palü
Mt. Cambrena
Vadret da Morteratsch
Vadret da Roseg
Languard
Silser See
Val da Camp
Piz d'Err
Piz Julier

passing by the Lake of Statz 4½ M. Much improvement has been effected in the inns; those most to be recommended are at Silva Plana, St. Moritz, Samaden, and Pontresina. The most common wine in the Engadine district is the *Veltliner* or *Valteline* (p. 395), half bottle 70—90 cent.; Italian wines and Markgräfler may also be had at moderate prices; beer generally good. — Small Chars-à-banc may be hired in most of the larger villages, and sometimes conveyances of a better description.

Engadine (*Oeni-Gadina*, upper valley of the Inn), a valley 57 M. in length, extending from the S. W. to the N. E., is traversed by the Inn and is seldom more than 1½ M. in width. Its verdant plains, elevated 5531 ft. above the level of the sea near Sils, and 3137 ft. near Martinsbruck, are surrounded by the loftiest mountains of the Grisons: to the N.W. the Engadine Alps, to the S. E. the Bernina chain, the snowfields and glaciers of which are among the most extensive and magnificent in Switzerland. The *Upper Engadine* between the Maloja and Samaden, with its numerous lakes, is the most beautiful part of the district; beyond Samaden, in the *Lower Engadine* (a broad valley covered with meadows and surrounded by hills clothed with pine forests) the beauty of the mountains alone varies the otherwise monotonous landscape.

The climate of the Upper Engadine between Sils (p. 382) and Puntota (p. 390) is very inclement, resembling that of the N. of Sweden or Finland. The cultivation of corn is unknown, and tillage generally very uncommon, except at Maria and Pontresina, where a few small gardens, miserable potato fields, a few patches of oats, and in very favourable seasons a little rye, is all that greets the eye of the traveller. In consequence of the almost entire want of straw, the litter for the cattle is composed in winter of long grass or the dried branches of pine trees.

The atmosphere is so dry, that articles of food may be preserved from October to May between St. Moritz and Soglio (R. 108), and so extraordinarily clear, even when the weather is warm, that objects at a very considerable distance are visible to the eye. The sky in the intensity of its blue vies with that of southern climes. The temperature rises in summer to 66—77° Fahr. in the shade (this was the mean temp. during five weeks in 1861, except at short intervals after storms). In winter the thermometer frequently falls to 30° below zero. "Nine months winter and three months cold" is the striking and laconic account the natives give of their climate. On May 4th, 1799, the Lake of Sils was frozen over and afforded a passage to the French artillery; thaws seldom set in until the month of June in the Upper Engadine, and white frosts and snow are not at all uncommon in August.

One striking peculiarity of the mountains of this narrow valley is the perfect silence which exists there. The songs of birds and the rustling of leaves are scarcely ever heard. At first sight the bottom of the valley resembles a vast meadow, in which the eye in vain searches for a tree. The pasturage is excellent, but is seldom in the hands of the inhabitants, being let by them to the Bergamasque shepherds (p. 380), or to speculators who engage reapers from the Tyrol or Veltlin to collect the hay. During the hay-harvest nearly 1000 day-labourers repair to the valley; it is regarded as a fête in which all classes participate. — The barriers on the bridges are only for the purpose of preventing the flocks from straying, but pedestrians may cross them at any time.

The lower sides of the mountains of the Upper Engadine are mostly covered with larches and beautiful specimens of the *Arve* or Alpine cedar (*Pinus cembra*), a tree almost unknown in the rest of Switzerland. Its wood *is very light, white in* colour and almost proof against decay, very fine in *the grain and extremely* fragrant; it is much used and esteemed for cabinet *work. The kernels* (30 to 40) of their cones are inclosed in a very hard

triangular shell, and have an agreeable flavour, not unlike the pine-apple. The Arve is the only tall tree that is to be seen at an elevation of 7000 ft.; it prefers open and damp situations and does not flourish in the plains; in Siberia it attains a height of 120 ft.

The inhabitants of the Engadine usually leave their native country in their youth and migrate to all parts of Europe. As sugar-bakers, confectioners, coffee-house keepers and manufacturers of liqueurs and chocolate, they seem to have a *specialité*, as every-day experience teaches us, and in which avocations they frequently amass considerable fortunes; they then return to their native valleys to pass their remaining days. To this class belong the picturesque habitations with their small (to exclude the cold) windows and gilded lattices, so common in all parts of the country. These abodes are most comfortably furnished, whilst their owners are generally well-educated and respectable men, who have acquired in their cosmopolitan pursuits a knowledge of most of the continental languages, sometimes to the partial forgetfulness of their native "Ladin" (comp. p. 335).

The native of Engadine is sober, industrious, frugal and intelligent, learning with facility all the kindred dialects of his native tongue. Poverty is rare, though there is not that eager pursuit of wealth so common to the age.

All the inhabitants, with few exceptions, belong to the reformed faith; the clergy are held in high esteem but their stipends are scanty, seldom exceeding 1000 fr.; they occupy their cures for a limited number of years only, as appointments for life are here unknown. Sermons are usually delivered in the Romansch dialect, German being occasionally employed. The government of this valley is a pure democracy. "Next to God and the sun, the poorest inhabitant is the chief magistrate", says an old Engadine proverb; nevertheless certain noble families, such as the Planta (p. 385), have for centuries enjoyed a considerable influence, which is far from extinguished in the present day.

The elevated plateau of **Maloja,** Ital. *Maloggia,* Roman. *Melögia* (5593 ft.), forms the boundary between the valleys of Bergell and Engadine. Near the upper inn (the best) a footpath leads to the S. over the *Muretto* (7871 ft.) into the valley of *Malenco* (which forms part of the *Valteline*) over glaciers and rocks. The road soon reaches the banks of the *Inn* not far from its source, here called *Acqua d'Oen,* flowing towards the Lake of Sils (Rom. *Lej da Segl,* Ital. *Lago di Seglio*) 4½ M. distant. It has recently been ascertained that the Inn rises in the *Vadret da Fedoz,* which extends between the two summits of the Bernina, the *Monte d'Oro* (9894 ft.) and the *Piz Güz* (10373 ft.), and flows into the Lake of Sils near the Village of *Isola (Islas)* on the S. bank, after traversing the *Val Fedoz.* The lake abounds in trout, and is frozen so hard from the end of September until May that loaded carts can cross it; at its E. extremity on the r. stands

Sils (5531 ft.), Rom. *Segl,* in a very bleak district.

A beautiful excursion may be taken from Sils through (¼ hr.) *Maria* (*Heinz) to the (2½ hrs.) **Fex Glacier** (*Vadret da Fex*). Before reaching the bridge over the Fex (*Ova Granda,* great water), beyond Maria, the path follows the r. bank of the brook and soon enters the forest of Laret. Beautiful retrospective view. The path, which cannot be missed, leads past some houses (*Vajüa, Vals* and *Muot*) and a chapel, in 1½ hr. to *Curtins,* the most elevated spot in the valley. It then crosses some meadows towards a large barn, near which the path to be followed branches off towards the bridge over the brook, which is crossed lower down near the last deserted chalet; the path then ascends by the stream as far as the end of some meadows enclosed by walls, which must be traversed in a straight direction, until the traces of an old

paved pathway are reached. This leads to the summit of *Muot Selvas* (wooded hill), to the S. of which a full *view of the glacier can be enjoyed. Looking back, the valley of Fex is overlooked; in the backgroundare the rugged sides of*Piz Lagref* and *Piz Pulaschin* (9281 ft.). At the farthest extremity of Muot Selvas is a small Bergamasque hut, from which a footpath leads to the verge of the glacier, here presenting a most imposing appearance. In warm weather blocks of ice frequently become detached,—a not unfrequent source of danger; they closely resemble the fragments of rock lying strewed around in the neighbourhood. A very difficult pass leads from Curtins in the valley of Fex to the glacier of Roseg, passing between the *Capütschin* (10436 ft.) and the *Piz Corvatsch* (10645 ft.); then by the valley of Roseg to Pontresina (p. 386).

Those who do not wish to approach the brink of the glacier, need not proceed beyond the Chapel at Fex (¾ hr.), and may return by the gorge where a view of the beautiful waterfall is obtained.

The peninsula (*Chasté* = castle), which projects into the lake of Sils, bears traces of the walls of an ancient castle.

The road soon gains the W. bank of the *Lake of Silvaplana* which it skirts, and reaches

Silvaplana (5587 ft.) (**Kreuz*, also the post-office; one-horse carriages may be hired), where it is joined by the road over the Julier (p. 379). This village is prettily situated in the midst of green meadows, on the alluvial deposits of the *Montaraskerbach* which descends from the Julier. These deposits extend into the lake and divide it into two parts, the lower of which is connected by a canal with the little *Lake of Campfêr*, drained by the Inn (here called *Sela*), which does not assume its proper name (Inn, En) until beyond the lake of St. Moritz.

From Silvaplana to Pontresina by the baths of St. Moritz (p. 384). The picturesque footpath, diverging to the r. from the road, skirts the lower extremity of the Lake of Campfêr (see above), traverses some meadows, crosses the Inn, and skirts the r. bank of the river as far as the bath house of St. Moritz; the farm (*Acla*) (good refreshments) is next passed and the Lake of Statz, beyond which the two direction-posts must be carefully consulted (comp. p. 385).

From Silvaplana to Pontresina over the Surlej Alp (*Fuorcia da Surlej*) (guide 8 fr., Pierre Morell is obliging and unassuming) an excursion much to be recommended of 7 or 8 hrs. The narrow part of the lake near Silvaplana is crossed by a bridge 80 ft. long, which leads to the little village of *Surlej*, with a mineral spring. This village, formerly of some importance, is now almost deserted from the devastations occasioned by inundations; such a calamity in 1793 destroyed many houses and the church, and covered the meadows with rubbish. The path to the Baths of St. Moritz (3 M.) (p. 384) which diverges to the l. before Surlej is reached, must be avoided. Beyond the village, the brook must not be crossed, but the path to the r. ascended into the forest; (1 hr.) chalet, beyond which it turns to the l. over a meadow, in the direction of the *Piz Corvatsch* (10655 ft.), the ascent of which may be made from *Alp Ota;* guide (*Colani* among others) necessary on account of the glaciers. After 15 min. the ridge to the l. must be surmounted, in the direction of a large black rock, which may even be distinguished from Silvaplana and serves as an excellent landmark. From this point the path inclines to the l., and soon reaches the summit (3½ hrs. from Silvaplana) of the pass (*Fuorcia*), near the glacier which descends from the Piz Corvatsch. The magnificent *Roseg* (pron. Rosédge) *Glacier* now becomes visible; the path then descends to the l. over some meadows, passing several chalets, near the third of which the path improves, and in 2 hrs. crosses the Roseg at the bottom of the valley, and follows the course of the stream to (2½ hrs.)

Pontresina (p. 386). Path from the Roseg Glacier to the *Valley of Fex*, very difficult, see p. 382.

The road from Silvaplana follows the W. bank of the Lake of Campfèr (see p. 383). Between (1½ M.) *Campfèr* and Cresta (p. 385) to the S. E. above the valley, is visible the apparently inaccessible Piz Languard (p. 387), a sharp, pointed mountain, sloping towards the N. with its little glacier on the N. side. Beyond Campfèr, are seen, on the r. bank of the Inn, quite in the background, the Baths of St. Moritz (see below) to which a footpath leads, crossing the river, and quitting the road near the Lake of Campfèr. Before St. Moritz is reached, the road skirts the lofty W. bank of the Lake of the same name.

St. Moritz (5710 ft.), Rom. *San Murezzan* (**Hôtel Culm*, formerly Pension Faller, at the N. end of the place, the largest hotel in the Engadine, view from the balcony over the lake and environs, R. 2 to 3, B. 1, D. 2½, A. ½, pension 5 to 7 fr.; *Kreuz* by *Jos. Deuz* and Pension *Bavier* unpretending; Café *Wettstein*, also Pension; plain but good accommodation may be obtained at the schoolmaster's house; *Gartmann-Andreossi*), is situated to the N. above the *Lake of St. Moritz* (which abounds in trout). On the r. bank of the Inn, 25 min. S. of the village, in a meadow (5445 ft.) are the

Mineral Springs of St. Moritz (Physician Dr. *Brügger*; Pension 5 fr. for patients, R. 2 fr. and upwards, B. 1 fr., D. exc. W., at 12½, 2½ fr., A. 1 fr.; travellers are also received), a powerful chalybeate, strongly impregnated with carbonic acid and alkaline salts, pronounced the first of its kind in Europe by Paracelsus (p. 351) in 1539, efficacious in scrofulous affections, chlorosis, complaints of the stomach etc., and resorted to by large and yearly increasing numbers, especially of Swiss and Italians (upwards of 500 patients annually). If possible a room should be ordered beforehand. The large *Curhaus* opened in 1856, and erected over the springs, contains about 100 apartments (84 for bathers) and affords every comfort (even a telegr. stat.); it wants, however, a covered promenade and amusements for bad weather. The bathing establishment contains 44 wooden baths (very refreshing, 1½ fr. the bath); the water is heated by steam, and there is also an apparatus for inhaling the gas. The season lasts from the 1st of July to the middle of September. Patients will find warm clothing an absolute necessity, for snow not unfrequently falls in August. The usual promenade is through *the forest to the* (¾ hr.) *Johannisberg*, which commands *a beautiful view* over the upper lakes; another is to the *farm* (*restaurant*, see pp. 383, 385) near the lake. — One-

horse carriages (for 2 pers.) to go and return (single journey cheaper) to Maloja and St. Maria 10, Samaden 5, Pontresina 7, Bernina 15 fr.; driver's fee 1 fr.

. The ***Piz Nair** (9420 ft.), an easy ascent of 3 hrs. from St. Moritz. The path turns to the l. by the Hôtel Badrutt (donkeys may be hired here) and ascends by the *Alp Giop*.

A beautiful excursion of 6 or 7 hours from St. Moritz over the *Alp Giop*, through the S. portion of the *Suvretta Valley*, to the little lake (7876 ft.) lying between it and the N. *Suvretta Valley;* after passing through the latter and the *Valley of Bevers*, to the village of the same name (p. 389), St. Moritz may be regained by carriage.

From St. Moritz (in 2 hrs.) over the *Alpe Laret* to *Celerina* (see below) is a beautiful walk with a lovely view down the valley.

An *Excursion on the Bernina road (p. 393) as far as Lago Nero (dinner should be ordered at the Bernina Inn in passing), and visit to the Glacier de Morteratsch (p. 388) on the way back, occupies 10 hrs. (Carriage see above). The *Palü Glacier (p. 394) may also be visited from Lago Nero, but there would then be no time to see the Morteratsch Glacier. A good path leads from the Curhaus along the S. bank of the lake by the farm (*Acla*) (refreshments) and the *Lake of Stats* in 1¼ hr. to *Pontresina*. From here to Lago Nero see pp. 388, 393.

Below St. Moritz (¾ M.) the Inn forms a little cascade as it issues from the lake. At a winding of the road, in the forest of larches, as soon as the hill is turned, a splendid panorama opens to the view over the valley of the Inn, extending in a straight line as far as Zernetz (p. 390), situated at the S. W. foot of a mountain which seems to close the valley in this direction. Downwards the view stretches away to Zuz. The two villages of *Cresta* and *Celerina*, Rom. *Schlarigna* (*Kreuz*, good and moderate), are separated only by a brook. (The road from Celerina to Pontresina [3 M.] passes to the r. near the half-ruined church of *St. Gian*, it then turns to the l. and crosses the bridge over the Flatzbach.) Near Samaden the *Flatzbach* or *Berninabach*, which descends from the Bernina, falls into the *Inn*.

Samāden (5362 ft.), Rom. *Samēdan* (*Sommo d'Oen, Summum Oeni*), (**Hôtel Bernina*, at the N. extremity of the town, also a Café, view of the highest point of the Bernina, R. 1 to 1½, B. 1, D. 2½ fr.; **Krone;* good refreshments may be obtained at the house of the apothecary *Bernhard* who manufactures an excellent liqueur extracted from the *Iva* or *Achillaea Moschata;* telegr. station at the post-office), chief town of the Upper Engadine; its 522 prosperous inhabitants occupy picturesque bow-windowed houses, with smart green jalousies, and wainscoted with the wood of the *Arve* or Alpine cedar. Samaden is also the wealthiest spot in the district, and boasts of a banker (*Tosio*, who has also a house in Trieste), who is in direct correspondence with the principal commercial towns of Europe.

The handsomest house in Samaden is the residence of the *Planta family*, a name intimately connected with the histor-

of the country for nearly 1000 years. The bear's paw *(planta)* which figures in the family escutcheon is often met with in the Engadine. The old church of *St. Peter*, 1 M. N. W. of the village, is paved with the gravestones of the Planta, Salis, Juvalta and other families. One of the most modern of these stones, to the r. on the churchyard wall, bears this inscription: *Quia ais sepulieu il Sig. Landamma Rudolf de Planta (d. 1840), pisserus et amô bap da famiglia, amih fidel, hom activ et bain intenzionô per il public.* (Here lies the Landammann Rudolph de Planta, a good and beloved father, a faithful friend, an active and patriotic citizen).

Beautiful view from the summit of the **Muottas** (7759 ft.) or **Mittelberg**, situated opp. to Samaden to the E., which may be ascended in 2½ hrs. The summit overlooks a part of the glaciers of the Bernina, the green Upper-Engadine with its lakes, as far as Maloja, but downwards only as far as Ponte.

Piz Ot (10,001 ft.) is frequently ascended (4—5 hrs.) from St. Moritz or Samaden, even by ladies, as the path has recently been made more accessible. Guide necessary. View similar to that from the Piz Languard (p. 387).

The road to (4½ M.) *Pontresina* (high-road over the Bernina, see R. 93) crosses the *Inn* near Samaden, then traverses the bottom of the valley, and ascends gradually by the bank of the *Berninabach* or *Flatzbach*. On the r. is seen at the extremity of the *Valley of Roseg* which opens in the vicinity near Pontresina, the magnificent *Roseg Glacier* (p. 383) which may be reached in 3 hrs. from Pontresina by a good path. In the distance appears the *Piz Roseg* (12,092 ft.), and on the E. its nearest and loftiest neighbour, the *Piz Bernina* (see below).

The **Bernina Chain**, a group of mountains almost as imposing as that of Monte Rosa, separates the Upper-Engadine and Bergell (p. 381) from the Valteline (p. 395). Its highest peak is the *Piz Bernina* (12,485 ft.) or *Monte Rosso di Scerscen* (?), ascended in 1850, 1858 and 1861. To the E. of this mountain, the *Piz di Palü* (12,044 ft.), especially remarkable for the beauty of its outline and the transparency of its glaciers, becomes visible at Pontresina. Although the glaciers and snows of this group occupy an area of upwards of 300 sq. M., it was but little known until a recent period.

Pontresina (5566 ft.) (**Krone*, also post-office, from the dining-room beautiful view of the Roseg glacier; good beer; **Weisses Kreuz*, hostess attentive and obliging; both these houses are good and moderate; one-horse carriages may be hired), a considerable village of 269 inhab., divided into *Upper* and *Lower Pontresina*, almost contiguous. (One hardly expects to find at this elevation [25 ft. higher than the Rigikulm] such a varied and beautiful collection of flowers as may be *seen in the gardens* of many of the inhabitants). Pontresina, *like Grindelwald*, Chamouny and Zermatt, forms excellent *headquarters for* excursions on the glaciers, and affords good

and trustworthy guides: *Jean Colani*, one of the most experienced, is an excellent botanist, and sells collections of the Alpine flora of the Engadine, 5 to 8 fr.; his three brothers-in-law *Pierre*, *Jenni*, *Barth. Walther* and *Abrah. Ambühl* may also be confidently recommended; the schoolmaster *Enderlin*, landlord of the Weisse Kreuz, also acts as guide to his guests.

Mr. *Joh. Saraz* a very successful chamois hunter, who resides opposite to the church, possesses a small collection of stuffed animals, mostly the spoil of his own gun, to which strangers are readily admitted.

Few of the excursions in the neighbourhood of Pontresina can be undertaken without a guide, the glaciers never; so that a brief enumeration of them will suffice: *Roseg glacier* as far as the *Alp Ota* (guide 5 fr., horse 7 fr.), *Mortel* or *Tschierva* (guide 7 fr.), *Agaglionis* (8 fr.); *Piz Surlej* (7 fr.), *Piz Rosatch* (7 fr.), *Piz Chalchagn* (6 fr.); *Val da Fain* (Hay-valley) to *la Platta* (4½ fr.), as far as *la Pischa* or *la Stretta* (6 fr.); *Piz Alv* (7 fr.), *Piz Lagalp* (7 fr.); as far as the *Glacier of Morteratsch* (4 fr.), over the glacier (6 fr.), as far as *Boval* (7 fr.); over the *Diavolezza* (10 fr.); to the *Palü Glacier* (7 fr.), to the Gallery (9 fr.), to *Cavaglia* (9 fr.). The following excursions denoted by † should only be attempted by experienced mountaineers, as they are not unattended with danger: † *Piz Tschierva* (15 fr.), † *Piz Chapütschin* (15 fr.), † *Piz Corvatsch* (12 fr.), †† *Piz Morteratsch* (20 fr.), †† over the *Fuorcla* or *Fex* (12 fr.). The guides receive no fees beyond the charges mentioned above, and pay their own expenses, but in dangerous excursions on the glaciers of more than one day 10 fr. additional are given them and their food.

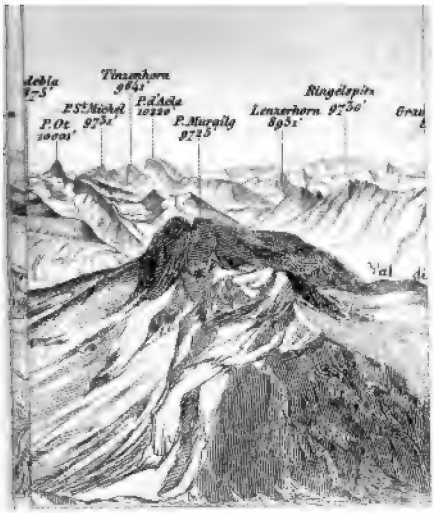
The summit of the ***Piz Languard** (10,054 ft., 4488 ft. above Pontresina) (*lungo guarda* = extensive view) is the excursion held in the greatest estimation and is frequently undertaken by ladies, but should not be attempted without a guide (7 fr.; horse to the foot of the Languard-cone, see below, 7 fr.). This is the sharp and apparently inaccessible pyramid which rises to the E. of Pontresina (not visible from the village), immediately opposite to the Bernina. — One third of the ascent resembles that from Arth to Unteres Dächli (Rigi, p. 76); the somewhat steep path winds upwards through forests of larch and "Alpine cedars" as far as the chalet of the Bergamasque shepherds. The next portion of the way is more level, and traverses meadows, ascending the desolate valley of Languard as far as the S. base of the Languard cone; as far as this the journey may be performed on horseback (see above) but in this case a person must be engaged at Pontresina to take the horse back). The latter portion of the ascent is very fatiguing; immense blocks of granite must be scaled, especially towards the end; there are, however, faint indications of a footpath to the very summit, to attain which a steady head is required; in June and the beginning of July, before the snow has disappeared, or *even later should* there have been a recent fall, the last part *of the ascent is* scarcely free from danger. The traveller is

recommended to start from Pontresina as early as possible, for about 9 a. m. the mountains are generally enveloped in clouds, and in the early morning the path to the foot of the Cone is in the shade.

About ¼ hr. from the summit, the Leipzig artist Georgy erected a stone hut with the intention of painting a panorama, which however was never completed. The space on the summit is very limited, and will not accommodate more than 24 persons.

Upright blocks of stone afford some slight shelter from wind and rain. The extensive panorama (comp. indicator) from the summit comprices numerous snow-clad mountains and glaciers; to the S. W. as far as Monte Rosa, to the N. W. the Tödi, to the S. E. the Adamello, to the N. E. the Zugspitz, the whole resembling a gigantic relief-map. With the exception of Campfèr, St. Moritz with its lake, and Cresta, there are no signs of human abodes, or even habitable localities. The most conspicuous mountains are: to the E. Oetzthaler Ferner and Ortlerspitz; S. E. Adamello; S., in the immediate vicinity, the imposing Bernina-group with its lakes, to the l. of the Bernina, the little blue lake of la Pischa; S. W. Monte Rosa and the Matterhorn (to the r. of the latter Montblanc?); W. the Bernese Alps; and finally the lofty rugged chain stretching from the Julier to the Silvretta, whose five peaks (*Piz Munteratsch, Piz Ot, Piz Uertsch, Piz Kesch* and *Piz Linard*) all exceed 10,000 ft. in height. Piz Languard is a rich field for the botanist.

An equally interesting excursion may be made to the *Morteratsch Glacier*, 1¼ hr. to the S. of Pontresina, near the Bernina road (p. 393). About 1 M. from the last houses of Pontresina, by the road-side, near a saw-mill, is a beautiful cascade which issues from the Languard valley. Higher up, near the waterfall, are some eagles' nests which are occasionally occupied. Farther on (2¼ M.), before the road begins to ascend, near a projecting mass of granite (the "*Platten*"), a pathway diverges to the r., passing near the beautiful fall of the Flatzbach, enclosed by huge masses of rocks, and leads to the ***Morteratsch Glacier** (6 M. in length), which descends from the Piz Bernina. The ice of which it is composed is friable, and stones occasionally become detached from its surface; the traveller should therefore be cautious in approaching it. It is seen to the best advantage from the l. bank of the brook which emerges from it, whence the ascent of the glacier can be best made, but it requires great caution and *should never* be attempted without a guide. Pedestrians *unaccustomed to* mountain travelling would do better to visit this *glacier than* that of Roseg.


Tinzenhorn
9641'
P. St. Michel
9731'
P. d'Acla
10220'
P. Murgilg
9725'
Lenzerhorn
8931'
Ringelspitz
9736'
P. Ot
10001'

Cima di Dosda
9943'
Corno di Campo
10174'
P. di Too
9382'
Languard.

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92. From Samaden to Nauders. Lower Engadine.

49½ M. Diligence (from Coire over the Julier, comp. p. 376) from Samaden to Zuz (1862 at 6. 15 p. m.) in 1 hr. (1 fr. 40 c.). Diligence from Zuz to Schuls (1862 at 7. 20 p. m.) in 7 hrs. (6 fr. 10 c.); thence to Nauders from May 1st to Oct. 31st (1862 at 5. 30 a. m., 8 places) in 5¼ hrs. (3 fr. 40 c.). As far as Schuls the diligences are good (with a coupé and outside-seat, see Introd. IX.); from Schuls, small, uncomfortable chars-à-banc without springs. The district between Samaden and Schuls is by no means devoid of interest, but is hardly a field for the pedestrian, as it can be well seen from the diligence. Comp. p. 381. The Inns in the Upper Engadine, since the number of travellers has so increased, have greatly improved, whilst those of the Lower Engadine are still of a very unpretending description. Very few English have as yet visited this district. — Chaises (carriages with springs) and chars-à-banc, can be hired at any place of importance; charges moderate.

Below Samaden (5362 ft.) is a superb panorama: the valley, nearly 2¼ M. wide, is surrounded on all sides by enormous mountains of every form, covered with fields of snow; two glaciers are visible to the S. Midway between Samaden and Bevers is a spring of excellent water and a stone seat by the road-side, whence a beautiful view is obtained of the Piz Palü, Chalchagn and Tschierva. (1½ M.) **Bevers**, an opulent village, the residence of the prefect of the district, is situated at the foot of strangely indented rocks, (*crastu mora*, black ridge). The schoolmaster *Kraettli* is an excellent botanist, and sells dried specimens as well as living plants. The Engadine affords a most interesting field for botanists.

(2¼ M.) **Ponte** (5202 ft.) (**Albula*, kept by the schoolmaster *Gurtmann; Krone*, beyond the bridge) with a castle, formerly the residence of the Albertini family. (From Ponte to Coire over the *Albula*, see R. 89.)

On March 9th, 1799, the Austrians and French, on the frozen surface of snow 5 ft. deep, disputed for 6 hrs. the possession of the bridge over which the road passes to the r. bank of the *Inn*. The Emperor Maximilian penetrated as far as this in 1499, during the war against the Swiss. *Campovasto* or *Camogasc* is a small village on the E. slope of the mountain.

Near (¾ M.) **Madulein** (5175 ft.), where the road regains the l. bank, rise the ruins of the castle of *Guardavall* (commanding a fine view; ascent in 10 min.), erected in 1251 by Bishop Volkard to "guard the valley". At its base lies the picturesque village of

6¾ M. **Zuz** (5279 ft.) (**Schweizerbund; Weisses Kreuz;* Telegr. station), a large village with an old tower, supposed to be the remains of the ancient family residence of the Planta *family. The climate* now becomes milder, the valley being *sheltered from the* cold winds from the Maloja.

Near (1½ M.) **Scanfs** (5079 ft.) (*Traube*), a bridge crosses the Inn; the road continues on the l. bank. Below Scanfs, the *Val Casanna* opens to the S. E., known as the scene of the campaign of the *Duke de Rohan*, the distinguished Huguenot, who marched from this place in 1635 into the Valteline district over the Casanna Alps, and defeated the Austrians, June 27th, near Luvigno; almost opposite, to the N. W. and near (1½ M.) *Capella*, is the *Val Sulsanna*, through which a difficult bridle-path leads to the *Scaletta Pass* (8062 ft.) and Davōs (p. 371).

The road continues for a considerable distance in a narrow and wooded gorge, through which the Inn flows. Below *Cinuschel* (4975 ft.) near *Brail*, a bridge (*Puntota, high bridge*) spans a brook, emerging from a deep ravine, and separating the Upper from the Lower Engadine. The "Punt aut", properly so called, is an old wooden bridge, 50 ft. above the handsome new stone bridge. At the extremity of the gorge a fine view is obtained of the river and the graceful, covered wooden bridge by which the road crosses to the r. bank; beyond which the peculiar, furrowed snow-roof of the *Piz Linard* (10,516 ft.) is seen to the N. Near (7½ M.) *Zernētz* a wide and fertile valley opens, in which the scattered village with its slender spire is seen.

9⅜ M. **Zernetz** (4608 ft.) (**Löwe; Hirsch;* one-horse carriages to Samaden 8 fr.) is a considerable place at the confluence of the *Spöl* and Inn. The church dates from 1623; the towers belonged formerly to the families of *Planta-Wildenberg* and *Mohr*.

To the E., the valley of Fuorn or Ofen (*Val di Forn*) opens, through which a good walker with the aid of a guide can in 8 hrs. reach St. Maria in the Münsterthal, over the **Ofen** (5553 ft.) and **Buffalora** (6314 ft.) passes; from St. Maria in 3 hrs. to the Stelvio (p. 399), or in 4 hrs. to Mals in the Vintschgau (p. 400). Travellers arriving from the Tyrol should engage a guide at *Mals* or *Taufers* (4020 ft., p. 401), those of St. Maria being somewhat extortionate in their demands. At Cierfs (5119 ft.) (p. 392) there is a tolerable inn; the inn at Fuorn, though inferior, is preferred by the guides.

Below Zernetz the road recrosses the Inn, and following the r. bank, enters a narrow, pine-clad gorge, extending as far as (4 M.) **Süs** (4402 ft.), Rom. *Susch* (*Krone; Post*). The ruins of an old fortification, probably of Roman origin, crown an eminence rising from the valley. (Bridle-path over the *Flüela Pass* to *Tschuggen;* thence carriage-road to *Davos-Dörfli*, see p. 371; bridle-path over the *Vereina Pass* to *Klosters*, see p. 371).

5⅝ M. **Lavin** (4402) (very unpretending inn), about 1¾ M. from Süs, is a place of some importance. In the churchyard a tombstone bears a quaint inscription beginning: "*Quia ais semnâ per la grand Racolta*" etc. (here is sown for the great harvest). The bear's paw of the Plantas appears also on

many of the grave-stones. The r. bank of the Inn is generally rugged and affords few sites for villages; whilst on the l. bank, on broad, sunny eminences are situated the ancient villages of *Lavin*, *Guarda* and *Ardetz*, said to be of Etruscan origin, picturesquely crowned by towers and ruined castles. The entire valley is enclosed on one side by the snowy heights and glaciers of the *Silvretta*, on the other by a lower range of densely-wooded heights. Numberless brooks descend from the lateral valleys to swell the Inn, which flows through so profound a gorge that in some places the noise only is audible, the river itself being entirely concealed from view. Lavin and Ardetz are possibly Romansch corruptions of *Lavinium* and *Ardea*, two villages in the neighbourhood of Rome, and after which these villages were named by their founders, Roman colonists who took refuge here in 587 B. C. to escape from the Gauls, and were the first inhabitants of the Engadine; this is, however, simply an historical conjecture not easily verified.

The new road through the Lower Engadine, completed in 1861 to Schuls (p. 391), skirts the foot of the mountains on the l. bank of the Inn; it does not pass by *Guarda* (5079 ft.), a village situated on a lofty eminence to the l., on the old road. Near the village of (5¼ M.) **Ardetz** (4525 ft.), rise the picturesquely situated ruins of the *Castle of Steinsberg* (from which the village derives its German name).

The old road leads from Ardetz towards the N. for a considerable distance; it here traverses the *Valley of Tasna*, and reaches (4¼ M.) Fettan (5070 ft.) (*Traube*), loftily situated on the brow of the mountain. Beautiful views, particularly between Fettan and (3 M.) Schuls, of the handsome Castle of Tarasp (see below) situated at a great height, surrounded by an imposing group of mountains. This road is only practicable for chars-à-banc.

Those who wish to visit *Tarasp*, the only place on the r. bank of the Inn worthy of mention, must cross the river below Ardetz (guide unnecessary as soon as the beginning of the road is ascertained; the telegraph wires indicate the way). When *Valatscha* is passed, the brook at the bottom of the gorge is crossed near a waterfall and a mill. From Ardetz to Schuls by Tarasp, 3 hrs. walk. The handsome Castle of *Tarasp* (4608 ft.), at present the property of a member of the Planta family, was formerly the residence of the Austrian governors. (Beyond the castle, to the E., is situated *Tarasp*, the only village in the Engadine where German is spoken; refreshments may be obtained at the Capuchin Convent; the mineral water of Tarasp, mixed with wine and sugar, forms an agreeable beverage). Protestantism has made very little *advance in this* secluded valley, the inhabitants of which have *never exhibited the* enterprise and love of travel so prominent

a characteristic in the natives of other portions of the Engadine. Commodious residences, the result of fortunes acquired in other lands, so common in neighbouring districts are here entirely wanting; no habitation better than the peasant's hut strikes the eye, whilst the image and the crucifix are multiplied into endless repetition. Nearly 2¼ M. lower, but still at a considerable height, stands the village of *Vulpera* (*Volpers* 3925 ft.) (**Zur Salzquelle*; **Carl*; *Aquint*, more moderate; Pension *Zanoli*). Here the line of telegraph must be abandoned, and a rapid, zigzag descent made to the **Baths of Tarasp**, on the bank of the Inn, and celebrated for their mineral springs. As there is neither bath-establishment nor hotel, patients have hitherto been under the necessity of lodging at Vulpera and at Schuls. Very recently, however, a new bath-establishment has been constructed on the opposite bank of the river (see below), connected with the r. bank by a bridge, by which the new road on the l. bank is reached, leading in ½ hr. to *Schuls*.

From Bad Tarasp to St. Maria in the Münsterthal. Near Vulpera the **Valley of Scarl** opens, traversed by a road of the same length as that mentioned p. 390, leading to St. Maria by way of *Cierfs* where the roads unite.

The new road on the l. bank of the Inn crosses, below Ardetz, the brook which emerges from the beautiful and romantic *Valley of Tasna*, near its junction with the Inn.

12 M. **Schuls** (3725 ft.), Roman. *Scuol*, is divided into *Upper Schuls* (*Poste*), and *Lower Schuls* with its new and handsome *Hôtel Belvéder;* Telegr. station. The neighbourhood abounds in mineral springs (saline, sulphurous and chalybeate).

At Schuls (1862) the newly constructed road terminates. Between it and Martinsbruck the country is not attractive. At a little distance from the road, to the l., is situated **Sins** (4411 ft.) Roman. *Sent* with a new Town-house, serving also as a school, and other handsome buildings. A fine view of the valley, Tarasp etc. near the church. A picturesque spot is reached near (6 M.) **Remüs**, Roman. *Ramuosch* (3374 ft.), where a wooden bridge with a span of 60 ft., the *Punt Peidra*, crosses the deep gorge (*Wraunka-Tobel*) of the *Val Senestra*. Above the bridge are the ruins of the old *Castle of Tschanuff* (*Canities*). (In the *Val d'Assa*, which opens to the S. beyond Remüs, not far from the ruin of *Servièzel*, about 6 M. up the valley, in a cavity 300 ft. deep, is an intermittent spring, *la Fontana chistaina*, which only flows at 9 a. m., at 12 and towards evening. Comp. p. 158 and 252).

The next village (4½ M.) is Strada. Near (3 M.) **Martinsbruck** *(3137 ft.)* Roman. *Punt Martina* (Inn), the landscape *becomes grander.* The bridge over the Inn forms the boundary

between Switzerland and the Tyrol. On the l. are the ruins of another castle of *Serviezel*. (A path, in some places not unattended with danger, on the l. bank of the Inn, leads to the very interesting *Pass of *Finstermünz* [4½ M.], high above which is the broad and excellent road of *Hoch-Finstermünz*, hewn out of the solid rock, p. 402.) The road to Nauders ascends the mountain side on the r.; a beautiful retrospective view over the Engadine. Between Schuls and Nauders there is no inn affording comfortable quarters for the night.

15¾ M. **Nauders** (**Poste*; *Mondschein*) see p. 401. Luggage and passports for Austria are here examined. Nauders is fully 3 M. distant from Martinsbruck; from Nauders to *Finstermünz* (p. 402) also 3 M. Diligence from Nauders to Schuls (1862) at noon; one-horse carriage 4½ florins.

93. From Samaden by the Bernina to Tirano and through the Veltlin to Colico.

(Comp. Map p. 381.)

34⅛ M. to Tirano, thence to Colico 51 M. Diligence from Samaden, from June 16th (1862) at 6½ a. m., to Poschiavo in 7½ hrs. (5 fr. 20 cent.), to Tirano in 10 hrs. (7 fr. 40 cent.), with accommodation for 8 pers., coupé for 2 (between Poschiavo and Le Prese also an omnibus, see p. 395); from Tirano to Sondrio Messagerie (diligence) once daily in 2¾ hrs., at (1862) 4¾ p. m.; from Sondrio to Colico Messagerie twice daily in 4½ hrs., at (1862) 7 a. m. and 9 p. m., fare 5½ fr. One-horse carriage from Tirano to Sondrio 8 fr., from Sondrio to Morbegno 8 fr., from Morbegno to Colico 5 fr. — For pedestrians an agreeable excursion of 2 days: on the 1st to Poschiavo or Le Prese in 9—10 hrs, on the 2nd to Tirano in 2—3 hrs., thence to Sondrio in 5 hrs. (by carriage in 2½ hrs.).

The Bernina-Pass, the only route over the Bernina-chain (p. 386) practicable for carriages, is the principal means of communication between the Engadine and the Valteline, and in good wine-years much frequented.

From *Samaden* to

4½ M. **Pontresina** see p. 386, thence to the *Morteratsch-Glacier* p. 388. Here the ascent commences, the "Platten" (p. 388) are traversed, and in 2 hrs. from Pontresina, the houses of **Bernina** (6320 ft.) are attained. (The *Inn* affords good accommodation.)

Vegetation soon ceases, the road ascends gradually, and about 1 M. from the summit of the pass, skirts three small lakes, the two small *Lago Nero* (Rom. *lej nair*), and the *Lago Bianco* (Rom. *lej alv*), 2¼ M. in length. The embankment which separates these lakes is the "watershed", or culminating point, between the waters of Lago Nero which descend to the Inn (Black Sea), and those of Lago Bianco which feed the Adda (Adriatic Sea). Lago Nero contains spring-water, whilst Lago Bianco is supplied from the glaciers; hence the difference in colour. These lakes are frozen over from the *beginning of Nov.* till the middle of June. On the S.W. side *is the Vedretta di Cambrena.*

The Footpath to Poschiavo effects a saving of 1 hr. and is more picturesque than the high-road, but stony and arduous. It ascends to the r. at the commencement of *Lago Nero*, skirts the W. side of the *Lago Bianco*, to the r. of which is the *Cambrena-Glacier*, at the base of the lofty *Piz Cambrena* (11104 ft.), and on the height approaches the magnificent **Palü-Glacier*, 1½ hr. from the Bernina route. The path to the glacier is frequently inundated by mountain torrents. The eminence opp. to the glacier commands a view of the villages of Poschiavo and Le Prese in the ravine below. The construction of an inn at the foot of the Palü-Glacier has for some years been contemplated, but has not yet been carried out. The path now descends rapidly through the wood to the Alpine hamlet of *Cavaglia*, where milk may be procured, crosses some pasture-land and reenters a wild district. The *Cavagliasco*, dashing through narrow ravines, is crossed by a bridge, where the pedestrian must turn to the r.; view of the valley and lake of Poschiavo; finally a long stony descent to the village.

The road skirts the N. E. side of the lakes, and ascends to the summit of the **Bernina-Pass** (7185 ft.), indicated by crosses, 4½ M. from the Bernina inn. The pass is never free from snow till late in the season; district bleak and uninteresting. The road descends rapidly, passing the inns *la Motta* (6095 ft.), and ¾ M. farther, *la Rosa* (5821 ft.), the better of the two, where diligence passengers from Tirano halt for dinner; good dried meat to be had (see p. 381).

Where the road passes to the E. slope of the mountain, a fine view is obtained of the *Puschlav*, or ravine of the Poschiavino, as far as Poschiavo. (Through the *Valle di Campo*, which diverges to the E. 3 M. below the Rosa inn, *Bormio* [p. 397] on the Stelvio road may be reached in 6 hrs.) As Poschiavo (7½ M. from the "Rosa", 16½ M. from the Bernina-inn) is approached, a view of the glacier, which descends from the *Piz di Verona*, is obtained to the W.

19½ M. **Poschiāvo** (3282 ft.), Germ. *Puschlav* (**Croce;* the dining-room of this inn, formerly a nobleman's residence, is hung with 10 portraits of Sibyls, from the Tiburtine to the Cumean; at the S. end of the village near the bridge, two *Cafés; Hosig's Brewery; Telegr. office* at the post-office), a village with a pop. of 2760 (⅛rd Prot.), and almost aspiring to be a town, possesses several handsome houses, the property of retired merchants and others who have acquired their fortunes in foreign countries, especially in Spain (comp. p. 382). The traffic is considerable, language Italian. The church was presented as early as 701 by the Longobard king Cunibert to the bishopric of Como. The present *Church* dates from 1494, the tower, however, is much more ancient. The interior contains no objects of interest. The charnel-house bears the inscription: "*Noi siamo stato in figura come voi, e voi sarete in sepultura come noi* (comp. p. 59). *Oggi son vivo, e dimani morto*". *The coat of arms* of the village is painted on the tower of *the town-house.*

At Poschiavo the road crosses the river, passes S. Antonio,

and leads to (3 M.) **Le Prese,** a watering-place at the N. extremity of the *Lago di Poschiavo.* The *bath establishment is beautifully situated on the lake, and affords good accommodation (R. 1—3, B. 1, S. inc. W. 2, A. ½ fr.; pension inc. W. 6 fr.). The sulphur baths (1 fr. 20 cent.), heated by steam, are constructed of yellow Italian marble. Delightful resting-place, climate Italian. Diligence-communication daily in both directions; omnibus (40 cent.) to Poschiavo; other conveyances also to be procured. The lake, which abounds in trout, and is, strictly speaking, a basin of the *Poschiavino,* is 2 M. in length. The road skirts its W. bank, passing the remnants of fortifications, destroyed in 1814, and a cross, erected to the memory of three brothers who perished here by an avalanche in 1836. At the S. extremity of the village of *Meschino,* the road descends rapidly into a rocky ravine, skirting a succession of waterfalls till *Madonna di Tirano* is reached. In the background a glimpse of the Valteline is obtained.

Brusio, Rom. *Brüs* or *Brüsch* (**Post*, moderate), 1½ M. from the lake, 6¾ M. from Poschiavo, 3 M. from Madonna di Tirano, is the last Swiss village of any importance (pop. 1036, ½rd Prot.), and contains a Rom. cath. and a Prot. church.

The road traverses plantations of walnut and chestnut-trees, passes a picturesque waterfall of the *Saliento* (to the r.), and, beyond the *Campo Cologno* where the vineyards commence, reaches (2¼ M.) the "*Confine Svizzero*", or Swiss frontier, and the Italian custom-house, near the ancient fort *Piatta mala.* At (¾ M.) **Madonna di Tirano** (**S. Michele,* near the church; *Molinari*) the *Veltlin,* or *Valtellina,* the broad valley of the *Adda,* is reached. This district, which till 1797 belonged to the canton of Graubünden (Grisons), is frequently devastated by inundations; the slopes by which it is enclosed produce an excellent red wine. The Church, a frequent resort of pilgrims, contains some fine wood-carving near the organ.

10⅛ M. **Tirano** (1413 ft.) (*Due Torri,* by the post-office, not over clean), a little town containing ancient palaces of the Visconti, Pallavicini and Salis, situated ¾ M. farther E., offers no attractions to the tourist. The Valteline, although picturesque, is no field for the pedestrian. In the background, to the E. of Tirano, rises the *Monte Mortirolo.*

At *Tresenda,* 3¾ M. below Madonna di Tirano, a bridge crosses the Adda to the new road which leads on the S. slope of the mountain by the *Passo d'Aprica* (3800 ft.) to Edŏlo, and through the *Valle Camonica* to the Lago d'Isēo and Brescia. The old watch-tower of *Teglio* on the height gives the name to the valley (*Val Teglino*). Near Sondrio the churches of *Pendolasco* and *Montagna* are seen on the hills to the r.

18 M. **Sondrio** (1070 ft.) (*Maddalena*, R. 2, B. 1 fr.; *Corona* or *Post*), situated on the impetuous *Malero*, is the capital of the Veltlin. The brook which has frequently endangered the town now flows through a broad artificial channel. The extensive building on the outskirts of the town, formerly a nunnery, is now converted into a prison; the castle of the former governors is now employed as barracks.

Farther to the W. rises the church of **Sassella**, built on an eminence and supported by galleries. This rich district, producing figs, grapes, laurels etc. is commanded by the snowy peaks of *Monte della Disgrazia* (11408 ft.), one of the Bernina range.

15 M. **Morbegno** (**Regina d'Inghilterra*, or *Post*, good and moderate) is noted for its production of silk. The lower portion of the Valteline is rendered swampy and unhealthy by the inundations of the *Adda*. Before reaching

12 M. **Colico**, the Splügen route is joined (see p. 415).

94. From Tirano to Nauders by the Stelvio

84½ M. Messagerie (*Impresa Fojanini*) from Tirano to Bormio once daily in 6 hrs., at (1862) 8 a. m. Malleposte from Mals, (1862) on Tuesdays and Fridays at 1 a. m., to Nauders (in 3¼ hrs.), to Landeck (p. 403) in 8½ hrs. Between Mals to Bormio, the properly so-called Stelvio-route, there is no diligence communication. A *Vetturino* charges 20—25 fr. daily.

The Stelvio road, the highest in Europe, 8662 ft. above the level of the sea, was constructed by the Austrian government in 1820—25, and is, in an engineering point of view, as well as from the imposing character of the scenery, one of the most remarkable in the world. The landscape traversed comprehends the rich vine-clad slopes of the Valteline and the huge glaciers of Monte Cristallo and the Ortler. In spring, on the melting of the snow, the devastations caused by avalanches become apparent, the road being frequently entirely carried away, or covered with immense masses of rock. From June till the commencement of October the passage is unattended with danger; after a fall of snow, however, it is advisable to postpone the journey for 24 hrs. On the Italian side the damage done in 1859 has been repaired; on the Tyrolese side it is entirely neglected, and there is every probability of this remarkable route soon degenerating into a mere bridle-path.

The road ascends from Tirano (p. 395) through the vineyards to the valley of *Sernio*. To the N. rises the precipitous *Piz Masuccio* (8677 ft.), a landslip from which in 1807 blockaded the narrow bed of the *Adda* and converted the populous and fertile valley into a lake. At *Lövera*, 3 M. above Tirano, a house bears the following inscription: *Cadde il monte di Sernio e si ristette l'Adda impedita nel suo corso usato; fin qui montaron l'acque ed e notato tal caso 1807.* The devastation caused by an inundation in 1855 has not yet been entirely repaired. At the first church in the village of *Grosotto* (Albergo Pini), a tablet bears the inscription "665 metri sul livello del mare" *(= 2047 ft.).*

11¼ M. **Bolladore** (**Post*). On the W. slope of the moun-

tain stands the pretty village-church. The valley here contracts, the southern character of the vegetation ceases; at the bottom of the valley dashes the grey glacier-water of the *Adda*. About 5 M. from Belladore, the defile *La Serra*, 1 M. in length, separates the Valteline from the territory of Bormio, the "*Paese freddo*". At the entrance to the r. are the fragments of a former fortification, and beyond them the ruins of a more modern building. The *Ponte del Diavolo* was destroyed by the Austrians June 26th, 1859. At the farther extremity of the defile stands a group of houses (*Morignone*) in a green dale; the church is situated on the mountain far above. The next group of houses is *S. Antonio*.

Beyond the village of *Ceppina* opens the broad green valley (*Piano*) of Bormio, enclosed by lofty, precipitous and barren mountains, partially covered with snow. With the exception of a few alders, willows and pines, the vegetation is scanty. The road traverses the valley in a straight line, crosses the muddy *Frodolfo*, which below the bridge unites with the Adda, and takes a N. E. direction to

11¼ M. **Bormio** (3675 ft.), Germ. *Worms*. *Post*, R. 1½, B. 1, S. inc. W. 2½, A. ½ fr.; Telegr. stat. A more agreeable resting-place is afforded by the **New Bath*, situated 1½ M. beyond Bormio, a handsome building commanding a fine view of the valley and the amphitheatre of mountains, newly erected since its destruction by the troops of Garibaldi in 1859. Good accommodation is also afforded by the *Old Bath*.

Bormio, notwithstanding its seven towers, is an insignificant place; part of it was burned down in 1855. The pilgrimage church of *S. Cristoforo* contains some ancient pictures.

On the Frodolfo in the *Val Furva*, 9 M. to the S. E. of Bormio, is situated S. Caterina (5700 ft.), a bath-establishment with about 50 rooms; unpretending but comfortable. The strong chalybeate water is exported in large quantities. From S. Caterina over the *Corno dei Tre Signori* (7382 ft.) to *Male* in the Val di Sole (Tyrol) a good day's walk, not too fatiguing; guide necessary.

Very interesting excursion for practised mountain-walkers from Bormio by *Pedenos*, *Trepalle* and *Livigno*, to *Ponte* in the Engadine (p. 389); an experienced guide necessary.

At Bormio the windings of the new road begin. The *New Bath* (*Bagni nove*, 4417 ft.) is much frequented in July and August, but is closed towards the end of September. The water (saline and sulphureous, 117°) is conveyed by pipes from the springs situated about 1½ M. higher, near the *Old Bath* (*Bagni vecchie*), perched upon the face of the rock, which has also been lately restored (R. 1, B. 1, A. ½ fr.). The bridge at Bagni vecchie was destroyed by the Austrians *in 1859, during* a series of skirmishes with Piedmontese Alpine riflemen. Fine view from the first bridge. A tablet i

the rock to the r. of the road records that this "*via a Bormio ad Attesim* (Etsch) *per Brauglia juga*", commenced in 1820, was completed by the architect Donegani in 1825.

The first cutting is now reached, the *Galleria dei Bagni*. To the l. is the Old Bath and a deep gloomy ravine. Magnificent retrospect of the valley from Bormio to Ceppina, of *Monte Colombono* (9313 ft.) to the S. W., the *Val Pedenos* to the W., the snow-clad *Gavia* (11028 ft.) and the icy pyramid of *Piz Tresero* (11138 ft.) to the S. E. About 1 M. farther, the *Brauglio*, commonly termed the *Source of the Adda*, is precipitated from the rocks to the l.; beyond it are several other waterfalls.

A succession of galleries, partly of wood, and partly hewn in the rocks, constructed to afford protection against avalanches and waterfalls, conveys the road through the defile (*il Diroccamento*) to the *Cantoniera di Piatta Martina*, a hospice for the reception of travellers, and the *Cantoniera al piede di Spondalonga* (6840 ft.), the latter a ruin since its destruction by the Garibaldians in 1859. Adjacent to it are two picturesque waterfalls of the Brauglio, which is precipitated from a cleft in the rock above, and beyond it several others.

The road now ascends by innumerable windings which the pedestrian can cut off. The *Casino dei rotterie di Spondalonga* is designed for the protection of the workmen engaged in the repairs of the road; then the *Cantoniera al piano del Brauglio* in a green dale. Adjacent to it is the "*Abitazione del R. Cappellano*" with the chapel, after which the *Cantoniera al giogo di S. Maria* (7813 ft.) is next attained.

11 1/4 M. **S. Maria** (**Inn*), an Ital. custom-house, is situated in a bleak mountain basin, almost destitute of vegetation, and surrounded by barren mountain ridges. The ascent by carriage from Bormio to this point occupies 4 1/2 hrs. (the descent scarcely 2 hrs.); the pedestrian can accomplish the ascent in the same time. From S. Maria to Prad (p. 400) a walk of 6 3/4 hrs.

A somewhat steep path, formerly the only means of communication between the Vintschgau and Valteline (valleys of the Etsch and Adda), diverges to the l. from the Cantoniera S. Maria to the **Wormser Joch** or *Umbrail Pass* (7733 ft.), descending in 3 hrs. (ascent 4 1/2 hrs.) through the *Muranza valley* to the Swiss village of *S. Maria* in the Münsterthal (p. 390), and thence by *Taufers* in 4 hrs. to *Mals* (p. 400) in the Etschthal, a walk which well repays the pedestrian.

The Cantoniera S. Maria lies 849 ft. below the culminating point of the Stelvio pass, which is attained in less than 1 hr. The road affords occasional glimpses of the Münsterthal. Vegetation gradually disappears; a scanty covering of moss alone grows on the masses of rock. Immediately to the r. of the road rise the huge icy masses of Monte Cristallo (13545 ft.).

The pass is never free from snow except in the height of summer; even in July snow-drifts 6—8 ft. in depth are seen on the road-side and long icicles are frequently suspended from the roofs of the galleries.

On the **Stelvio Pass** (*Passo di Stelvio*) stands a workmen's house; a pillar to the r. marks the boundary between Lombardy and the Tyrol, between Italy and Germany. About ½ M. to the N. is the frontier of Switzerland (Grisons).

A footpath ascends by the workmen's house to the l. in 20 min. to a rocky summit which commands an almost unlimited *panorama. The view of the **Ortler** (12020 ft.), with its snowy summit surrounded with numerous ice peaks, which appear quite close to the spectator, is particularly striking. To the S. E. rises the lofty *Königswand* (*Monte Zebru*, 11916 ft.), beyond it the *Zufallspitz*. Nearer is the broad icy mass of *Monte Cristallo* and the ravines of the Stelvio route. In the distance to the S. the three snow-clad peaks of the *Corno dei Tre Signori* are visible; to the N. W. the Engadine range; to the N. E. the snowy *Weisskogl* and the mountains of the Oetzthal. The barren red summit of *Monte Pressura* (1 hr., view more extensive) in the foreground intercepts the view of the Münsterthal.

The road now descends the talc-slate rock by numerous windings through wooden galleries, rapidly falling to decay, to the former post-station of

9 M. **Franzenshöhe** (6903 ft.), destroyed in 1848 by Italian irregular troops, afterwards partially restored, but again deserted. The huge *Mondatsch* or *Madatsch Glacier*, descending from the Ortler, extends many hundred feet into the valley, and is approached by the road at the *Cantoniera al Bosco*, destroyed in 1848. The *Madatsch-Spitz* is a black mass of rock which rises from the midst of the ice. Lower down, the two *Trafoi Glaciers* descend from the Ortler. In the background to the N. rises the broad snow-pyramid of the *Weisskogl*, the highest point of the Oetzthal range. Far below lies the small village of

6¾ M. **Trafoi** (**Post*) (5200 ft.), consisting of some half dozen houses.

It derives its name (*tres fontes*) from the ***Three Holy Springs**, which rise below in the valley at the foot of the Ortler, and well deserve a visit. The path (guide unnecessary) leads at the same level through meadows, wood, and finally moraine. At the end of the valley are statues of Christ, Mary and John, proctected by a roof; from the breast of each flows the very cold "holy water". Adjacent are a chapel and a house which affords accommodation to pilgrims. Opposite rises the Mondatsch almost perpendicularly, from the black limestone rock of which two waterfalls are precipitated far above the valley. On the l. side is the white Königswand (see above), with the blue ice of the Trafoi glacier. The entire scene, the black Mondatsch, the snowy Königswand and the blue glacier, with the little chapel below, surrounded by pines, is singularly impressive, and is surpassed by few among the Alps.

The road, which on the Tyrolese side is no longer kept in repair, follows the course of the Trafoi-Bach. At Gomagoi (*Inn*), where in 1860 large "Defensive-Barracks" were erected, opens to the E. the wild *Suldenthal*, 9 M. in length, terminated

by the *Sulden Glacier*, not visible from the Stelvio road. The latter became detached from its bed in 1817, and rapidly descended the valley, but it has again retired, leaving its walls of rubbish (moraines) behind.

The narrow valley scarcely affords room for the road and river. The latter forms several picturesque waterfalls. On the height to the l. is situated the village of *Stilfs*, Ital. *Stelvio*, from which, though not on the road, this route derives its name; the houses are perched on the rocks like swallows' nests. Near Prad the narrow rocky passage expands and the road enters the broad Etsch-Thal.

9 M. **Prad** (2992 ft.) (**Ross*), *Bivio di Prad* or *Brad*. The road now intersects the broad valley of the Etsch, crossing marsh and river by a long bridge, the frontier between the Upper and Lower Vintschgau, and reaches *Spondinig* (3 M. from Prad), on the high-road from Bozen and Meran to Landeck and Innspruck.

Pedestrians may avoid the shadeless and fatiguing road from Prad to Spondinig by proceeding from Prad on the r. bank of the Etsch, skirting the mountains, to *Agums*, *Lichtenberg* (see below) and *Glurns* (3062 ft.) a small fortified town with ancient church, which may be reached in 2½ hrs. — Those who only desire to visit the Stelvio Pass and its vicinity are recommended to adopt the following plan: From Prad to Trafoi in 3 hrs. ("Holy Fountains" and back in 1½ hr.), Frauenshöhe 2, Ferdinandshöhe (summit) 2, S. Maria ½, Baths of Bormio 2½ hrs. Ascent to S. Maria in 4 hrs., thence by the Wormser Joch to S. Maria in the Münsterthal (p. 390) in 3 hrs., Münster ¾, Taufers ¾, Mals 1½ hr. Guide nowhere necessary. The best resting-places for the night are Trafoi, S. Maria and the Baths of Bormio. On the Tyrolese side the scenery is the finest, on the Ital. side the construction of the road is very remarkable.

With Post-horses (other conveyances seldom to be procured) from Prad to Trafoi in 1½, S. Maria 3, New Bath of Bormio 2 hrs., ascent from the Bath to S. Maria 4, summit of the pass 1, Prad 4 hrs. drive.

The road to Nauders now skirts the base of the mountains at some distance from the Etsch, and traverses the Upper *Vintschgau*. To the l., on the opp. bank of the river, rises the handsome half-ruined castle of *Lichtenberg*, the property of Count Khuen. To the r. of the road, before *Schluderns* is reached, is the *Churburg*, a château of Count Trapp, containing a valuable collection of ancient armour. To the l. is situated *Glurns* (see above), near which the *Rumbach* descending from the Münsterthal (comp. p. 390) falls into the Etsch. *Tartsch* is next passed, and, as Mals is approached, the ancient tower of the *Fröhlichsburg*.

10⅛ M. **Mals** (3147 ft.) (**Post* or *Adler; Hirsch; Gans*) is a market-town of Roman origin. The church contains a picture of considerable merit, "The death of Joseph". Quaint fountain by the road side on quitting the town.

On the opp. bank of the Etsch, on the brow of the mountain, rises the extensive Benedictine Abbey of Marienberg. To

the l. is the next village of *Burgeis*, with its red spire, and the castle of *Fürstenburg*, now occupied by about 30 poor families, rendered destitute by an inundation of the Etsch in June, 1855. The road ascends and attains the E. bank of the *Heider-See*, through which the Etsch flows. Fine retrospective view, the Ortler in the background. Mals, Glurns and Tartsch lie so close together, that when seen from the height, they seem to form one large straggling village. Beyond the Heider-See the road reaches

6¾ M. *St. Valentin auf der Heide* (4337 ft.) (Post), formerly the hospice of the bleak and rocky *Malser Heide*, where, in 1499, 8000 troops of the Grisons defeated an army of the Emperor Maximilian of double that number.

The road skirts the E. bank of the *Mitter-See*, and leads to *Graun*, a village at the entrance of the *Lang-Tauferer-Thal*, which is terminated by huge glaciers. To the l. lies the muddy *Reschen-See*, whose waters form one of the sources of the Etsch. Magnificent retrospective *view of the snow and ice-fields of the Ortler range, which form the entire background; to the l. are the *Suldener* and *Laaser Ferner*, in front of these the *Tschengelser Hochspitz*, more distant the icy masses of the *Zufall* (*Cevedale*) and of the *Ende der Welt*, then the lofty pyramid of *Monte Zebru* (*Königsspitz*, 11,916 ft.), lastly to the r. the imposing *Ortlerspitz* (12,020 ft.) itself. This view is most strikingly grand and impressive when the spectator ascends the valley from Nauders. *Reschen* (4291 ft.) (*Stern) is situated at the N. extremity of the lake. Beyond it the summit of the *Reschen-Scheideck* (4431 ft.) is reached, the culminating point, or watershed, between the Black Sea and the Adriatic. The road now descends by the course of the *Stille Bach* to

9 M. **Nauders** (4164 ft.) (**Post* good and moderate; *Mondschein*); the old castle of *Naudersberg* is the seat of the courts of justice of the district. Those who have leisure should not neglect to ascend the road to Martinsbruck to a height 1½ M. to the W. of Nauders, to the l. of the road, which commands a most picturesque *view of a portion of the animated green valley of the Inn (Engadine), enclosed by long ranges of snow-clad mountains.

Malleposte to *Bozen* (1862, on Tuesdays and Fridays at 5. 50 p. m.) in 13¾ hrs.

95. From Nauders to Feldkirch by Landeck and the Arlberg. Finstermünz.

82½ M. Mallepost from Nauders to Landeck (1862, Tuesd., Wednesd., and Frid. at 5. 10 a. m.) in 6 hrs., from Landeck to Feldkirch daily (1862

[illegible] between Landeck [illegible] Landeck [illegible]

The new [illegible] the *Finstermünz Pass* [illegible] was completed in 16[illegible] [illegible] mountain-side [illegible] several pl[illegible] [illegible] number of beautiful [illegible] The route into the Eng[illegible] [illegible] W. of Nauders, [illegible] *Bach* p. 401] from [illegible] commencement of the pass are [illegible] 1846, with salient [illegible] according to the [illegible] Beyond these [illegible] picturesque waterfall. The principal point of interest in the whole ro[illegible] **Finstermünz**, a group of houses with an [illegible] 3093 ft. with its [illegible] bridge [illegible] the narrow ravine throu[illegible] Inn flows presents a most picturesque scene, [illegible] the Engadin [illegible] 387 forming the back[illegible] beauty of the new route may be best appreciated [illegible] with the old, the numerous arches and brid[illegible] from rock to rock produce a very powerful imp[illegible] mine of the travelling.

The new road descends gradually along the [illegible] crosses the Inn by an elegant bridge of wood [illegible] short distance before.

[illegible] M. [illegible], which consists of [illegible] houses separated by the Inn, the group on th[illegible] which the parish-church stands, is named the [illegible] the r. bank through which the road runs, is [illegible] To the [illegible] the distant peaks of the Oetzthal-[illegible] visible. The road again crosses to the r. ban[illegible] some bridge near *Loscus*.

[illegible] M. **Ried** (2700 ft.) (*Post: Adler*), a consi[illegible] with the castle of *Siegmundsried*, where the [illegible] district holds its sittings. The Capuchin con[illegible] was erected in the 17th century, with the obje[illegible] the progress of the doctrines of the Reformation [illegible] where the road crosses to the r. bank, lies in [illegible] at the mouth of the Kaunserthal, in which is [illegible] a favourite resort of pilgrims.

On a steep precipice on the r. bank stand [illegible] castle of Landegg, above Prutz, on the [illegible]

village of *Ladis*, with sulphur-baths (moderate prices), 1 hr. from *Prutz*; ½ hr. higher is *Obladis*, a handsome edifice standing among woods, with celebrated springs and baths of mineral water, the best-regulated and most agreeably situated establishment of the kind in the Tyrol, but unfortunately inaccessible by carriage. It is the property of a joint-stock company. The mineral water issues from the rocks by the side of the road; it is offered for sale by children.

The next bridge, by which the road crosses to the r. bank of the river, is the *Pontlatzer Bridge*, 6 M. from Landeck.

The Pontlatzer Bridge has on various occasions been a fated spot to the Bavarians during their incursions into the Tyrol. In 1703 the Tyrolese militia (Landsturm) here so completely annihilated the Bavarian army which was endeavouring to force its way through the Vintschgau into S. Tyrol, that only a few fugitives escaped to convey the tidings to the Elector Maximilian Emanuel at Innsbruck. A body of 1200 Bavarians who had entered the country with a similar intention, met with the same fate on the 8th and 9th Aug., 1806. The bridge of Prutz (p. 402) had been destroyed by the Tyrolese, but that of Pontlatz was vigorously defended by the Bavarians. The alarm-bell was clanging from every church and chapel on the mountains; armed men flocked in from all quarters; rocks and trunks of trees were precipitated upon the enemy, and the well-directed fire of the sharpshooters thinned their ranks. The dragoons, the artillery which followed them, and the 2nd battalion of the 10th regiment (which was intended to cover the retreat) found themselves unable to recross the bridge; the waggons and cannons were crushed by the falling masses of rock (some of which were from 6 ft. to 8 ft. in diameter); many of them were precipitated, together with their drivers, to the bottom of the gorge through which the Inn flows. The defile was soon covered with masses of rock, trees, dead and wounded soldiers and horses.

Above *Flies* stands the castle of *Bideneck*. A short distance beyond, on the l. bank, a fall of the *Urgbach*. The Inn here dashes through a narrow gorge, and forms a series of rapids.

9 M. **Landeck** (2486 ft.) (**Schwarzer Adler*; **Post*; **Goldner Adler*), situated on both banks of the Inn, is a considerable village; above it towers the ancient *Feste Landeck*, now a habitation for several indigent families. The routes of the Arlberg, the lower valley of the Inn, and the Vintschgau unite at Landeck. (From Landeck to *Innsbruck*, 1862, Messagerie at 6 a. m. in 10 hrs.; Malleposte at 11 a. m. in 9¼ hrs.

A handsome wooden bridge, with arches of 110 ft. span, carries the Arlberg road to the opposite bank of the Inn; it then quits the river, turns towards the E., and crosses the *Sanna*, which falls into the Inn below the bridge. The Sanna is formed by the confluence of the *Trisanna*, which emerges from the *Paznauner Thal*, 4½ M. higher up, and the *Rosanna*, which issues from the *Valley of Stanz*. The road now traverses the latter valley, after passing through the beautifully situated *village of Pians* (*Boell, near the church). At the mouth of the *Paznauner Thal*, upon an isolated rock, stands the ruined

castle of *Wiesberg*, the aspect of which, as seen from the various windings of the road, is very picturesque. The scenery beyond Landeck is remarkably beautiful, especially in the neighbourhood of Strengen, a short distance farther on. The Rosanna dashes through the narrow gorge over its rocky bed, forming several waterfalls. The road is steeper on the E. side of the Arlberg than on the W., and ascends by numerous windings on the bank of the river.

9 M. **Flirsch** (3552 ft.) (**Post*). From Flirsch to the Arlberg the scenery of the valley is monotonous. The *Klamm* near *Schnan* (3755 ft.) is a remarkable gorge, 360 ft. long and 30 ft. wide, enclosed by precipices 500 ft. high, which approach one another so nearly as almost to meet. From this gorge emerges the *Schnanerbach*. Pedestrians should ascend to this ravine, and traverse it as far as the crater-like basin, about 1 mile from Schnan.

7½ M. **St. Anton** (4189 ft.) (**Post*), a small village on the E. slope of the Arlberg, is the halting-place for the night of the diligence from Landeck to Feldkirch. The hospice of *St. Christoph*, consisting of a church and an inn, lies ½ M. below the summit of the Pass (5388 ft.) of the **Arlberg** or **Adlerberg**, the culminating point (watershed) between the Rhine and the Danube. A short distance beyond is the boundary-line between the Tyrol and the Vorarlberg, indicated by a fence. The road now winds down to

7½ M. **Stuben** (4348 ft.) (*Post*), an insignificant village at the W. foot of the Arlberg, at the upper extremity of the *Kloster-Thal*, through which the *Alfensbach* flows. The road now descends this valley. (*Forest of Bregenz* and *Schrecken* see p. 340.)

About 1½ M. beyond Stuben is a waterfall; then a more considerable one (after passing *Klösterle* and *Wald*) between

7½ M. **Dalaas** (2572 ft.) (**Post*) and *Bratz* (on the l.). Near the nunnery of *St. Peter*, now used as an hospital, the road reaches the *Ill*, which flows from the Montafuner Thal and immediately beyond it,

9 M. **Bludenz** (1649 ft.) (**Post; Kreuz*), with a manufactory on the l. The scenery here is very picturesque.

The verdant **Montafuner Thal**, watered by the Ill, is a populous valley abounding in cherry-trees, from the fruit of which the much-esteemed Kirschwasser is extracted. The chief village is Schruns (1956 ft.) (**Taube; Löwe*), 12 M. from Bludenz. Several passes (the *Schlappiner Joch*, the *St. Antönier Joch*, the *Drusen Thor*, and the *Schweizer Thor*) run from the Montafuner Thal to the Prättigäu (p. 368), commanding magnificent views. Small post-conveyances leave Bludenz for Schruns every morning, returning *in the evening*. The highest mountain of the Rhaticon chain (p. 369) is *the Scesaplana* (9136 ft., *scesa* seat, *plana* flat), the summit of which, in the form of a truncated cone, is named by the inhabitants of the district Sennkopf, *Schilan*, or *Brandner-Ferner*. It is usually ascended from Bludenz.

but the excursion requires a steady head and a sure foot; *Neyer* the pump-maker is recommended as a guide. The route passes through Brand, where guides may also be obtained, and skirts the E. side of the beautiful Lüner Lake, on the S. side of which is a chalet (4680 ft.), where a night's lodging may be procured; distance from Bludenz about 4 hrs. The remainder of the ascent occupies 4 hrs., 3 hrs. of which are across loose stones, ¼ hr. climbing, ½ hr. on the ridge of the mountain (10 min. on the highest arm of the S. W. glacier). The ascent may also be made by Vandaus, a village in the Montafuner Thal, through the Rells-Thal to the Lüner Lake, returning to Bludenz through Brand. The ascent on the Prättigäu-side, from Seewis (p. 369), ought only to be attempted under the direction of a thoroughly experienced guide. The view embraces the whole of Suabia as far as Ulm, the Lakes of Zürich and Wallenstadt, the mountains of Appenzell, Bern, and the Tyrol as far as the Gross Glockner, and the entire valley of the Rhine.

The entire breadth of the valley beyond is occupied in several places by the rocky bed of the river. The ravine contracts near the bridge. Near Feldkirch the Ill forces its way through a lofty precipice of limestone rock, and then flows into the wide valley of the Rhine (p. 339).

15 M. **Feldkirch** (1435 ft.) see p. 339. Diligence to the *Haag* railway-station (p. 330) in 1¼ hr. (1862, 3. 20 p. m.); to the *Oberried* station (p. 330) in 1¼ hr. (5¼ a. m.); to *Bregenz* see p. 339.

96. From Coire to Splügen. Via Mala.

10 hrs. Diligence twice a day (1862, 10½ a. m. and 11¼ p. m.) to Splügen (9 fr. 80 cent.) in 7, thence to Chiavenna also twice a day in 6 hrs.; 3 seats in the coupé, 6 in the interior, 1 by the conductor, and 1 on the box (comp. Introduction IX). Correspondence with the early train from St. Gall and Rorschach, see p. 329. From Splügen travellers can proceed immediately by another diligence over the Bernardino (p. 329). Those who wish to enjoy the journey, should take care to secure a place which commands a good view, or avail themselves of the diligence as far as Thusis only, thence proceeding to Andeer (2½ hrs.), or Splügen (5½ hrs.) on foot. The route from Coire to Reichenau (2 hrs.) is no field for pedestrians in hot and dusty weather; but the walk from Reichenau to Thusis (3¾ hrs.) is replete with interest.

On leaving Coire, the *Barracks*, built in 1840, the esplanade, and an agricultural school for poor children are seen on the r. The scenery is uninteresting as far as Reichenau. On the other side of the Rhine (which is crossed by a new bridge), at the foot of the *Calanda* (p. 331), lies the village of *Felsberg*, which is exposed to a disaster similar to that of Goldau (p. 71). Large masses of the rock fell in 1850, but in apparent disregard of the warning, several houses have been rebuilt within a few hundred paces of the spot most exposed to danger. The road passes through the handsome Roman. village of **Ems** (1764 ft., Rom. Cath.), near the ruins of the ancient castle of *Hohenems*. The chapel on the eminence contains an image of the Virgin, said to have been brought down from the Oberland and deposited here by the waters of the Rhine. Many geologists maintain that the various hills in this neighbourhood, as well as those round Reichenau, were

formed by the action of water. (A footpath diverges to the r. from the road above Ems, enters the forest, and then skirts the r. bank of the Rhine to Thusis; it is 1 hr. shorter than the dusty high-road, but disagreeable on account of the loose stones which cover it; when the river is high, it is impracticable.) Near Reichenau the road crosses the Rhine by a dark covered bridge of one arch, 237 ft. long, and 80 ft. above the river.

6 M. **Reichenau** (1804 ft.) (**Adler*, R. 1, B. 1 fr., formerly a convent, the ceilings of the rooms in all the stories are vaulted), a group of houses belonging to the castle, at the confluence of the *Vorder-Rhein* and the *Hinter-Rhein*, the best view of which is obtained from the terrace of the garden of *M. de Planta*, near the hotel. In the struggle of the two streams at the point of confluence, the Vorder-Rhein, in spite of its superior volume, is driven back by the impetuous current of the Hinter-Rhein, which descends from the Bernardino. On the W. the snow-clad *Brigelser Horn* towers above the mountains of the Oberland. The garden, which is always accessible, is pleasantly laid out, and contains a well-kept hot-house etc. The castle, opposite to the entrance to the garden, was erected by the Bishops of Coire, and received its appellation from them in honour of the Abbot of *Reichenau* in the Lake of Constance (p. 31). Since 1819 it has been in the possession of Colonel *de Planta* (comp. p. 385), and is now occupied by his son, who has fitted up a laboratory within its precincts.

At the close of the last century a celebrated educational institution, founded by the late president of the Diet, *J. B. v. Tscharner* (d. 1835), was established in this castle. In October 1793, a young man sought admission at the portal. He gave the name of Chabos, and applied for the situation of professor of French and mathematics, which was accorded to him on the strength of a letter of recommendation of which he was the bearer. This was the *Duc de Chartres*, afterwards King Louis Philippe, who had been driven from Bremgarten, where he had been living in concealment under the name of Corbi, by the near approach of the republican forces. In this secluded retreat he received the tidings of his father's death by the guillotine, and his mother's banishment to Madagascar. He again quitted the castle in June 1794, in consequence of political agitations which convulsed the Canton of the Grisons. During the remainder of his life, Louis Philippe preserved a grateful remembrance of the spot where he had found so hospitable an asylum; *M. de Planta*, on his side, has honoured the memory of the illustrious fugitive by ornamenting the chamber formerly inhabited by "*M. Chabos*" with numerous souvenirs recalling the period of his sojourn. A Marble tablet bears the inscription: "*Louis Philippe, duc d'Orléans, refugié en ces lieux d'Octobre 1793 à Juin 1794, y cultivait les sciences.*" On the occasion of the presentation of two beautiful portraits by *Winterhalter*, one as M. Chabos, the other as king, Count de Montalivet, intendant-general of the Civil-list, wrote that the king, "*qui n'a jamais oublié l'accueil qu'il reçut en 1793 au collège* de Reichenau," presented them to M. de Planta "*comme témoignage de la haute* bien-veillance du Roi pour le collège *de Reichenau, et pour un pays où il a trouvé* dans des temps difficiles un *accueil si hospitalier.*" The Duchess of Orleans also presented lithographic

portraits of the two young princes "*en souvenir du bon accueil*" she had experienced in the house of M. de Planta. The steel-pen which the king had used, "*pendant les derniers temps de sa vie*," was also sent to the castle by the ex-queen from Claremont, Dec. 31st, 1850. That illustrious personage herself visited this spot May 31st, 1854, and made the following graceful insertion in the visitor's book: "*Marie Amélie, veuve du Professeur Chabos, dont c'est un des plus beaux titres.*" The book contains several other interesting autographs. In an adjoining room are souvenirs of various kinds, collected by Captain de Planta during his travels, ethnographical objects, minerals, etc.

A second covered *wooden bridge* (so low as to endanger the heads of outside passengers) crosses the *Vorder-Rhein* above Reichenau, immediately before its confluence with the Hinter-Rhein. In the vicinity is a large *saw-mill*, with several circular saws. (Post-road to Disentis see p. 360, footpath to Bad Pfäffers by the Kunkelsalp, p. 334.

The fruitful valley, whose E. side is named Domleschg, Roman. Domgiasca or Tomiliasca (*vallis domestica*), and W. side Heinzenberg, Roman. Montagna, through which the road to Thusis, on the l. bank of the Hinter-Rhein, runs, is 7½ M. long and nearly 3 M. wide. The stony and sandy bed of the Hinter-Rhein occupies almost the entire width of the valley, which is frequently inundated by its blackish-grey waters. The sides of the valley are remarkable for their fertility, their charming scenery, and the numerous castles, mostly in ruins, which frown from almost every eminence on the r. bank. The mixture of languages and creeds in this district cannot fail to strike the traveller. At *Coire* the German language and the Protestant religion prevail, *Ems* is Roman. and Rom. Cath., *Reichenau* Germ. and Prot., *Bonaduz* (separated from Reichenau only by the Vorder-Rhein), *Rhäzüns* and *Katzis* Roman. and Rom. Cath., the *Heinzenberg* Prot. and (in part) Germ., *Thusis* Germ. and Prot., *Schams* (Zillis, Andeer, and the mountain-villages) Roman. and Prot. The German villages of the Rheinwaldthal from *Suvers* to *Hinter-Rhein* form the limit of Protestantism and the Romansch language.

The road shortly after ascends for a short distance. 1 M. **Bonaduz** (2013 ft.) (*Post; Krone*, on the l. at the end of the village), Roman. *Pan-a-tots* (bread for all), is probably so named from the fertility of its fields. 15 min. **Rhäzüns** (*Raetia ima*), a village with a handsome castle on a rock rising from the Rhine, the property of the *Vieli* family. A legendary hero of the name of *Rœtus* is said to have erected this castle far back in the Roman times. After the families of *Rhäzüns* and *Brun*, this castle belonged successively to the v. Zollern and Planta families, to Austria, to Bavaria in 1805, to France in 1809, and finally to the Grisons in 1815. From the road a fine retrospective view of the castle of *Rhäzüns*, the chapel of St. George, the church of Tamins, the Calanda in the background, the church of *Feldis* above, on an eminence on the r. bank of the Rhine. The two banks are connected by the *Bridge of Rothenbrunn*.

On the right bank stands the ruined castle of *Juvalta*, and the handsome castles of Ortenstein and Paspels, formerly the property of Count Travers; the latter was converted into a benevolent and educational establishment by Father Theo-

dosius (p. 337) in 1857. Farther on are the ruins of the church of *St. Lorenz*, and the castles of *Canova* and *Rietberg*.

On the left bank, on an eminence, stands the ruined castle of (3 M.) *Realta*, which is not visible from the road. Below this castle by the road-side is a large country-inn, "Zur Rheincorrection". On the l. side of the road the large *Penitentiary* of the canton of the Grisons. Near (2¼ M.) **Katzis** (2053 ft.) (*Kreuz*), on the r., is a nunnery; the landscape is here extremely beautiful. To the S. is the snow-clad summit of the *Piz Curver*, beyond this, to the l., the Schynpass with the majestic *Piz St. Michel;* to the N. the *Tinzenhorn* with the *Ringelspitz* (9730 ft.). Near Thusis, on a terrace by the cheerful village of *Masein*, stands the castle of *Tagstein* with its pleasure-grounds, now the property of Herr Golther of Ravensburg, formerly the ancestral castle of the Capol family, as is indicated by an inscription over the portal. The Landsgemeinde (p. 93) meets every two years on the sloping meadow in the vicinity.

10⅞ M. **Thusis** (2182 ft.), Roman. *Tosan* or *Tosana* (*Tuscia*) (* *Via mala*, R. 1½, B. 1 fr.; **Adler* or *Post*, R. and B. 2½, A. ¾ fr.; Telegr. stat.), 2¼ M. from Katzis, on a spur of the Heinzenberg, has been rebuilt in a superior style since its almost total destruction by fire in 1845. Thusis, like many other villages, is believed to derive its name from fugitive Tuscans. *Schynpass see p. 374. Those who do not intend to visit the Schynpass, should on no account omit to walk to the (10 min.) wooden bridge across the Rhine, from which a fine view of the valley is obtained.

The *Nolla* flows into the Rhine on the S. side of Thusis. Its turbid stream is conducted by means of an aqueduct (visible from the Nolla bridge) to the stony banks of the Rhine, there to deposit its mud without injury to the fertile district. The Rhine is tinged for a considerable distance by its insignificant and muddy tributary.

The Nolla sometimes attains so high a level as entirely to cover the arch of the bridge, and the whole valley is in imminent danger of being inundated. In November 1807, the fertile Domleschg was converted by this river into a sandy waste. The *Lake of Lüsch* (6003 ft.), situated on the Heinzenberg (p. 407), above the village of *Tschappina*, has no visible outlet. Its water softens the porous slate of its banks to the consistency of mud, large masses of which periodically slide down to the Nolla. Tschappina itself is said to be built in part on a shifting foundation, some of its buildings being ascertained to change their positions.

The view from the Nolla bridge is very remarkable. In the background of the valley towers the rugged *Piz Beverin (9234 ft.)*. The valley, of the Rhine appears enclosed by lofty *mountains*. On the r. bank of the gorge, through which the *Rhine flows*, stand the ruins of the castle of Hohen-Rhætien

Viamala

or *Hoch-Realt* (*Hoch-Ryalt, Rætia alta*), at an elevation of 596 ft. above the river. This is the most ancient castle in Switzerland; according to tradition it was founded by the legendary hero *Rætus*, leader of the Etruscans during their retreat before the Gauls, 166 years after the founding of Rome, 587 B.C. The ruins of the castle stand on the S. side of the mountain; on the N. side is the *Chapel of St. John*, the most ancient and, for a long period, the only Christian church in the valley, which embraced Christianity somewhat slowly. The castle is sometimes named the *St. Johannisstein* from this chapel. Fine view of the entire Domleschg (p. 407).

From 1470 to 1822 the road here ascended the course of the Nolla, and reached the gorge near *Rongella* (see below). The path through the gorge, the celebrated ***Via mala**, was then only 4 ft. wide, and skirted the l. bank the whole way. The new road was constructed, and the old path through the gorge widened considerably in the year 1822. The limestone-rocks rise almost perpendicularly on both sides to a height of 1500 ft. A short distance from the entrance, near the *Känzeli*, the retrospective view is very fine, embracing the castle of Hohen-Rhætien, Thusis, and the Heinzenberg. In 1857, a sledge laden with oil was precipitated from the road into the abyss; the voituriers do not fail to dilate upon the miraculous escape of the horses. One of the marvels of this extraordinary route is (1½ M. from Thusis) the *Verlorne Loch* or Lost Gulf, a tunnel nearly 220 ft. in length, cut through the solid and perpendicular rock. Immediately beyond it is a semi-gallery, over which the rocks project. The roaring river is visible at the very bottom of the gorge, from the point where the side-walls cease and the wooden railings recommence. The *retrospective view, through the narrow and gloomy defile of the solitary tower of Hohen-Rhætien and the sunny slopes of the Heinzenberg beyond is singularly beautiful.

Near the (15 min.) *Post-office (wine and coffee) of the little village of *Rongella*, which stands on an eminence to the r., the gorge expands into a small basin. Soon after, however, the precipices again approach one another. The road crosses the river three times within short intervals: 15 min. first bridge, built in 1738; 5 min. second bridge, built in 1739; 25 min. third bridge (2567 ft.), built in 1834. The scenery is grandest in the vicinity of the *middle (*second*) bridge. The Rhine, 300 ft. below the road, winds through a ravine so narrow that the precipices above almost meet. On Aug. 27th, 1834, the river rose to within a few feet of the arch of the bridge. The impositions and extortions of the Bernese Oberland are here vividly recalled to mind by the apparition

of a man who appears to be unable to gain a more respectable livelihood than by hurling large stones down into the abyss for the delectation of travellers, who are of course expected to offer a gratuity for this edifying performance. Near the upper (third) bridge (erected after the inundation of 1834) the *Via Mala* ends.

The road now enters the more expansive *Valley of Schams* (2663 ft.) (*Vallis sexamniensis*, Valley of the six streams, which descend from the mountains on the r. and l., Ital. *Sessāme*), the green meadows and cheerful habitations of which look doubly attractive to the traveller after the sombre passage of the Via Mala. In the background to the S. are the peaks of the *Hirli* (5346 ft.). Above the old bridge, the Rhine forms a small waterfall. The first village in the valley of Schams (2 hrs. from Thusis) is **Zillis**, Rom. *Ciraun* (*Allogio; Post*), with the most ancient church in the valley, of which the tower is the oldest part; the aisle has a wooden ceiling, the choir is vaulted; it contains nothing of interest.

On the eminence to the r., on the l. bank of the Rhine, above the village of *Donat* (behind which rises the *Piz Beverin*, 9234 ft., ascent in about 6 hrs. from Zillis), stands the ruined castle of *Fardün* or *Lu-Turr*, the ancient residence of the governor of the valley. About the middle of the 15th century, the brutal behaviour of one of these officials, like that of Gessler 150 years previously, gave rise to the deliverance of this district from their oppressive sway. Having entered the cottage of a peasant, against whom he harboured some resentful feeling, the tyrant spat into the boiling porridge prepared for the midday meal. The peasant, *Jean Caldar*, seized him by the throat, plunged his head into the scalding liquid, exclaiming: "Eat the soup thou hast seasoned" (*Malgia sez il pult cha ti has condüt*), and then strangled him. This was the signal for a general rising.

Near the *Baths of Pigneu* (destroyed by an inundation in 1834, and afterwards by fire; the waters, which contain iron and alkali, are conveyed by a conduit to Andeer, and there used for baths) a glacier-torrent is crossed by a bridge, the last structure of the kind on the Via mala; the following inscription appears on the E. parapet: "*Jum via patet hostibus et amicis. Cavete Rhæti! simplicitas morum et unio servabunt avitam libertatem*" (This route is now open to enemies and friends. Rhætians, beware! Simplicity of manners and concord will preserve your ancestral liberty).

7½ *M.* **Andeer** (3004 ft.) (**Krone* or *Hotel Fravi*, R. 1½, *B. 1, A.* ½ *fr.*), principal village of the valley, 581 inhab., *Rom. language*, Prot. religion. Near the village stands the

tower of the castle of *Castellatsch*; fine view of the valley from the church (erected in 1673).

From Andeer to Stalla (12 good hrs., provisions and wine must be taken from Andeer; it is necessary to start early), an arduous excursion which perhaps scarcely repays the fatigue. The path ascends the *Valley of Ferrera* (see below), passing through *Ausser-Ferrera* and *Inner-Ferrera* (or *Canicül*, 4556 ft., Ger. Hundeloch, 3¼ hrs. S. of Andeer, refreshments at the parsonage). The upper part of the valley, the population of which is German, is named the *Averser Thal*. From (3½ hrs.) *Cresta* (6055 ft.) (Inn very unpretending) in the Averser Thal to (1½ hrs.) *Iuf*, thence (guide necessary) towards the E. to the summit of the pass, the *Stallerberg* or *Valetta Pass* (7955 ft.) 1½ hrs., descent in 2 hrs. to *Stalla*, see p. 379. — From Iuf a path extends towards the S. E. over the *Forcellina* (8229 ft.) direct to the *Septimer* (p. 379).

From Canicül to Pianazzo on the Splügen route (guide necessary; the son of the pastor at Canicül recommended). The path ascends through the forest in the *Val Emet*, skirting the precipice on the r., to the chalets of the *Emet* Alp (5812 ft.), whence the "stone man" on the summit of the *Passo di Madesimo* (7019 ft.) is visible, though there still remains two good hours' walk over the soft and uneven soil of the Alp before that point is reached. Retrospective view of the *Piz Beverin*, and beyond this the *Calanda*; from the summit of the pass, the frontier of Switzerland and Italy, to the W., the *Tambohorn* is visible, S. E. the *Gallegione* (9650 ft.). On the S. W. side of the pass it is necessary to slide down a short snow-slope in a sitting position; then along the N. side of the beautiful little *Lago di Emet*, down by the l. bank of the *Madesimo*, afterwards across meadows, through the village of the same name (4 hrs. from Canicül), then on the r. bank of the Madesimo, reaching the Splügen route ½ M. below *Pianazzo* (p. 413).

The Splügen route winds upwards, passes the inconsiderable ruins of the *Bärenburg*, and enters the *Roffla-Schlucht, a gorge 3 M. in length, bearing some resemblance to the Via Mala; the Rhine runs by its side, forming a series of waterfalls. Near the entrance, the *Averser-Rhein* precipitates itself from the *Ferrera-Thal* and joins the (3220 ft.) Hinter-Rhein, forming a picturesque cascade, the spray of which rises in clouds to a considerable height. In order to see this cascade to advantage, the traveller should ascend the valley for a short distance, and cautiously descend a little to the l. of the path. (Route through the Ferrera-Thal to Stalla, see above). Pedestrians can avoid the windings of the road after passing the lower fall.

Towards the end of the gorge, the snow-fields of the *Einshorn* are visible through its opening in the early part of summer. Here is an ancient bridge across the Rhine; farther on, an aperture in the rock, from 16 to 18 paces long (*Sasa plana.*) The open Alpine landscape of the *Rheinwaldthal* (*Val Rhein*) now becomes visible; to the r. the village of *Suvers* or *Sufers* (4076 ft.); opp. rise the *Pizzo Uccello* (8361 ft.) and the *Einshorn* (9053 ft.); to the l. of Splügen, near the Pizzo Uccello, the *Tambohorn* (10,086 ft.); opposite, towards the W., the *Zapporthorn* (9198 ft.) and other mountains, see p. 418.

3¼ M. **Splügen** (4463 ft.) (*Hotel Bodenhaus [post-office], *R. 2, L. ½, B. 1½, D.* with W. 3 fr. [the diligence through

Splügen and Bernardino stops here for dinner], A. ¾ fr.; **Hosig*, moderate) Rom. *Speluga* (from *Speluja*, without corn, or *Specula*, watchtower), capital (546 inhab.) of the Rheinwaldthal, a valley the upper part of which resembles that of Ursern. The village is enlivened by the traffic on the Splügen and Bernardino routes on which it is situated. It consists of half a dozen handsome habitations and a number of smaller ones, with a church. In autumn large herds of cattle are constantly to be met with in this village, on their way to the Italian markets. At this elevation oats seldom attain maturity. Large numbers of Bergamasque shepherds (comp. p. —) are to be found with their herds on both slopes of the Splügen. (Excursion to the *Source of the Hinter-Rhein*, see p. 418).

97. From Splügen to the Lake of Como.

39 M. Diligence twice daily (1862, 6. 25 a. m. and 5. 50 p. m.) to Chiavenna (8 fr. 40 cent.) in 6 hrs., to Colico (12 fr. 30 cent.) in 8¾ hrs., to correspond with the steamboats to Como. To Colico 8wiss diligences, comp. p. 405 and Introduction IX. In the diligence the seats on the r. afford the best view.

The road divides near the village of *Splügen* (4463 ft.); that in a straight direction leads to the Bernardino (p. 418); that to the l., which crosses the Rhine, winds upwards and traverses a gallery 262 ft. long. Outside-passengers must be cautious to avoid the beams which cross the gallery diagonally. The barren *Kalkberg* rises above Splügen behind. The road then enters a bleak valley and ascends on the W. side by numberless zigzags, passing the lonely Berghaus (6264 ft.), to the summit (6517 ft.) of the **Splügen Pass** (*Speluga*, *Colmo del Orso*), 3569 ft. below the summit of the precipitous *Tambohorn* or *Schneehorn* (10,086 ft.), the highest peak of the mountain on the W., which is visible from the cathedral at Milan. (Ascent in 3 to 4 hrs., not unattended with danger; the view extends to Suabia on the N. and Milan on the S., and embraces a large portion of the mighty glacier-world). The ice-bound mountain on the E. is the *Surettahorn* (9312 ft.). This narrow monntain-ridge forms the boundary between Switzerland and Lombardy. The boundary-stone indicates an elevation of 2117 metres (6880 Eng. ft.). An ancient tower stands on the highest part of the pass.

The Splügen was one of the Alpine passes with which the Romans were acquainted; till 1818 it was only a bridle-path. From the 27th Nov. to the 4th Dec. 1800, General Macdonald led his division, which was to cover the flank of the Italian army commanded by Brune, over this pass during a severe snow-storm. Whole columns of troops were precipitated into the *abyss of the Cardinell* (p. 413) by avalanches. The Austrian government *caused the present* road to be constructed from 1819 to 1821, in order not *to lose a passage* to Lombardy in this direction, after the completion of the *Bernardino route.*

Beyond the summit the road passes the first *cantoniera* (house of refuge), and then reaches (15 min., 3 hrs. walk from Splügen) the **Dogana** (*metri 1904 sul liv. del mare* [5861 ft. above the level of the sea], is the inscription on a stone tablet), formerly the Italian custom-office, now only a frontier excise-station, a group of houses, with an inn of very humble character, at the upper end of a bleak and barren valley surrounded by lofty mountains. The snow here often reaches in winter to the windows of the first-floor. Bells are rung in the four highest houses of refuge during snow-storms, as a guide for travellers.

The old bridle-path turned to the r. near the second wooden bridge, and ran through the *Cardinell* gorge direct to Isola, a passage much exposed to avalanches. The new road declines gradually by numberless zigzags along the E. precipice, and is protected against avalanches in many places by long galleries (the first 700 ft. long, the second 642 ft., the third 1530 ft.). These are constructed of solid masonry and covered with sloping roofs supported by pillars, to enable the snow to glide off; they are lighted by numerous apertures resembling embrasures.

On issuing from the second gallery a beautiful view is obtained of the old road (destroyed by an inundation in 1834), and the village of Isola. The new route avoids the dangerous *Lira* gorge between Isola and Campo Dolcino. Immediately beyond *Pianazzo*, a village at the same elevation as Splügen, before the entrance of a short gallery, the considerable stream of the *Madesimo* precipitates itself from a rock to a depth of 700 ft. into the valley below. This beautiful *Waterfall is visible from a small platform near the road. The conductor is sometimes to be prevailed upon to detain the diligence for a short time to enable passengers to alight and view the cascade from this platform. It is, however, visible from many parts of the road beyond. A Latin inscription on a stone tablet in the rock records the date of the construction of the route. (From Pianazzo to *Canicül* over the *Passo di Madesimo*, see p. 411).

15⅜ M. **Campo Dolcino** (3333 ft.) consists of two large groups of houses, the first of which contains the church, surrounded by ash-trees, and the cemetery. In the second group, ½ M. farther, is the inn (*Post*, R. 1½, B. 1 fr.). Here is the Italian custom-house office (passports are no longer demanded, but it is as well to be provided with one in case of necessity). Beyond this point is another Latin inscription *in the rock, in* honour of the emperor Francis who constructed *the route from "Clavenna ad Rhenum". One glances at the*

windings of the old road is sufficient to demonstrate the utility of the new one. Eight horses were scarcely able to drag a moderately heavy carriage up the ascent.

The *Lira* valley is strewn with fragments of rock which have become detached from the neighbouring mountains, mostly of white brittle gneiss which assumes a reddish tint on being exposed to the air. The savage aspect of the glen is in part modified by the luxuriant foliage of the chestnuts visible lower down, from among which the slender white tower of the church of *Madonna di Gallivaggio* gracefully rises. Near *S. Giacomo* there are whole forests of chestnuts, which extend far up the steep mountain slopes. The vineyards of Chiavenna are soon after reached, and then the rich luxuriance of Italian vegetation unfolds itself to the view.

8⅝ M. **Chiavenna** (975 ft.), Ger. *Cläven* or *Clefen*, the *Clavenna* of the Romans, afterwards the capital of the county of Cläven (*Hôtel Conradi* near the post-office, R. and L. 1¼ to 2, B. 1 to 1½, A. ½ to ¾ fr., Italian style, no fixed scale of charges, numerous conveyances; *Chiave d'Oro* in the market-place, R. 1, D. with W. 3, B. 1 fr., good cooking in the Italian style; *Sole*, Ital. inn. Opposite, the Chiave d'Oro is a *Café*, with a view of the Falls of the Maira. The Chiavenna beer is considered the best in Upper Italy), an ancient, industrial town with 3000 inhab., charmingly situated on the *Maira*, at the mouth of the Bergeller Thal (p. 415). Opposite the post-office, on a rock, stand the ruins of a castle of considerable size, the last proprietors of which were the *de Salis* family. It was besieged on several different occasions. The garden opposite contains a remarkably handsome cypress. Picturesque view from the castle garden or "*paradiso*" (½ fr. gratuity), which extends along an isolated rock, and is festooned with vines.

S. Lorenzo, the principal church, near the post-office, has an elegant slender clock-tower or *campanile*, which rises from an enclosure surrounded by arcades, formerly the *campo santo* or burial-ground. The octagonal baptistry (*battisterio*) contains a font ornamented with reliefs, of interest to the antiquary. The church itself possesses nothing remarkable. Near it are two *charnel-houses*, in which the sculls and bones are arranged in a variety of designs.

The road to Colico at first traverses vineyards; farther on the country gives unmistakable evidence of the effect of the inundations of the *Maira*, and its tributary the *Lira*, which *joins it below* Chiavenna. Almost the entire valley is subject *to these inundations*, being enclosed by lofty mountains. Near

6 M. **Riva** the road reaches the Lago di Riva or di

Mezzola, so completely shut in by mountains that, previous to the construction of the new Splügen route, the lake had to be crossed by boat. This piece of water originally formed the N. bay of the Lake of Como, but the deposit brought down by the *Adda* has in the course of ages formed a dam between the two lakes, which are now connected only by a narrow channel. The road skirts the E. bank of the lake, being in some places supported by embankments and masonry, and in others passing through galleries. It crosses the *Adda* by a long bridge and intersects the marshy delta formed by the Adda at its confluence with the lake. Before the point where the Splügen route joins that of the Stelvio (p. 396), which traverses the Valteline, the ruins of the castle of *Fuentes* are passed on the r. This castle was erected by the Spaniards in 1603, at the time when they were lords of Milan, and was destroyed by the French in 1796. It was formerly situated on an island, and considered the key of the Valteline. Near

9 M. **Colico** (678 ft.) (*Angelo* on the lake; *Isola Bella*, both in the Italian style) the *Lake of Como* (R. 106) is reached. *Monte Legnone* (8039 ft.) towers above the town. Diligence to Chiavenna (1862) 11¾ a. m. and 9½ p. m. Omnibus in correspondence with the steamboat which arrives at noon, 2½—3 fr. Messageries (*Impresa Fojanini*, 1862) at 10 p. m. to Sondrio in 5 hrs., to Bormio in 14 hrs., to Tirano in 9 hrs., see RR. 93, 94.

98. From Chiavenna to Samaden. Maloja.

(Comp. Map p. 380.)

33¾ M. Diligence once a day (1862, 5 a. m.) in 8½ hrs. (9 fr. 60 cent.). In this direction the diligences are usually less crowded than on the return journey, for which Coupé places should be engaged several days in advance.

The **Valley of Bergell**, Rom. *Val Bregaglia* (*Prægallia* of the Romans, so named from its position "in front of" their province of Cisalpine Gaul), opens near Chiavenna and extends upwards towards the E. as far as Maloja. This in most parts contracted valley is watered throughout its entire length by the Maira or Mera. The lower part exhibits the luxuriance of a southern vegetation; the upper portion is Alpine in its character. The route from Chiavenna to the Swiss frontier, running between masses of rock clothed with dense chestnut woods, is strikingly beautiful, and rich in picturesque landscapes, but its habitations and bridges are in a lamentable state of dilapidation, and the only good road is the newly-constructed post-road from Chiavenna to Castasegna. No sooner, however, is the Swiss frontier crossed than the contrast becomes most marked, the roads are good and the houses handsome. In the Bergell alone are purely Italian communities to be found professing the reformed faith (at Poschiavo, pp. 394, 395, mixed). Many of the inhabitants (1638 in number), like those of the Engadine, seek their fortunes in foreign lands.

At Chiavenna the road divides; the route runs in an E. *direction and ascends* the course of the Maira. On the road, *1½ M. from Chia*venna, is a picturesque waterfall, the two arms

of the stream forming a double cascade; 1½ M. beyond are two small villages, *S. Croce* and "*Del commune di Piuro*".

Opposite, on the l. bank of the Maira, formerly stood the rich and flourishing town of **Plurs** (*Piuro*) (2430 inhab.), surrounded by numerous villas; this town was entirely destroyed by a landslip in 1618. For several days previous to the catastrophe, masses of rock had been rolling down the slopes of Monte Conto, and numerous fissures were observed to form and widen upon the mountain. In spite of these admonitory phenomena, the inhabitants remained quietly in their town, and were buried together with all their possessions by a mass of earth and rock 60 ft. thick. All attempts to penetrate this crust were fruitless. Every trace of the town has disappeared, and the mass of debris is now clothed with a luxuriant forest of chestnuts. The name of the town still survives in that of the little village of Plurs, where a traffic is carried on in articles manufactured of a soft kind of stone (talc, *lapis ollaris*), mentioned by Pliny under the name of "*Lapis Comensis*".

The road remains on the r. bank of the Maira, and passes through *Villa* or *Villa di Chiavenna*. Just before *Castasegna*, the stream forms the boundary between Italy (Lombardy) and Switzerland (the Grisons). (Italian custom-house formalities by no means strict in 1862). **Castasegna** (2300 ft.) (Refreshments at *Schumacher's*) (Telegr. station), 2 hrs. from Chiavenna, the Swiss frontier-town, with the handsome houses of the confectioners Spargnapani of Berlin and Pomati of Königsberg. The name of this small but cheerful village at once indicates that its principal resources are derived from its numberless chestnut-trees. The silkworm and white mulberry do not flourish farther N. than this.

Agreeable walk through a magnificent chestnut forest, passing the waterfall of the *Acqua di Stoll*, to **Soglio** (3349 ft.) (406 inhab.), 1 hr. N. E. of Castasegna, the site of the deserted palaces and gardens of the Salis-Soglio family. Here the *pinus cembra*, or "Alpine cedar" (p. 381), may be found in strange juxtaposition with the chestnut. Fine view of the Bondasca glacier.

Spino, a group of houses on the road below Soglio, possesses a brewery where good beer may be obtained. Opposite, near *Bondo*, where the impetuous *Bondasca* flows into the Maira, stands a castle erected by the Counts of *Salis* in the year 1770. For three entire months the sun does not shine on Bondo. Here rhododendrons flourish side by side with chestnuts in the gorge. The latter do not appear beyond this limit, and the walnut also ceases near Stampa.

The road crosses the *Maira* above its confluence with the *Bondasca*. *Promontogno* (* Galleria, good), a village belonging to the commune of Bondo. Above it tower the ruins of the considerable castle of *Castelmur*. Two lofty massive walls descend into the valley. The road passes through an aperture in the rock (*Porta*), which like the Platifer (p. 101) in the Levantine, forms the boundary between two zones of vegetation. Near the tower of the castle, on the side of the mountain, stands a handsome church, erected by Baron Castelmur in 1855 on the ruins of an ancient edifice, formerly the principal church in the valley.

The next villages are *Stampa* (3171 ft.) and *Borgonuovo* (*Bornôv*, 3257 ft.), which, together with *Coltura* on the slope opposite, form the parish of **Stampa** (362 inhab.). On an eminence near Coltura stands the castle of Baron Castelmur.

11⅝ M. **Vicosoprano** (3280 ft.), Rom. *Vespran* (**Post* or *Corona;* Telegr. stat.), capital of the valley, with 337 inhab., at the confluence of the *Albigna* and the Maira; the former forms a beautiful cascade near its glacier.

The road soon after winds upwards to (4½ M.) **Casaccia** (4526 ft.), Rom. *Casătsch* (*Post;* **Mich. Mayer*, the last house on the l., without a sign, clean and moderate; **Agostino Zuan*, also without a sign), the highest village in the valley of Bergell. (Bridle-path to *Stalla* on the Julier route over the *Septimer* see p. 379.)

The road which crosses the **Maloja** (the W. slope of which is distinguished for its luxuriant vegetation) passes the ruins of an ancient Gothic church on the l., and ascends the beautiful fir-woods by steep zigzags, reaching the summit of the pass (5593 ft.) (poor inn) in 1½ hr. (From one of the windings of the route a path leads in a few minutes to the beautiful fall of the *Ordlegna*, which issues from the *Forno Glacier*. The spray of this fall is visible from the valley below, but the path to it is easily mistaken unless the zigzags of the road are followed.) On reaching the summit of the Maloja, travellers should not fail to climb the rock opposite the Maloja-house, a few paces from the road, as it commands a fine view of the valley; the diligence halts for a few minutes on the summit, during which the ascent may easily be made.

From *Maloja* to *Samaden* see p. 382.

99. From Splügen to Bellinzona. Bernardino.

45 M. Night Diligence only (1862, 5. 50 p. m.) in 7½ hrs. (14 fr. 30 c.), to correspond with the diligence from Coire, comp. pp. 329, 405.

The Bernardino route was constructed from 1819 to 1823 under the direction of *M. Pocobelli*, state-counsellor of the canton of Tessin, at the cost of the two governments of the Grisons and Sardinia. The former defrayed by far the larger share of the expense, in anticipation of the great advantages which would accrue to E. Switzerland and S. W. Germany by the communication thus afforded with the port of Genoa and Turin. During the fine season this route is perfectly safe, and is at all times practicable for carriages.

Splügen (4463 ft.) see p. 411. 1½ M. *Medels* (4719 ft.), 1¼ M. meadow of *Ebi* (4654 ft.), where the Landsgemeinde (comp. p. 93) was formerly accustomed to assemble biennially on the first Sunday in May, 1¾ M. *Nufĕnen*, Rom. *Nuveina*, Ital. *Novĕna* (4851 ft.) (Hössli, unpretending), the church of which is roofed with copper. About 2 M. farther

6⅜ *M.* **Hinterrhein** (4999 ft.) (Post, small country inn), *the highest village* in the Rheinwaldthal (Val Rhein).

Source of the Hinter-Rhein, named *Sprung* or *Ursprung* (source), is 4 hrs. to the S. W. (to the Zapportalp 3 hrs., thence to the source 1 hr. rough walking). The interest of this excursion, for which a guide is necessary, will be considered by many not commensurate to the fatigue. The route, which is injured annually by inundations and landslips, for some distance traverses loose stones brought down by the river, which must be crossed many times, and during floods entirely covers the road. The inhabitants of the valley say that the best time for making this excursion is the end of June, when the shepherds of Bergamo drive their flocks of 1200 sheep up to the Zapportalp (see below), as at that time there is no longer any fear of avalanches, although the snow is still lying, on which it is less fatiguing to walk than on the loose stones. On approaching the source from the direction of the last chalet occupied by the shepherds (p. 380), a wild and barren rock is seen on the r. bank, at the base of which the infant Rhine forms a small cascade. This district bears the name of the Hölle, or hell. Beyond, on the same side, is a rock partly covered with earth, on which in August rhododendrons bloom most luxuriantly; this, by way of antithesis, is termed the Paradies or paradise. This narrow valley is shut in by the Rheinwald or Zapport Glacier. The Hinter-Rhein issues from an aperture (6821 ft.) the shape of which bears a fauciful resemblance to a cow's mouth. The stream is at first considerable, and is shortly afterwards augmented by numerous small tributaries issuing from crevices of the glacier. On the l. bank lies the sunny Zapportalp (6021 ft.), with its numerous flocks. From this Alp, which has a S. aspect, the Rheinwald glacier may be ascended, in order to obtain a good view of the mighty mountains which enclose the Rheinwaldthal: the Marscholhorn or Moschelhorn (*Piz Moësola*, 8933 ft.), the Rheinwaldhorn (10460 ft.), the Güferhorn (10445 ft.) etc.

The *Bernardino-route* crosses the first bridge (4974 ft.), which spans the Rhine with three arches, ½ M. beyond Hinterrhein. It then winds up the steep S. slope in 16 zigzags, commanding a fine view of the valley of the Rhine. On reaching the ridge, it traverses a narrow and desolate valley to the **Bernardino** (6584 ft.). The Romans were acquainted with this pass, which, until the beginning of the 15th cent., was known as the *Vogelberg*. At the period when St. Bernard of Sienna preached the gospel in this country, a chapel was erected on the W. slope, whence the pass derived its present name of Bernardino, which must not be confounded with the Great and Little St. Bernard (p. 280, 276). Near the (¾ M.) small Alpine *Lago Moësola*, where several species of rare and beautiful Alpine plants are met with, stands the large *Casa di Rifugio* (inn). The *Moësa* emerges from the S. extremity of this lake; the road runs by this stream as far as its confluence with the Ticino above Bellinzona. The river is first crossed by a handsome bridge, named after King *Victor Emanuel I.*, who was the first to advocate the construction of this route. Before reaching the bridge the river forms a fine *waterfall*. The Moschelhorn (8933 ft.) is visible from the foot of the bridge, through the arch of 70 ft. span. Farther on, the *road is protected* from avalanches by means of a roof. The *S. slope of the* mountain is far more precipitous than the N., *but the windings* of the road are so ingeniously contrived, *that postilions* can trot their horses down the entire descent.

10½ M. **S. Bernardino** (5005 ft.) (*Hôtel Brocco; Hôtel Ravizza,* in these two, patients are received *en pension* 4½—7 fr.; *Hôtel Motto,* Pension 6 fr.), the highest village of the *Misoxer-Thal* (*Val Mesocco* or *Mesolcina*), with a mineral spring, the *acqua buona,* which attracts many invalids in summer. The valley opens into the Riviera (p. 103) near Bellinzona. The lower part of this valley contrasts strongly with the Rheinwaldthal, in language, manners, cultivation and climate. Everything here is Italian, and the inhabitants are exclusively Rom. Cath., Cardinal *Borromeo* (p. 431) having crushed the first germs of the Reformation with the utmost severity.

1¾ M. Fall of the *Moësa,* 1¾ M. *S. Giacomo,* ½ M. *Cebbia.* In order to see the fall to advantage it is necessary to take the footpath between S. Bernardino and S. Giacomo, which runs first on the l., and afterwards on the r. bank of the stream. The road on the l. bank describes numberless zigzags, and commands exquisite landscapes during the descent. From the bridge of S. Giacomo a beautiful distant view of the valley is obtained, with the extensive ruins of the *Castle of Misox* (*Monsax, Masux, Mesocco,* 2250 ft.), with its four towers, destroyed by the inhabitants of the Grisons in 1526. This bridge (3527 ft.) is situated below the (30 min.) village of

9 M. **Mesocco** (2432 ft.) or **Cremeo** (**Toscani,* near the post-office; Telegr. station), where the Landsgemeinde (comp. p. 93) assembles. Nut-trees, chestnuts, vines and rich crops of maize indicate the Italian climate. The situation of Mesocco is charming. The valley is enclosed by mountain-slopes, from which numerous small brooklets trickle down among the rocks, in appearance resembling the Staubbach; between Mesocco and Lostallo there are no fewer than 8 considerable waterfalls.

1½ M. *Soazza* (1881 ft.), at the foot of the Bernardino, at about the same elevation as Coire (1819 ft.), from which it may be seen how much steeper the S. slope is than the N. Beyond Soazza the bottom of the valley is attained, and the road becomes level. On the other side of the Moësa, traces of the effect of the inundation of 1834 (comp. p. 409) are still visible.

Near the second bridge below Soazza, the *Buffalorabach* forms a beautiful cascade near the road. Near (2¾ M.) *Cabbiolo* (1385 ft.), a waterfall. 1 M. *Lostallo* (1464 ft.) (Post), with extensive vineyards. At

9¾ M. **Cama** (1182 ft.), 2½ M. from Lostallo, the first figs and mulberries are seen near the Capuchin convent. ¾ M. *Leggia* (1055 ft.), 1¼ M. *Grono* (939 ft.), capital of the valley, *with the massive* tower of *Florentina,* near which is a chapel, *ornamented with* ancient frescoes. The vines are here trained

on trellis-work. 1¼ M. *Roveredo* (914 ft.) (Posta; Croce), capital (1082 inhab.) of the lower Misoxerthal, with the ruined castle of the once powerful family of the *Trivulzios.*

S. Vittōre (828 ft.), the last village of the Grisons; *Lumino* first village of Tessin. Before the Moësa bridge is crossed, the Bernardino route joins the St. Gotthard (p. 103), which leads to Italy. Below the confluence of the Moësa and the *Tessin (Ticino)* stands *Arbēdo* (748 ft.), a village occupying a sad page in the history of Switzerland. On July 30th, 1422, a battle here took place between 3000 Swiss and 24,000 Milanese under their renowned leaders *Pergŏla* and *Carmagnōla,* in which 2000 of the former were slain. They lie buried under several mounds of earth, named *Chiesa rossa* from their red colour, near the church of St. Paul.

9⅜ M. **Bellinzona** see p. 104.

Travellers may proceed from Bellinzona to Milan viâ Lago Maggiore (R. 103) or Lugano (next route): comp. *Baedeker's Ober-Italien, 1863.*

100. From Bellinzona to Como [and Camerlata]. Lake of Lugano.

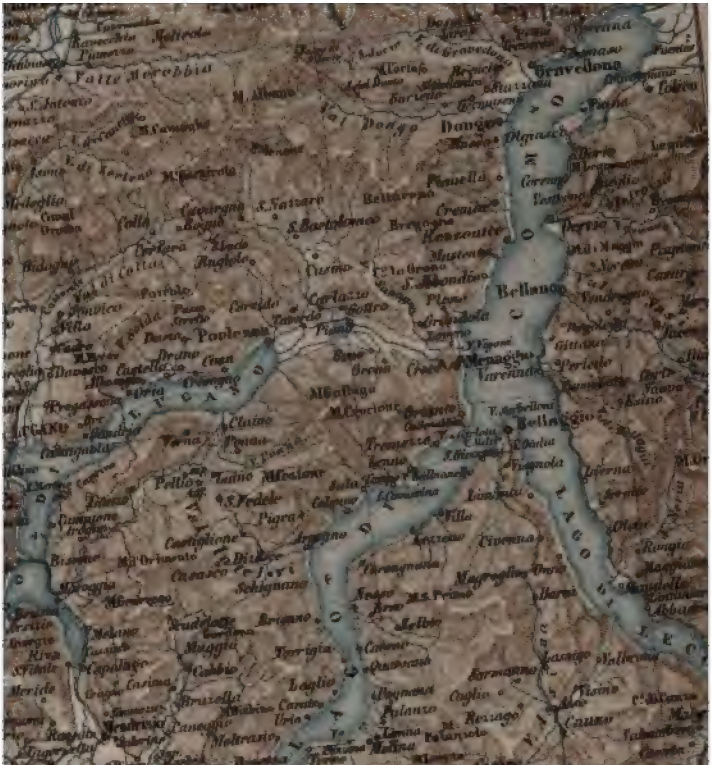
37½ M. Diligence twice daily (1862, 9. 45 a. m. and 10. 30 p. m.) in 10 hrs. The (Swiss) diligence passes through Como to the Camerlata station. The passage of Monte Cenere and the journey from Lugano to Capolago may be agreeably performed on foot.

The road leaves the valley of the Ticino near *Cadenazzo* (732 ft., p. 425), 3¾ M. from *Bellinzona* (p. 104), and winds upwards through a magnificent chestnut wood, along the slope of **Monte Cenĕre** 4½ M., commanding a variety of fine *views of Bellinzona and the valley of the Ticino, the influx of the latter into the Lago Maggiore, the N. part of that lake, and Locarno. On the summit of the pass (1702 ft.) stands a guard-house (*Corpo di guardia*), originally erected for the suppression of brigandage, which, however, it has happily long survived. Near this is the *Osterīa nuova* (inn). The road then descends between the mountains, in a fertile valley, and reaches

9¾ M. *Birōnico* (1390 ft.), where the *Vedeggio* (a stream which rises at the foot of *Monte Camoghè,* a few miles to the E., usually dry in the middle of summer) is approached.

The **Monte Camoghè** (6852 ft.) is usually ascended in 6 to 7 hrs. from Bellinzona or Bironico. Magnificent view of the broad plain of Lombardy, and the entire Alpine chain from Piedmont to the Valteline. Travellers are not recommended to spend the night in the chalets on the summit. Those who wish to avoid this fatiguing walk, may enjoy a general view of the *Italian lakes* by ascending from Osteria nuova to the summit of **Monte Cenere** *(3866 ft., 2 hrs.* walk).

Beyond Bironico the scenery is of a picturesque character, and the soil rich and fertile; the forked peak of the Camoghè


Gravedona
Dongo
Bellano
Menaggio
Bellaggio
Poplezzo
Pellio
Castiglione
Cremia
Mezzola
Colico
Civenna
Varenna
Lecco
Lago di Como

is kept constantly on the l.: 3¾ M. *Taverne superiori*, ¼ M. *Taverne inferiori*, good inn, 2½ M. *Cadempino*, 1 M. *Vezia* (view from the church of Madonna di S. Martino), 1½ M. Lugano. On the opposite mountains to the r. are several straggling villages, the white houses of which are mostly furnished with an open balcony.

Towards Lugano during the descent the country increases in beauty and fertility. The hill and shrine of *S. Salvador* first become visible; then the lake, in the clear green water of which the magnificent mountains of the neighbourhood are reflected. The road passes a number of handsome villas (among them that of Colonel *Luvini* with its red tower and balcony), and then reaches the town, with its flat-roofed houses; in the foreground extensive *Barracks*.

9¾ M. **Lugano** (874 ft.), *Monte S. Salvadore* etc. see R. 101.

The road from Lugano to Como skirts the base of the *Monte S. Salvadore* (p. 424) by the lake. After passing (2¼ M.) *S. Martino*, the calcareous rock is replaced by dolomite; this becomes gradually purer and whiter, until near (2¼ M.) *Melide* it changes into dark porphyry — a phenomenon of great interest to the geologist. A *stone dyke*, 2510 ft. long, 24 ft. wide, crosses the lake and connects Melide with *Bissone*. It was completed in 1846 at a cost of 700,000 fr.; its two extremities are arched. The road now skirts the E. bank of the lake, commanding beautiful views, and passes through *Maroggia*, *Melano* and (1½ hrs.) **Capolago** (inn on the lake), where it quits the lake. Omnibus from Capolago to Como 2 fr. 10 cent., to Camerlata 2 fr. 40 cent.

11⅞ M. **Mendrisio** (1117 ft.) (*Angelo*), 3 M. from Capolago, a small town with 2200 inhab., in a rich and fertile district. It possesses three convents, that of the Capuchins being now used as a hospital.

Monte Generoso (5218 ft.) (*M. Gionnero*, or *M. Galvaggione*), the Rigi of Italian Switzerland, may be ascended in 4 hrs. (guide necessary) from Mendrisio. A steep paved path, traversing vineyards, as far as (¼ hr.) *Salorino*; thence partly paved and partly stony through a chestnut forest, by *Sommazzo* to (1 hr.) *Cragno* (where coffee may be procured); then through forest and meadows to the small village of (1 hr.) *Cassina* at the foot of Monte Generoso, commanding an extensive prospect. The path then ascends, passing its different summits, the ascent of the last but one of which (¼ hr.) is very steep; the last and highest is then attained (¼ hr.); from Cassina 2 hrs.; descent to Mendrisio 3 hrs. The view embraces the lakes of Lugano, Como, Varese and Lago Maggiore, the populous plains of Lombardy, and the entire Alpine chain to the N. At the foot of the mountain, figs and grapes thrive luxuriantly; higher up are dense forests of chestnuts and beeches, and beyond these broom and scanty herbage. This mountain abounds in the rarest plants.

Chiasso (737 ft.) (*Angelo* or Posta; Telegr. stat.), the last Swiss village. *Ponte Chiasso*, on the opposite side, belongs to Lombardy, and is the seat of the Italian passport-office and

custom-house. The road crosses the *Monte Olimpino*, during the descent of which the view is very fine, embracing the Lake of Como, the Villa Raimondi (p. 444) and Como, above which rise the Corni di Canzo (p. 446) on the l., and the rock crowned with the ruins of the Castello Baradello (see below) on the r. The road traverses *Borgo Vico*, the W. suburb of Como.

Como see p. 445. The station at

$8\frac{1}{8}$ M. **Camerlata** is $1\frac{1}{2}$ M. distant from the harbour at Como (Omnibus from the steamboat to the station in 20 min., fare 50 cent.). Opposite the station is a good café *(Caffè della stazione ed albergo)*. High above Camerlata rises the lofty and venerable tower of the *Castello Baradello*, destroyed by Frederick Barbarossa. Railway to Milan in $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr. see *Baedeker's Ober-Italien, 1863.*

101. Lugano and its Environs.

Hotels. *Hôtel du Parc established in the ancient convent of *S. Maria degli Angioli*, on the S. side of the town, with a well-furnished reading room, R. 2—3, L. ¾, B. $1\frac{1}{2}$, D. exc. W. at 1 o'clock 3, at 5, 4 fr.; pension 8 to 9 fr., in winter $5\frac{1}{2}$ or 6 fr.; for a stay of some duration the new and handsome *Belvéder du Parc* (on the lake, baths) is especially recommended; good headquarters for excursions on the Lake of Como, Lago Maggiore etc.; also for invalids (Dr. *Carlo Lurati* is recommended as an able and trustworthy physician). — Grand Hôtel de la Suisse, Italian style.

Café at the Hôtel du Parc and in the government-buildings.

Photographs at fixed prices at *Donati's Cabinet of Art* in the Hôtel du Parc.

Diligence (1862) to *Luino* (p. 428) at 9 a. m. (returning at 4 p. m.); steamboat-tickets for the Lago Maggiore are also issued at the office (two-horse carriage 20, one-horse 12 fr., incl. fee); to *Lucerne* by (Bellinzona and) the St. Gotthard at 11 a. m. and 8 p. m.; to *Coire* over the Bernardino 8 p. m.; to *Camerlata* $2\frac{1}{2}$ a. m. and $2\frac{1}{2}$ p. m.

Telegraph Office at the post-office.

Steamboat to *Capolago* 1st Cl. 1 fr., 2nd Cl. 60 cent., at (1862) $5\frac{1}{8}$ a. m. and $1\frac{3}{4}$ p. m. (returning at $7\frac{1}{4}$ and 3), excl. of Tuesdays; to *Porlezza* (1st Cl. 2 fr., 2nd Cl. 1 fr.) 12 noon (returning at $1\frac{1}{4}$), on Tuesdays three trips.

Boats to Porlezza (p. 437) with 1 man 7 fr., 2 men 12 fr., 3 men $16\frac{1}{2}$ fr.; to Capolago 6, 10 or 12 fr., incl. fee.

English Church Service at the Hôtel du Parc during the season.

Lugano (874 ft.), Germ. *Lauis*, is the most considerable and industrious town of the canton of *Tessin*, with 5600 inhab. (28 Prot.) and is alternately with Bellinzona (p. 104) and Locarno (p. 428) the seat of government. It is charmingly situated on the lake of the same name and enjoys a southern climate (the aloe blooms here in the open air), without the oppressive heat of the Italian towns. It is a most agreeable place for a lengthened sojourn; the environs display all the magnificence of Italian mountain-scenery; numerous white villas and country-seats are scattered along the verge of the lake; the lower hills are covered with vineyards and gardens, which stand out in

contrast with the sombre background formed by the dense foliage of the chestnuts and walnuts. To the S., immediately above the town, rises *Monte S. Salvadore*, wooded to its summit (see p. 424); towards the N. appears the double peak of the *Monte Camoghè* (p. 420), in the centre of a chain of mountains.

The interior of the town with its arcades, workshops in the open air, and granite-paved streets also presents a thoroughly Italian appearance. On market-day (Tuesday) the Italian costume is to be seen here in every variety. The convents were formerly very numerous, but were suppressed between 1848 and 1853, with the exception of two.

The most important, *S. Maria degli Angioli*, is now the *Hôtel du Parc*. The adjacent church contains three *Frescoes* by Luini, the *"Crucifixion", one of his finest works, the "Last Supper" in three compartments, formerly exhibited at the Lyceum, and a Madonna.

S. Lorenzo, the principal church, on an eminence (fine view from the terrace), said to have been built after plans by *Bramante*, has a tastefully adorned marble façade. The white marble reliefs represent the busts of the 4 Evangelists, Solomon and David.

In the immediate vicinity of the Theatre stand the new and handsome *Government Buildings* with the inscription: *In legibus libertas; quid leges sine moribus et fides sine operibus.*

In a small temple at the *Villa Tanzina*, 5 min. S. of the Hôtel du Parc, is a bust of Washington: *"magnum sæculorum decus"*. The proprietor of the villa is an Italian who acquired a fortune in America. — The garden of the neighbouring *Villa Vasalli* contains some very fine cypresses. — Most magnificent view from the tower in the garden of the *Villa Enderlin*, to which free access is permitted by the proprietor.

The handsome *Park* of M. *Ciani* stretches along the N. bay of the lake; strangers admitted at all hours (gardener 1 fr.). The proprietor, a native of Milan, has erected a marble *monument* to the memory of his parents in the park, the work of the sculptor *Vela*.

Opposite the Hôtel du Parc, on the quay, is a *Fountain* with a *Statue of William Tell*, 8 ft. in height, modelled by *Vinc. Vela*, and erected at the cost of M. Ciani.

In front of the church of *S. Pietro* near *Pambio*, 1½ M. S. W., stands a *statue of Captain Carloni*, in the uniform of a rifleman with carabine. He was killed in 1848 near Somma Campagna, fighting as a volunteer "per la libertà e l'indipendenza d'Italia". This statue is also by Vinc. Vela. — 1 M. to the W. of Pambio, in the churchyard of S. Abbondio, near the

(5 min. W.) church of that name, is a **Monument* also by Vela, in white marble to the Torriani family, exhibiting much skill, especially in the adjustment of the drapery.

Delightful excursion to ***Monte S. Salvadore** (2797 ft.), ascent 2 hrs., descent 1½ hr., guide (4 fr.) superfluous, as the path cannot be mistaken; horse 9 fr., mule 8 fr., incl. guide and fee. 10 min. from the Hôtel du Parc, between a detached house and the wall of a garden a good paved path diverges to the r. from the road which runs S. to Como; 2 min. farther, where the path divides, not to the r., but straight on to the houses; between these the road ascends; past the handsome and conspicuous (25 min.) *Villa Marchino* to (5 min.) the village of Pazzallo, from which Monte Rosa is visible through a mountain-gorge. Here the path diverges to the l. from the broad road through the gateway of the fourth house, and ascends to the l. by a stony but easy ascent in 1½ hr. to the chapel on the summit.

Near the portal of this Chapel (to which pilgrimages are made) is a black tablet to the memory of *Luigia Tosi* of Dego in Piedmont, who died suddenly at Agno (p. 437) in 1844, and was interred here at her own desire. On the E. side is an inscription to the memory of "*Conte Onofrio Radoschi di Browo nella Polonia, esule per la libertà*", who died here Oct. 29th, 1830, at the age of 42, "*un mese prima della generosa rivoluzione di Varsovia*". Near the chapel is a small house in which, if the proprietor is at home, refreshments may be procured, a contingency not always to be relied upon. The *view embraces all the arms of the Lake of Lugano, the mountains and their wooded slopes, especially those above Lugano, dotted with numerous villas. To the E. above Porlezza is Monte Legnone (p. 440), to the l. of which, in the extreme distance, are the snow-peaks of the Bernina; to the N. above Lugano the double peak of Monte Camoghè (p. 420), to the l. of this the distant mountains of St. Gotthard are visible, and to the W. the chain of Monte Rosa, with the Matterhorn and other Alps of the Valais to the r. This view is seen to the greatest advantage in the morning when Monte Rosa is brilliantly illuminated by the sun's rays. In descending, the route through *Carona* (1847 ft.) and *Melide* (p. 421) (somewhat longer) may be chosen.

The walk to ***Monte Brè**, N. E. of Lugano, is another extremely easy excursion, scarcely less interesting than the former. A road runs inland towards Molina, at the foot of the mountain. Thence a broad and well-constructed path winds upwards to the r. to the small village of Desago, passing two groups of houses. Another route to Desago from the town runs along the lake to the foot of the mountain, and then ascends from hamlet to hamlet through gardens etc. Above Desago the path divides; both routes are broad and well-constructed, leading round the mountain, to the village of Brè on its farther side (only bread and wine procurable at the inn). The route to the r., above the lake, is of surpassing beauty, that to the l. also commands a delightful view of the inland landscape. Near the church of Brè a narrow but practicable forest-path ascends to the summit of the mountain. This path also divides; the branch to the r. runs across the ridge of the hill, that to the l. to a point in the direction of Lugano. The summit may be attained by either. The view of the several arms of the Lake of Lugano, especially in the direction of Porlezza, and the surrounding mountains, is remarkably fine. Lugano itself is not visible from the summit, but from the above-mentioned projecting spur a good view of it may be obtained. All these paths are easily traced. From Lugano to Brè about 1½ hr.; from Brè to the summit by the longest way about 1 hr.

Monte Caprino, opposite Lugano, on the E. bank of the lake, is much frequented by the townspeople. They have established their wine-cellars (*cantine*) in the numerous cool grottoes, by which the side of the mountain is honey-combed. These receptacles are guarded by numerous cottages, which from a distance present the appearance of a village. Wine of a superior quality and icy coolness may here be obtained (the Asti wine is particularly recommended). These cellars should be visited for their truly Italian characteristics.

102. From Bellinzona to Magadino and Locarno.

Diligence to Magadino twice a day (1862, at 9. 45 a. m. and 2. 30 p. m.) in 1¾ hr. (2 fr.), in correspondence with the steamboats on the Lago Maggiore; to Locarno twice a day (1862, at 3. 15 p. m. and 4 a. m.) in 2¼ hrs. (2 fr.).

The lower part of the *Valley of the Ticino* is a broad, grassy, and partially wooded plain, but the mountains, although somewhat distant, give an imposing character to the country. The soil is well cultivated, the hills are covered with vines, in the midst of which appear detached villas; the low grounds, however, are marshy and unhealthy.

At *Cadenazzo* (631 ft.) the road to Magadino diverges to the W. from that leading S. to Lugano over Monte Ceněre (p. 420).

9⅜ M. **Magadino** (*Bellevue*, at the same time café, on the lake, near the steamboat pier; telegr. stat.), consists of two villages, the Upper and Lower, and is situated on the N. bank of the *Lago Maggiore*, at the mouth of the *Ticino*, in an unhealthy and marshy district. This place has risen in importance on the decline of Locarno, since it became the harbour for steamboats at the N. extremity of the lake.

The road *from Bellinzona to Locarno* crosses the Ticino by the bridge mentioned p. 104, and soon after passes the foot of *Monte Carasso*, which affords a beautiful view of the mountains on the l. bank, Monte Cenere, the ancient town of Bellinzona, and the valley as far as the snowy heights of the Alps. A brook, the *Sementina*, which issues from a gorge, forms a picturesque waterfall near the bridge, 3 M. from Bellinzona. A strange local superstition exists that this gorge is peopled with the souls of departed misers. The plain through which the sluggish Ticino winds is marshy and subject to malaria. Near the *Bridge of Verzasca*, where the road approaches the lake (3 M. from Locarno), the country becomes attractive.

12 M. **Locarno** (651 ft.) (* *Corona*, on the lake; * *Albergo Svizzero*, in a more elevated and healthy situation in the town; B. at the café; telegr. stat.) (2982 inhab.), one of the three capital towns of the Canton of Tessin, and the seat of government alternately with Lugano and Bellinzona, is situated on the W. bank of the Lago Maggiore, at the mouth of the *Maggia*. Politically Locarno is Swiss, but in character entirely Italian. Citron and orange trees, the vine hanging in festoons from the plane tree, elms and poplars, the graceful campanile, the smiling little chapels on the hills, and the *azure lake, all* tell of the land of which it is no exaggeration to say in the poet's words:

"Thy very weeds are beautiful, thy waste
More rich than other climes' fertility."
Byron.

The character of the inhabitants is equally Italian; a love of the dolce far' niente, combined with a litigious and easily excited disposition, distinguish the inhabitants of the Bas-Tessin, whilst the amount of crime is very large in proportion to the extent of the population. Every other Swiss canton has one recognized chief town; in Tessin three towns claim equal pre-eminence. In Locarno the distinctions of rank are carried to such a ridiculous excess that society is divided into no less than seven grades: *Nobili*, *Borghesi*, *Terrieri*, or nobles, burghers, and landholders, which three classes have the right of pasture on the common lands; following them are the *Oriondi* or Swiss settlers, the *Sessini* or peasants; lastly come the foreign settlers, called *Quatrini* and *Mensualisti*.

Locarno had 5000 inhabitants in the 14th century, and was formerly a very prosperous town. In 1553, an intolerant decree of the Roman Catholic inhabitants banished those of their fellow-citizens who had espoused the Reformed Faith, and no less than 116 persons quitted their homes and repaired to Zürich, where they established the silk-manufactories which to this day give so much commercial importance to that city. Amongst the emigrants were the influential families of the *Orelli*, *Muralto*, etc.

No church in Locarno deserves especial mention. The *Collegiate Church* contains a few good pictures. A handsome edifice has been lately erected for the *Government-buildings*, situated in a large square and public garden. In the rear of the town, on an eminence, rises the church of the **Madonna del Sasso* (1089 ft.), which commands a remarkably fine view. The much frequented market at Locarno, held every alternate Thursday, affords an opportunity of observing the variety of costumes of the peasants of Tessin, as well as those of Piedmont and Lombardy. On the 8th of September, the festival of Santa Maria, everyone appears in holiday attire.

A path (10 hrs.), arduous but interesting, leads from Locarno to Domo d'Ossŏla through the valleys of *Centovalli* and *Vigezza;* (2 hrs.) *Intragna* (1219 ft.) (Bustelli'sInn), where the road becomes impracticable for carriages; (3 hrs.) *Borgnone* (2173 ft.) (the handsome red house is the property of a chimney-sweeper who acquired a fortune in Paris); (3 hrs.) *Malesco* (Leone d'Oro); on leaving this place, the road again becomes practicable for carriages: (½ hr.) S. Maria Maggiore (**Leone d'Oro*), the most considerable place on the route, 3¼ hrs. from Domo d'Ossola.

From Locarno to Airolo. The carriage-road ascends (N. W.) the *Val Maggia*, following the course of the stream which abounds in cascades; *it reaches first* (18 M.) Cevio (1296 ft.) (*Inn* moderate); next. Bignasco *(1364 ft.)* (**Posta*), and then Peccia (2576 ft.), where the carriage-road *ceases, and* (4 *hrs.*) Fusio (Inn). Airolo (p. 101), at the S. base of the *St. Gotthard is 7 hrs.* distant; route easy. The more interesting of the two *paths leading to it is* from Fusio over the Alp Campolungo (summit of the

pass 7152 ft.), passing the little *Lake Tremorgio* (5627 ft.) to *Dazio grande* (p. 101). From Locarno to Bignasco diligence daily (1862, at 6. 30 a. m.) in 3½ hrs. (2 fr. 90 cent.).

From Cevio to the Valley of Pommat see p. 173.

103. The Lago Maggiore. The Borromean Islands.

Steamboats ply on the lake 3 times a day during the summer. Passage from Magadino to Arona 4¼ hrs., from Luino to Isola Bella 1½ hr., from Isola Bella to Arona 1 hr.; fares from Magadino to Arona 4 fr. 15 c. and 2 fr. 60 c., from Luino to Isola Bella 1 fr. 80 and 1 fr. 15 c., from Isola Bella to Arona 1 fr. 70 and 90 c., *landing and embarking included*. First-class places have the advantage of an awning. The steamboat is the best and cheapest conveyance to Isola Bella, especially for a single traveller (from Pallanza 60, from Stresa 40 c.); and as 5 or 6 boats touch at the island daily, frequent opportunities are afforded for the excursion. Stations on the E. bank (the names of those villages are printed in *Italics*, with which the steamers do not communicate regularly; the others have piers: for particulars see the *Orario delle corse dei convogli sulle strade ferrate e dei R. Piroscafi sul Lago Maggiore*, which also gives the tariff of the railways of N. Italy): Magadino, *Maccagno*, Luino (see p. 429), *Porto* (*Val Travaglia*), *Laveno* (see p. 429), Sesto Calende; on the W. bank: Locarno, *Ascona*, Brissago, Canobbio, *Cannero*, *Oggebbio*, *Ghiffa*, Intra, Pallanza, *Suna Fariolo*, Baveno, *Isola Bella*, Stresa, Belgirate, Lesa, *Menia*, Arona.—On board the boats from (Sesto Calende and) Arona to Magadino, agents of the innkeeper at Magadino offer to supply passengers with carriages for the passage of the St. Gotthard, see p. 84, Private posting.

Boats. Travellers coming from the Simplon usually take a boat at Baveno (p. 429) to visit the Borromean Islands. The charge for an excursion not exceeding 2 hrs. is fixed for each rower at 2½ fr.; for 1 or 3 persons 2 rowers, for 4 or 6 persons 3, more than 6 persons 4 rowers, so that the short half-hour's passage to Isola Bella is somewhat expensive. The boatmen, however, may frequently be engaged at a lower rate. Half-way between Stresa and Baveno, opposite the island, there is a ferry-station where 1 to 2 fr. is exacted for a passage of scarcely 10 min.; the boatmen demand 5 fr. The passage from Stresa for 1 or 2 persons costs 2 fr., for 3 or more, with 2 rowers, 4 fr. according to tariff. For the return from the island to the mainland, to Baveno, Stresa, etc., the boatmen demand 5 fr., but they reduce their terms as the time for the departure of the steamboat approaches (see above). From Isola Bella to Isola Madre and back, including stay, 5 fr., with two rowers.

Railway from Arona to Milan, Genoa, Turin see *Baedeker's Ober-Italien, 1863*. Railway-tickets may be procured on board the steamboats, on the arrival of which the trains leave Arona.

Diligence from Arona daily (1862) at 11. 30 p. m. in 6 hrs. to Domo d'Ossola (p. 303); thence at 5. 20 a. m. a Swiss diligence over the Simplon (R. 66). From Luino Swiss diligence daily (1862) at 4 p. m. in 2¾ hrs. to Lugano, see p. 425. From Magadino and Locarno twice daily in 1¾ hr. (and in 2¼ hr.) a Swiss diligence to Bellinzona (see p. 425), and thence in summer twice daily (1862) at 2. 45 p. m. and 11. 45 p. m., over the St. Gotthard to Lucerne in 18 hrs. (R. 24), and once daily (11. 45 p. m.) over the Bernardino to Coire in 17 hrs. (RR. 99, 96).

The Lago Maggiore (606 ft., greatest depth 2666 ft.), the *Lacus Verbanus* of the Romans, is 45 M. in length and averages 3 M. in width. The canton of Tessin possesses only the N. shore for an extent of 9 M.; this portion of the lake is also called the *Lake of* Locarno. The entire W. bank *beyond the brook Valmara* belongs to Piedmont (Italy); the

E. bank from *Zenna* to Lombardy (Italy). Its principal tributaries are on the N. the *Tessin* (*Ticino*), on the W. the *Tosa* (p. 429), on the E. the *Tresa*, flowing from the Lake of Lugano (p. 437). The river which emerges from the S. extremity of the lake retains the name of *Ticino*. The N. banks are formed by high mountains for the most part wooded, whilst the E. shore slopes gradually away to the level of the plains of Lombardy. The W. bank affords a succession of charming landscapes. The water of the Lago Maggiore is of a green colour in its N. arm, and deep blue towards the S.

The steamboat leaves *Magadino* (Bellevue), near the N. extremity of the lake (p. 425), and steers first to the N. W. to

Locarno (651 ft.) see p. 425. The boat now follows the W. bank, passes *Ascona* with its castle and seminary, *Ronco* and *Brissago* (*Albergo antico, moderate), a delightful spot, the picturesque white houses of which glisten in the sunlight; an avenue of cypresses leads to the church. The inhabitants are wealthy and industrious. The terraced hills above the village are covered with fig-trees, olives and pomegranates; even the myrtle flourishes in the open air. *S. Agăta* and *Canobbio* (Serpente) are Piedmontese; the latter, one of the most ancient and opulent villages on the lake, is situated in a valley, enclosed by richly-wooded mountains.

The boat now steers for the E. bank in the direction of **Luino** (*Beccaccia* on the lake; near the pier a **Café*, beer), a village with the *Castle of Grivelli* hidden by pines, the station for Lugano (p. 422). On the W. bank rise two grotesque-looking castles (*Castelli di Cannero*), half in ruins, now the property of Count Borromeo. In the 15th century they served to harbour the five brothers Mazzarda, notorious brigands, who were the terror of the district.

Cannero is beautifully situated in the midst of vineyards and olive-groves, which extend to a considerable height on the slopes of the mountain. The W. bank presents a series of terraces clothed with the richest vegetation, and dotted with innumerable white houses and a succession of very picturesque villages.

As the boat approaches Intra, a rotunda with a statue, belonging to the *Villa Prina*, becomes visible. The valley which here opens to the W., suddenly discloses a strikingly picturesque view of the northern neighbours of Monte Rosa: *the Cima di Jazi, Strahlhorn*, and the *Mischābel* (14,032 ft.). *The view of them* is lost as the steamboat turns the point *between Intra* and Pallanza, but they re-appear immediately *after, and remain* visible until Isola Bella is reached. From

the island itself they are hidden by the mountains of the valley of the Tosa.

Intra (*Vitello d'Oro*), a flourishing town, the manufactories of which have been for the most part established by the Swiss. It is situated on an alluvial soil, between the mouths of two mountain-streams, the *S. Giovanni* and the *S. Bernardino*. Omnibus daily between Intra, Pallanza, Gravellona, Omegna, and Orta.

Opposite at the extremity of a creek on the E. bank, is situated **Laveno** (*Posta; Moro; Stella*), a strongly fortified Austrian port. The green mountain behind Laveno, il **Sasso del ferro** (3337 ft.), the most picturesque eminence on the entire lake, affords a magnificent view of the lake and the gigantic white crests of the chain of Monte Rosa. Omnibus daily to *Varese* and *Como*, see p. 445.

On the promontory of *S. Remigio*, which here projects sharply into the lake, stands a church on the site of an ancient Roman temple of Venus. This is the widest part of the lake. The little *Isola S. Giovanni*, one of the Borromean group, with its chapel, house, and gardens, is the property of the canons of Pallanza, opposite to which it lies.

Pallanza (*Universo*, near the steamboat-pier; *Italia*), the seat of the authorities of the province, possesses a flourishing trade (2950 inhab.), and is most delightfully situated opposite to the Borromean Islands. *Boat* with two rowers to the islands and back 4 fr., an excursion of 3 hrs.; to Baveno 3 fr.; *Diligence* to Domo d'Ossola (1862) at 3 p. m. in 5 hrs., on the arrival of the boat from Magadino. Omnibus to Orta, see above.

The lake here forms an expansive bay, 4½ M. long and 2¼ M. wide, extending in a N. W. direction, and at the N. extremity of which is the influx of the impetuous *Tosa*. *Pallanza* (see above) and *Suna* are situated on the N. E. bank; on the S. W. bank *Fariōlo* (Leone d'Oro, clean and moderate) where the Simplon-road leaves the lake (24 M. from Domo d'Ossola, see p. 304), and **Baveno** (*Bellevue*), 3 M. to the N. W. of Isola Bella, the usual point of embarkation for the Borromean Islands for travellers coming from the Simplon. Boats see p. 427. Those who prefer to avail themselves of the steamboat to visit Isola Bella (see p. 427) should select Stresa (p. 430) as their starting-point, as the steamers do not always touch at Baveno.

The boats rarely call at any of the stations on the large W. bay of the lake; they generally pass the *Isola Madre*, and touch at the *Isola Bella*. The group of islands known under the name of the **Borromean Islands** consists of *Isola Bella*, *Isola dei Pescatori* or *Superiore*, *Isola Madre*, and, farthest to the N., *Isola S. Giovanni*. The first and third of these belong to the Borromeo family, the second to the fishermen who inhabit it; the fourth, see above. Count *Vitalio Borromeo* (d. 1690) erected a mansion on **Isola Bella**, and converted the barren rock into rich gardens, rising on 10 terraces 100 ft. *above the lake*, and containing the most luxuriant products of *the south: lemon*-trees, cedars, magnolias, cypresses, orange-

trees, laurels, magnificent oleanders, etc. The view from the island is especially beautiful towards evening; grottos of shells, fountains (dry), mosaics, statues, etc., meet the eye in profusion, but the connoisseur will find little to awaken his admiration.

The *Château*, the size of which is quite disproportionate to the extent of the island, is richly decorated, and contains a *Collection of Pictures* more numerous than valuable. The N. wing is in ruins. The view through the arches of the long galleries under the château is very striking. A domestic hurries visitors through the château (fee 50 c. to 1 fr. for each person), and consigns them to a gardener, who shows the garden with equal despatch for a similar fee. Adjacent to the château is the **Hôtel du Dauphin* or *Delfino* (R. 2, L. ½, B. 1, D. at 4 o'clock 4, A. ¾ fr., Pension 6½ fr., a favourite resort of English travellers; attendance good). Persons staying at the hotel may, on application to Count Borromeo, obtain access to the gardens without a guide. The steamboats do not always touch at Isola Bella, comp. the "*Orario*," mentioned p. 427. An excursion of 2 hrs. by boat to the other islands usually costs 5 fr.

The **Isola Madre** on its S. side resembles the Isola Bella, and is laid out in 7 terraces with lemon and orange-trellises; on the upper terrace, a ruined "Palazzo". On the N. side it is laid out with walks in the English style, which render it a pleasanter resort than the Isola Bella. On the rocks on the S. side are many beautiful aloes, some of which are generally in flower (fee as above). **Isola dei Pescatori** is entirely occupied by a small fishing village, the single open space being just sufficient for drying the nets.

The scenery of the Borromean Islands rivals that of the Lake of Como in grandeur, and perhaps surpasses it in the softness of its character. Monte Rosa is not visible; the snow-mountains to the N. W. are the glaciers and summits of the Simplon; of the nearer mountains the most conspicuous are the white granite-rocks near Baveno (p. 305). The traveller coming from the N. cannot fail to be struck with the loveliness of these banks, studded with innumerable habitations, and clothed with southern vegetation (chestnuts, mulberries, vines, figs, olives); the extensive lake with its deep blue waters, and the beautiful girdle of snowy mountains, in which are combined the stern grandeur of the High Alps and the charms of a southern clime. Rousseau at one time intended the Borromean Islands should be the scene of his "Nouvelle Heloise", but considered them too artificial for his romance, in which human nature is portrayed with such a masterly hand.

The boat stops about 5 min. later than at Isola Bella (best means of communication, see p. 427) at the village of **Stresa** (*Hôtel et Pension des Iles Borromées*, a new establishment; *Albergo Reale*, R. 1½, B. 1, A. ½ fr., an Italian house; *one-horse carriage* to Domo d'Ossola for 1 person 15, 2 persons 20 fr.; *with two horses* 30 fr.; to Arona with one horse

6 fr. The drivers frequently demand double these charges. Travellers who intend to avail themselves of the diligence which stops at the inn, cannot always depend on finding room). The handsome modern edifice half-way up the mountain is a *Rosminian Convent*, where the Bishop Rosmini, the founder of the order, died in 1855. At the N. entrance of the village is the *Palazzo Bolongaro*. The churchyard contains some beautiful cypresses.

As the boat pursues its course along the W. bank, the construction of the high-road attracts particular attention from the difficulties which had to be surmounted; in many places it is supported on piers of masonry. The banks become gradually flatter, and Monte Rosa makes its appearance in the W. The boat touches at *Belgirate* (Grand-Hôtel du Port-Franc, beautifully situated) and *Lesa* on the W. bank, and finally stops at the Arona station.

Arona (**Posta*, R. 3, beautifully situated, good, but rather dear; **Albergo Reale*, near the steamboat-pier, R. 1½, L. ½, B. 1½, A. ¾ fr.; **Italia*, to the N. of the town; *Café* contiguous to the Albergo Reale; *Café du Lac*, by the wharf, with a balcony over the lake), an ancient town on the W. bank, with 3153 inhabitants, extends upwards on the brow of the hill. In the principal church of *S. Maria*, the chapel of the Borromean family, to the r. of the high-altar, contains an *Altar-piece, the "Holy Family," a genuine work of *Gaudenzio Vinci;* it is surrounded by 5 other smaller pictures, one representing the Supreme Being, and around it 8 saints and the foundress of the Church.

On a height overlooking the entire district, 1½ M. to the N. of the station and pier, is a colossal **Statue of S. Carlo*, 66 ft. in height, resting on a pedestal 40 ft. high, erected 1697 in honour of the celebrated Cardinal, Count Carlo Borromeo, Archbishop of Milan, born here in 1538, died 1584, canonized 1610.

The head, hands, and feet of the statue are in bronze, the robe in wrought copper. Notwithstanding its enormous dimensions, the statue is not devoid of artistic merit, except that the ears are somewhat out of proportion. The various parts are held together by iron clamps, and by stout masonry in the interior. By means of two ladders tied together, and kept in readiness in the neighbourhood (fee expected), the lower part of the robe can be attained on the W. side, whence the interior may be entered. The venturesome climber may now ascend by means of iron bars to the head of the statue, which will accommodate 3 persons. A window is introduced at the back of the statue. The suffocating heat and the number of bats which infest the interior of the statue render the ascent far from an enjoyable undertaking, nor is it altogether unattended with danger.

Some relics of S. Carlo are preserved in the neighbouring *Church.* — The extensive building in the vicinity is an *Ecclesiastical College.*

The handsome castle above *Angera*, a Lombard village on the E. bank of the lake, belongs to Count Borromeo.

Railway by *Novara* to *Milan* (from Arona to Novaro in 1 hr., from Novara to Milan in 1½ hr.; fares from Arona to Milan 18 fr. 85, 6 fr. 45, or 6 fr. 50 c.; a delay of 1 hr. or more frequently occurs at Novara, particularly during the journey from Milan to Arona), *Genoa*, *Turin*, see *Bædeker's Ober-Italien*, *1863*.

The Steamboat proceeds from Arona to

Sesto Calende (*Posta*), situated at the S. E. extremity of the Lago Maggiore, on the l. bank of the *Ticino*, which here emerges from the lake and forms the boundary between Piedmont and Lombardy; previously to the treaty of Villafranca, this river was the frontier of the Sardinian and Austrian dominions.

The Railway (direct) from Sesto Calende to Milan approaches completion; since 1860 it has been opened between Milan and (22½ M., in 1 hr.) *Gallarate*, 9 M. from Sesto Calende.

Pedestrians returning to Switzerland should direct their luggage at Arona to Domo d'Ossola, poste restante, and after visiting the Borromean Islands, proceed by Stresa to *Orta* over **Monte Motterone*, see below; thence, or, if more convenient, from *Gravellona* (p. 304), on foot or by carriage to *Domo d'Ossola* (p. 303). The Swiss diligence to Brieg over the Simplon leaves Domo d'Ossola at (1862) 5¼ a. m.

104. From Isola Bella to Varallo. Monte Motterone. Lake of Orta. Val Sesia.

Three days suffice to explore this district, which, though seldom visited, is one of the most beautiful of the S. Alps. Travellers from the Simplon should, after visiting the Borromean Islands, commence this excursion at Stresa (p. 430), and terminate it at Arona; or Gravellona (p. 304) may be taken as the starting-point, and Stresa the termination, in which case the portion between Orta and Varallo must be traversed twice. From Stresa or Isola Bella to Orta 7, from Orta to Varallo 5 hrs. walking, from Varallo to Arona or Novara about 6 hrs. drive. — A guide (to the summit of the pass 4, to Orta 8 fr. and gratuity; *Giovanni Morandi* at Baveno speaks French) should be taken as far as the culminating point of the pass or to the chalets, especially if the traveller propose to ascend to the summit of the mountain (1½ hr. additional), which in favourable weather he should not fail to do. A supply of provisions is also necessary for the excursion, as little except milk can be procured. Guides are more frequently met with at Stresa than on the island. At Orta mules at somewhat exorbitant charges.

The *Monte Motterone*, a long mountain ridge, separates Lago Maggiore from the Lake of Orta, and is crossed by a footpath (7 hrs.) from Stresa or Isola Bella to Orta. The path commences by the boats opposite to the island, and *ascends rapidly* by the r. bank of the brook as far as the *(½ hr.) village*, beyond which it pursues a N. direction through *the chestnut-wood* on the brow of the mountain, commanding

a beautiful view of Lago Maggiore. On (½ hr.) emerging from the wood, the path ascends to the W., traversing heath and pasture; in ½ hr. it passes three masses of rock, crosses the brook, and (¾ hr.) reaches the small "*Ristorante all' alpe volpe*" (6 beds, excellent milk), 10 min. below the summit of the pass. In 15 min. more a direction-post is reached ("*alla cima del Monterone*"), whence the summit may be attained in 1 hr.

The extensive prospect commanded by the summit of ***Monte Motterone** (4519 ft.) or *Margosszolo*, which might be termed the Rigi of the S. Alps, embraces the entire amphitheatre of mountains from Monte Rosa to the Ortler in the Tyrol. To the r. of Monte Rosa appear the snow-mountains of Monte Moro, Pizzo di Bottarello, Simplon, Monte Leone, Gries and St. Gotthard, farther E. the conical Stella above Chiavenna, and the long, imposing ice-range of the Bernina, which separates the Val Bregaglia (p. 415) from the Valteline (p. 395). At the spectator's feet lie six different lakes, the Lake of Orta, Lago Maggiore, Lago di Monate, Lago di Comabbio, Lago di Biandrone and Lago di Varese; farther to the r. stretches the extensive plains of Lombardy and Piedmont, in the centre of which rises the lofty cathedral of Milan. The Ticino and the Sesia meander like silver threads through the plains, and by a singular optical delusion frequently appear to traverse a lofty table-land. The simultaneous view of the Isola Madre in Lago Maggiore and the Isola S. Giulio in the Lake of Orta has a remarkably picturesque effect. The mountain itself consists of a number of barren summits, dotted with occasional chalets, shaded by trees. At its base the mountain is encircled by chestnut-trees, and the foliage and luxuriant vegetation of the landscape far and wide lend a peculiar charm to the picture.

At the chalets, 10 min. beyond the above-mentioned direction-post, milk may be procured; (15 min.) the solitary church of *Madonna di Lucciago*, (45 min.) *Chegĭno*, (15 min.) *Armēno*, and (40 min.) *Masĭno* are successively passed, and (30 min.) the high-road is reached (¾ M. from Orta) near the Pension *Ronchetti posta*, a short distance beyond which a path diverges from the road to the r., ascending in 10 min. to the *Sacro Monte*, see below, which may now in passing be most conveniently visited.

Orta (1140 ft.) (**Leone d'oro*; **S. Giulio's Hôtel*, both in the market-place on the wharf), a small town with narrow streets, paved with marble slabs, is most picturesquely situated on a promontory extending into the lake, at the base of a precipitous cliff. At the S. entrance of the town is the handsome villa of the Marquis Natta of Novara.

Above Orta rises the ***Sacro Monte** (ascent between the two hotels), a beautifully wooded eminence, laid out as a park, on which 20 chapels were erected in the 16th cent. in honour of S. Francis of Assisi, each containing a scene from the life of the saint. The life-size figures are composed of terra cotta, highly coloured, with a background al fresco; as a whole, though destitute of artistic worth, the representations are animated and effective. The best groups are in the 13th, 16th and 20th chapels, the latter representing the canonization of the saint with the entire assembly of cardinals. The **Tower* on the summit of the hill commands an admirable panorama; the snowy peak of Monte Rosa rises to the W. above the lower, intervening *mountains. The "Eremita del Monte"* expects a fee of 1 fr., for showing *the above-mentioned three* chapels.

A good road on the E. bank of the lake connects Ort

with (7½ M.) *Omegna* (*Posta) at the N. extremity of the lake, and (4½ M.) *Gravellona* on the Simplon route (p. 304). A boat (2 fr.) with one rower will convey the traveller from Orta to Omegna in 1½ hr. From Omegna to Pallanza (p. 429) omnibus (1½ fr.) at (1862) 6½ a. m.

From *Orta* to *Arona* omnibus (2½ fr.) daily in 3 hrs. by *Buccione*, a village at the S. extremity of the Lake of Orta, high above which, on the wooded height, rises the handsome tower of the former *Castello di Buccione; Gozzano* (on the eminence to the l. stands *Bolzano*, an episcopal residence with a church and seminary); *Borgomanēro* (Rama secca, where horses are changed), a handsome town with 10,000 inhab., and *Oleggio Castello*.

In the **Lake of Orta** (1½ M. in breadth, 9 M. in length), opposite to Orta, rises the rocky island of **S. Giulio**, covered with trees and groups of houses. The Church, founded by St. Julius, who came from Greece in 379 to convert the inhabitants of this district to Christianity, has been frequently restored; it contains columns of porphyry, a mosaic pavement, several good reliefs, some ancient frescoes, and in the sacristy a Madonna of Gaudenzio Ferrari. The bone of a whale is exhibited to the credulous as a vertebra of a huge serpent, destroyed on the island by St. Julius. S. Giulio is the seat of an ecclesiastical seminary. Boat to the island and back 1 fr. A steamboat is about to be constructed for the navigation of the lake.

On the W. bank of the lake, opp. to the island, the white houses of the village of **Pella** peep from the midst of vineyards and groves of chestnut and walnut-trees. Passage from Orta to Pella, when the boatmen diverge from the direct route to a point whence the entire lake may be surveyed, 2 fr. with 2 rowers.

A path towards the S. winds upwards from Pella, through a grove of chestnut and fruit-trees, to *Madonna del Sasso*, the picturesque church of the village of *Boletto*. An open space by the church, on the verge of a precipice, rising many hundred feet perpendicularly above the lake, commands a fine prospect.

At Pella mules may be procured for the journey over the Colma to Varallo (5 hrs., guide unnecessary). A steep path ascends the hill to the W., traversing luxuriant gardens (vines, figs, pumpkins, fruit-trees); in 12 min. the ascent to the r. must be avoided. In 1 hr. from Pella, *Arola* is reached, at a small chapel beyond which the ascent to the r. must again be avoided; the path pursues a straight direction and soon descends. The *Pellino*, a mountain torrent descending from the Colma, forms (5 min.) a picturesque waterfall. Beautiful retrospective views of the lake. The path now ascends through a shady wood, between disintegrated blocks of granite, which crumble beneath the touch, to the **Col di Colma** (2½ hrs. from Pella), a ridge connecting *Monte Pizzigone* with *Monte Ginistrella*. The prospect of the Alps is delightful, embracing *Monte Rosa*, the lakes of Orta and Varese, and the plain of *Lombardy*. In descending on the W. side (to the r.), the

traveller overlooks the fruitful and animated *Val Sesia*, with its numerous villages. The path, again traversing groves of chestnut and walnut-trees, carpeted with the most luxuriant turf and wild-flowers, now leads through the *Val Duggia* to (1 hr.) *Civiasco* and (1 hr.)

Varallo (1219 ft.) (**Italia*, R. 1, B. 1, D. 3 fr.; **Posta; Falcone nero*), the principal village in the valley of the *Sesia*, which, rising on Monte Rosa, after a course of considerable length, falls into the Po near Casale, being one of its principal tributaries. The old town and the Sacro Monte, when seen through the arches of the bridge which here crosses the Sesia, have an extremely picturesque aspect.

The ***Sacro Monte**, the object of numerous pilgrimages, especially on the Ascension of the Virgin, rises in the immediate vicinity of the town. It is attained in ¼ hr. by a delightful, shady path. The traveller is assailed by numerous beggars, but he will be nevertheless amply repaid by the magnificent view. In addition to the church, fountains etc., there are in all 46 Chapels or Oratories on the Monte Sacro, many of them buried among the trees. They all contain representations of scenes from the life of the Saviour in terra cotta, with life-size figures arranged in groups. Each chapel is devoted to a different subject, the 1st, for example, the Fall, the 2nd the Annunciation and so on to the 46th, which contains the Entombment of the Virgin. Some of the frescoes by *Pelegrino Tibaldi* and *Gaudenzio Ferrari* are well worthy of inspection; even the external decorations are not entirely devoid of interest. This "*Nuova Gerusalemme nel Sacro Monte di Varallo*" was founded by Bernardino Caloto, a Milanese nobleman, with the sanction of Pope Innocent VIII. As a resort of pilgrims, it did not come into vogue until after the visits of Cardinal Borromeo (p. 431) in 1578 and 1584, from which period most of the chapels date.

Varallo is well adapted as head-quarters for excursions to the neighbouring valleys; it is easily accessible, and in beauty and grandeur of scenery surpassed by no other Alpine district.

The carriage-road to Arona descends the picturesque valley of the Sesia to (6 M.) *Borgo-Sesia*, (7½ M.) *Romagnano* (Post); quitting the Val Sesia, it then crosses the mountains to (7½ M.) *Borgomanero*, and (6 M.) *Arona* (p. 431). — Omnibus twice daily from Varallo to Novara, junction of the railways to *Arona*, *Milan*, *Alessandria* (*Genua*) and *Turin*. Comp. *Baedeker's Ober-Italien* or *Italie septentrionale*, *1863*.

From Varallo to Macugnaga (p. 306) several mountain paths lead, all arduous, and traversing difficult passes. The shortest (15 good hrs.) leads by Carcoforo in the Val Sermenza and the Col di Bottigia (Passo Piana). From Varallo by *Valmaggia* and *Vocca* to *Balmuccia* in the Val Sesia is a drive of 1½ hr. (One-horse carriage 6 fr. including fee). The entire *Val Sermenza* must then be ascended on foot by a rough, half-paved path, by *Roccioletto* and *Rimasco* (the higher of the two poor but expensive inns is the better), in 5 good hrs. to *Carcoforo*, where an experienced guide should be engaged for crossing the pass. In the *Val di Quarazza*, into which the pedestrian descends to the N. W., are two magnificent waterfalls (scarcely inferior to that of the Handeck, p. 162), frequently visited by travellers on their way to Macugnaga from the N. or E. From Carcoforo to Macugnaga *7½ hrs.* — *Another* path leads from Rimasco (see above) N. W. through the *Valle Piccola* to *Rima* (poor inn), 7 hrs. from Varallo, whence another *extremely arduous* pass ("*Lesser Turlo*"), by no means to be recommended.

traverses the mountain to the *Val di Quarazza* (from Rima to **Macugnaga** 8 hrs.). — Others prefer making a digression to *Alagna* (3705 ft., see below), in a singularly beautiful situation, and the *Turlo Pass*, which like the last-mentioned is extremely arduous and uninteresting. — Another route ascends N. through the *Val Mastallone* by the *Fobello* to *Ponte-Grande* (p. 306), and thence to Macugnaga.

From Varallo by Gressoney to le Breuil (p. 313) two days' excursion. Conveyance from the post-office at Varallo daily in 2 hrs. to (12 M.) *Piode*, ascending the Val di Sesia (see p. 435) with which the Val di Sermenza unites at *Balmuccia*. Thence a gradual ascent of 1½ hr. to *Mollia* (* Albergo Valsesiano), and (1½ hr.) *Riva*, with a tolerable inn. Here several of the peaks of Monte Rosa are visible, of which a still finer view is obtained from *Alagna* (3705 ft.). The inn at Alagna, where German is spoken, is better than that of Riva, but travellers proceeding to Gressoney must return to Riva. To the W. of Alagna lies the *Passo d'Ollen* (8628 ft.), leading to *S. Giacomo la Trinità*, at the foot of the Lys Glacier.

Ascending gradually from Riva 1½ hr. in the *Val Vogna*, the path passes through several miserable villages, then forms a sharp angle to the r. and mounts a precipitous slope (in 2 hrs.) to the **Col di Valdobbia** (7844 ft.), the hospice of which is visible during the last ½ hr. Here refreshments, and if need be, rough accommodation for the night may be procured. The path descends still more precipitously, at first traversing a snow-field and loose stones, and finally pine-forest, in 2 hrs. to *Gressoney St-Jean* (4371 ft.) (* *Inn*, German). The view from the Col di Valdobbia is insignificant, but embraces a charming survey of the Val Gressoney with its verdant pastures, pine-clad slopes, groups of cottages, and picturesque waterfalls. Towards the N. it is terminated by the *Lyskamm* (comp. p. 319); to the N. W. rises the snow-clad *Grau-Haupt* (10,350 ft.)

Descending the valley from Gressoney, the traveller reaches *Pont-St.-Martin* in the Dora Valley, on the road from Aosta to Ivrea (see *Baedeker's Ober-Italien, 1863.*), in 5 hrs.; or in 4 hrs. over the *Ranzola-Furke* to *Brusson* (4134 ft.), and in 4 hrs. more by the *Col de Jon* to *Châtillon* (p. 313).

The direct route from Gressoney to le Breuil is more interesting, though at the same time more arduous. The path gradually ascends in the *Val Gressoney* for 2 hrs., then turning sharp to the l., ascends in 1 hr. to a chapel commanding a magnificent prospect of the Lyskamm, the Lys Glacier and three peaks of Monte Rosa. After another hour's climbing, the **Furca di Betta** (8126 ft.), is attained, whence the chain of the Pennine Alps, rising above the Val d'Ayas, and the imposing snow-clad *Grand Combin* (p. 280) are visible.

After a steep descent of 1 hr., *Resel* or *Resy* is reached, in the first chalet of which scanty refreshment, as well as a mule for the journey may be procured. The path to le Breuil traverses the Col des Cimes Blanches. By the same route the Matterjoch or Theodul Pass (p. 312) may also be attained without passing through le Breuil; this path is, however, more dangerous than that from le Breuil on account of the crevasses of the glacier. The path from Resel descends and ascends for 1 hr., skirting the glaciers of Ayas and Aventina and avoiding the ravines of the glacier-brooks and the huge fragments of granite by various circuits, and finally ascends rapidly to the chalets of *Aventina*, where the direct path to the Matterjoch diverges to the r. The path to le Breuil mounts in 1 hr. to the **Col des Cimes Blanches** (9265 ft.), whence the mountains of Val Tournanche and the entire Alpine chain from Mont Blanc to Aosta are visible. A small lake lies to the l.; far and wide the scene is one of the utmost desolation. After descending from the Col, the path to the r. must be selected, by which in 2½ hrs. (same distance towards the l. to the church of *Val Tournanche*, p. 313) *le Breuil* (p. 313) is reached. (The passage of the Matterjoch, is considered less arduous from le Breuil than from Zermatt on the N. side. Distances from *the Hôtel du Mont* Cervin near le Breuil: to the S. base of the glacier *2 hrs., to the summit* of the pass 1 hr., to the N. base of the glacier 1 hr., *to Zermatt* 2½ *hrs.*, altogether 6½ hrs., two of which are occupied in crossing *the glacier; comp.* pp. 312, 313).

These three passes, the Col di Valdobbia, the Furca di Betta and the

Col des Cimes Blanches are also practicable for mules. The guides on the Ital. sidé of Monte Rosa are somewhat unreasonable in their demands and are not always strictly trustworthy. From Riva to Gressoney (5½ hrs.) a charge of (1862) 10 fr., including fee, was made, from Gressoney to le Breuil (11½ hrs.) 10 fr., provisions (which must be taken from Gressoney) and fee. For a mule from Resel to the summit of the Col des Cimes Blanches 8 fr. were charged. Guide from le Breuil to Zermatt 15 fr.; including fee. This route is, however, one of the most interesting Alpine excursions which can be undertaken, and far surpasses the Tour du Mont Blanc (comp. p. 272).

105. From Luino on the Lago Maggiore to Menaggio on the Lake of Como. Lake of Lugano.

Diligence from *Luino* to *Lugano* at (1862) 4 p. m., in correspondence with the steamboat coming from the S., in 2 hrs. (coupé 3 fr. 60, interior 2 fr. 90 cent.); two-horse carriage 20, one-horse 10—12 fr. Steamboat from *Lugano* to *Porlezza* at (1862) 12 noon (returning at 1¼), on Tuesdays 3 trips (1st Cl. 2, 2nd Cl. 1 fr.); tickets may be procured on board the steamboats for the omnibus in correspondence (2½ fr., coupé 3 fr.) for one-horse (6 fr.) and two-horse carriages from *Porlezza* to *Menaggio* (in 2 hrs., on foot in 3 hrs.). Rowing-boat from Lugano to Porlezza with one rower 7, two rowers 12, three rowers 16½ fr. — Steamboat on the Lago Maggiore, see p. 437, and on the Lake of Como, see p. 438.

A good road leads from *Luino* (p. 428) to Lugano, ascending immediately in the rear of Luino and commanding a fine retrospective view of the Lago Maggiore. After 3 M. the Swiss-Lombard frontier is attained on the height, at *Fornasette*, the seat of the Italian custom-house authorities (for travellers from Lugano, formalities seldom irksome).

The road now descends; the background to the E. is formed by *Monte S. Salvadore* with a chapel on the S. peak (p. 424). The river *Tresa* is then approached and skirted as far as (4½ M.) **Ponte Tresa.** In some places the road runs under the houses of the village, which is situated on a bay of the Lake of Lugano, so enclosed by mountains as apparently to form a separate lake. A bridge over the *Tresa* (which the road does not cross) here connects the Swiss with the Lombard bank. The Tresa is the outlet of the *Lake of Lugano* and falls into the Lago Maggiore ¾ M. to the S.W. of Luino.

The road skirts the N. W. bank of this arm of the Lake of Lugano and leads to (1½ M.) *Magliaso*, with an ancient castle of the Beroldingen family, and (1½ M.) **Agno** (908 ft.), crossing the river of that name; then gradually ascends (to the l. the small *Lake of Muzzano*) the eminence at the E. base of which (3 M.) **Lugano** (p. 422) is situated.

The **Lake of Lugano** (874 ft.), Ital. *Lago Ceresio*, presents a succession of the most beautiful landscapes (pp. 421, 424), and is a worthy rival of its more celebrated and imposing neighbours the Lakes of Como and Maggiore. In the vicinity of Lugano the banks are picturesquely studded with villas.

churches and chapels, and planted with the vine, fig, olive and walnut. The W. side of the S. arm also possesses several delightful points of view (p. 421). *Gandria* with its hanging gardens (on lofty arcades) and vine-terraces is charmingly situated on the N. bank, at the base of *Monte Brè* (p. 424), and rises in the form of a pyramid. Beyond this point the lake assumes a wilder character. The rocks become so precipitous as not even to afford a passage for a footpath at their base. At the N. extremity of this E. bay lies **Porlezza** (*Inn* on the lake, beer), possessing a harbour, seat of the Italian custom-house officials (formalities less strict than formerly). Rowing-boat to Lugano 12 fr.; the boatmen, however, may be induced to accept 10 fr. Steamboat and omnibus see p. 437.

The route from Porlezza to Menaggio has been recently converted into a good road. The walk (3 hrs.) from the Lake of Lugano to the Lake of Como affords an uninterrupted series of beautiful views, terminated by a magnificent prospect from the summit near Croce of the greater portion of the Lake of Como. Near *Croce*, 3/4 hr. before Menaggio is reached, a footpath leads to the r. direct to *Griante* and *Cadenabbia* (p. 441). From the carriage-road to *Menaggio* (p. 440) the *Villa Vigoni* (p. 440) near *Loveno* may be conveniently visited.

106. The Lake of Como.

Steamboat (1862) at 8 a. m. and 5½ p. m., Tues., Thurs. and Sat. (festivals excepted), also at 1¼ p. m. from Como in 3½ hrs. to Colico; 2½ a. m. and 3½ p. m., Tues., Thurs. and Sat., also at 6¾ a. m. from Colico to Como; to Lecco Saturdays only at 6 a. m. (returning at 1¾ p. m.). Fares: from Como to Colico 1st Cl. 2 fr. 55, 2nd Cl. 2 fr. 10 cent.; from Como to Cadenabbia or Bellaggio 1st Cl. 2 fr. 55, 2nd Cl. 1 fr. 40 cent. Stations on the W. bank: *Moltrasio, Carate, Laglio, Torrigia, Argegno, Campo, Lenno, Cadenabbia* (pier), *Menaggio, Rezzonico, Cremia, Dongo, Gravedona, Domaso;* on the E. bank: *Torno, Nesso, Bellaggio, Varenna, Bellano, Dervio, Colico* (pier). Embarkation and disembarkation free; tickets for the ferry-boats attached to the steamboat-tickets. Between Cadenabbia or Menaggio and Bellaggio, the steamboat is the cheapest mode of conveyance, especially for single travellers (comp. p. 427). Those who enter the steamboat at intermediate stations between Como and Colico must provide themselves with a ticket at the pier; otherwise they are liable to be charged for the whole distance from Como or Colico.

Boats, 1 fr. for the boat, 1 fr. each rower per hr. (at Cadenabbia they charge "*per una escursione*", without regard to its length, with 1 rower 2, with 2 rowers 4 fr.). A third rower is generally anxious to join the party: he may be got rid of by the words "*basta due*" (two are enough). Travellers should observe the time of starting, and pay according to the preceding tariff, an acquaintance with which is the best protection against extortion. Should an attempt be made, the words "*C'è la tassa*", "that is the fare!" will probably frustrate it. An additional fee of ½ fr. or (for a longer excursion) *1 fr. amply suffices.* In case of dispute reference to the innkeepers is of *little avail, there being* a community of interest between them and the boatmen. *In the quiet season*, a single traveller tolerably acquainted with the *language and customs* may get off with a charge of 1 fr. per hr. Those who *wish to ascertain* beforehand what they will have to pay, should put the *following question: Quanto volete per una corsa d'un ora (di due ore)*

Siamo due (tre, quattro) persone. E troppo, vi darò un franco (due franchi etc.), which may be emphasized by aid of the fingers.

Plan of Excursion. Those who wish to visit the Lakes of Como and Lugano (p. 421) and the Lago Maggiore (p. 427) without loss of time, should pursue the following route, starting from Como: at Como inspect the Cathedral (interior), the Town-hall (exterior) and Volta's monument; proceed by steamboat at 5½ p. m. in 1½ hr. to Cadenabbia or Bellaggio, spending the night there. Next morning visit Villa Carlotta, Villa Serbelloni and Villa Melzi; by steamboat (9½ a. m.) in ¼ hr., or by rowing-boat, to Menaggio: thence by omnibus at 11 a. m. (fare 2½ fr.) in 2 hrs. to Porlezza, in time for the steamboat which starts for Lugano at 1¼ p. m. (Sundays and Tuesdays excepted), which is reached in 1 hr. (1st Cl. 2 fr., 2nd Cl. 1 fr.), early enough to leave time for the ascent of Monte S. Salvadore. From Lugano Diligence to Luino at 9 a. m. in 2¾ hrs., steamboat from Luino in 1½ hr. to the Borromean Islands, thence in 1 hr. to Arona. The above information is obtained from the time-tables of 1862.

The **Lake of Como** (656 ft. above the sea-level, greatest depth 1810 ft.), Ital. *Lago di Como* or *Il Lario*, the *Lacus Larius* of the Romans, called by Virgil (*Georg. II. 159*) "the greatest" ("*te Lari maxume*"), is in the estimation of many the most beautiful of the lakes of N. Italy.

Numerous gay villas of the Milanese aristocracy, surrounded by gardens and terraced vineyards, are scattered along the shores of the lake. In the forests above, the brilliant green of the chestnut and walnut contrast strongly with the greyish tints of the olive, which to the unaccustomed eye bear a strong resemblance to the willow. The mountains rise to a height of 7000 ft. The scenery of the lake, as seen from the deck of the steamboat, though on a grander scale, somewhat resembles the Rhine, and the banks on both sides are perfectly distinguished by the traveller. The lake is altogether about 36 M. long, and at its greatest extent scarcely 3 M. in width. Near Bellaggio (p. 441) the lake separates into two branches, called respectively the Lakes of Como and Lecco. The Adda enters at one end and makes its egress near Lecco. No river flows from the W. arm, or Lake of Como. — The population of the district round the lake is of an industrious character; the production and manufacture of silk is their principal employment. Youths frequently emigrate to Cuba and the other Spanish-American islands, as masons and carpenters; after realising some property they usually return to spend the latter portion of their lives in their native districts. — The *Lacus Larius* derives a classic interest from its connection with the two Plinies, natives of Como, the elder of whom prosecuted his philosophical researches in the surrounding district. — The lake abounds in fish; trout of 20 lb. weight are not unfrequently captured. The "Agoni" are one of the most delicious varieties.

Lake of Como.

Eastern Bank.

Colico see p. 415.

Western Bank.

Domāso, delightfully situated, possesses several handsome villas, especially *Villa Calderara* and *Villa Lasquez*.

Gravedōna, the most populous village on the lake, picturesquely situated at the entrance of a gorge. The handsome villa with four towers at the upper extremity was built

Eastern Bank.

Dorio and *Corenno.*

Dervio, at the mouth of the *Varrone*, at the foot of *Monte Legnone* (8039 ft.), which appears to rise almost perpendicularly from the lake, and its prolongation, *Monte Legnoncino* (4647 ft.).

Bellāno, at the foot of *Monte Grigna* (6805 ft.), at the mouth of the *Pioverna*. This valley extends inland towards Lecco, and is noted for its ironworks.

Gittana, landing-place for the hydropathic establishment of *Regoledo*, which is situated 500 ft. above the lake. Pension 5 fr., 2 fr. additional "*per le diverse operazioni idropatiche*". Donkey from Gittana to Regoledo 1 fr., horse or litter 2 fr.

Varenna (**Albergo Reale*). In the vicinity, especially towards the N., are some remarkable galleries in the rock on the Stelvio-route (p.). The marble procured from the neighbouring quarries is polished and worked in the town. To the S. of the town stands an extensive manufactory, 8 stories in height. About ½ M. S. of Varenna, a waterfall 900 ft. high, termed the *Fiume latte*, or milk-stream, from its white colour, precipitates itself through a cavern in the rock. This fall is generally very fine between March and May, whilst in some years it commences in August

Western Bank.

by Cardinal Gallio of Milan, and is now the property of a private individual. The church, probably erected in the 13th cent., contains two Christian inscriptions dating from the 5th cent.

Dongo, with a Dominican convent; next *Musso.*

Pianello and *Cremia*, with picturesque church.

Rezzōnico (Rœtionicum) with the picturesque ruins of a fortress of the 13th cent., purchased by Dr. de Fontana of Milan in 1855. Next *S. Abbondio.*

A dangerous footpath crosses the wild precipice of *Il Sasso Rancio* (the Orange rock), traversed by the Russians under *Bellegarde* in 1799, on which occasion many lives were lost.

Menaggio (*Corona*), whence a road runs to Porlezza on the Lake of Lugano (p. 438). At Menaggio there is an extensive silk manufactory, which travellers are readily permitted to inspect. On an eminence (½ hr.) near the church of *Loveno* (*inn), stands the *Villa Vigoni* (*view), formerly the property of Herr Mylius, of Frankfort, a liberal patron of the fine arts (d. 1854), and a benefactor to the entire neighbourhood, as the monuments to his memory testify. The villa contains some excellent works in marble (Eve, Jesus in the temple, the Finding of Moses, Ruth) by modern Italian sculptors, reliefs by Thorwaldsen (Nemesis, in the temple erected by Herr Mylius

Eastern Bank.

and disappears again in September; in very hot summers it dries up altogether. Varenna is perhaps the most beautifully situated spot on the lake; opposite lies the peninsula on the N. extremity of which stands the Villa Serbelloni, and the lakes of Lecco and Como are embraced at one glance. The beauty of its situation is particularly remarkable if the traveller ascends the somewhat steep path which leads from Fiume Latte to the fall, then skirts the brow of the mountain and descends gradually to Varenna. The view from the ruined castle of *Torre di Vezio*, higher up, is of course still more extensive.

Western Bank.

to his son's memory) and Marchesi; in the garden-saloon a *group by Argenti, representing the wife of the proprietor with her children.

To the S. of Menaggio close to the lake stands the new and extensive *Villa Mylius*.

Here the lake divides: the S. W. arm is properly named the Lake of Como, the S. E. the Lake of Lecco; these two arms are separated by the *Punta di Bellaggio*.

Lake of Como.

Eastern Bank.

Bellaggio (665 ft.) (**Genazzini*, R. 2½, L. ½, B. 1½, D. inc. W. at 2 and 5 o'clock 3½, A. ½ fr., pleasantly situated, garden on the lake; **Hôtel et Pension de la Grande Bretagne*, R. 2, B. 1½, D. inc. W. 4 [at 5 exc. W. 4 fr.], A. ½ fr., also on the lake, with garden and terrace in front of the house; *Hôtel Grandi*, Ital. and simple, also on the lake; boat to Villa Carlotta and Villa Melzi, 2 fr., passage to Villa Carlotta 40 min.; the boatman *Girillo Villini* is recommended as civil and well-informed), at the W. foot of the promontory which

Western Bank.

Cadenabbia (*cà de navia*, ship-houses) (**Bellevue*, R. 2, L. ½, B. 1, D. exc. W. at 2 4, A. ½ fr., Pension exc. supper 6, inc. supper 7 fr., also Café Restaurant; **Majolica*, R. 1½, B. 1½, Pension 5 fr., very good; **Belle-Ile*), halfway between Como and Colico. In a garden sloping down to the lake in the midst of lemon and citron trees stands the celebrated **Villa Carlotta** (late *Sommariva*), purchased by the Princess Albert of Prussia in 1843 for 550,000 fr. (22,000 L.) now the property of her son-in-law, the hereditary Prince

Eastern Bank.

separates the two arms of the lake, perhaps the most delightful point on all the lakes of Upper Italy. Higher up stands the **Villa Serbelloni** †; the building itself has more the character of an old farmhouse than a ducal residence, but the *view from the park, which extends to the extremity of the wooded promontory, is magnificent. It extends over the lake in both directions, and embraces the Lake of Lecco (see p. 441); on the whole it is perhaps the finest view on the lake. At the entrance of the park and at the hotels, small objects prettily carved in olive-wood are sold as souvenirs. A short distance to the S. of this, in the direction of the *Lake of Lecco*, is the **Villa Giulia**, the property of the King of the Belgians; fine flowers, splendid view over the Lake of Lecco (visitors may walk round without a guide). To the S. of Villa Giulia is the *Villa Paldi*. — On the lake to the N. of Genazzini is the new *Villa Frizzoni*, the property of a wealthy silk-merchant of Bergamo. To the S. of this ***Villa Melzi**, close to the lake, scarcely less attractive than Villa Carlotta (p. 441). In the vestibule copies in marble of antique busts by Canova; portrait-busts and statues. The walls of the following saloons are ornamented with frescoes;

Western Bank.

of Sachsen-Meiningen, widower of the Princess Charlotte of Prussia (d. 1855). From the staircase on the upper terrace the visitor enters the vestibule, which contains a bust of Count Sommariva of Acquisti. From this he passes to the marble saloon, the frieze of which is ornamented with *bas-reliefs by Thorwaldsen, representing the Triumph of Alexander (purchased by the Count of Sommariva for 400,000 fr.); here is some fine sculpture: *Cupid and Psyche, Magdalene, Palamedes, Venus and Paris, all by *Canova;* Mars and Venus by *Acquisti*. In the billiard-room is shown a chimney-piece with sculptured frieze, said to be one of Thorwaldsen's early works. In the garden-saloon are several modern pictures, also a marble relief by Lazzarini, entitled "Napoleone giovane" (1 fr. gratuity to the steward, for a party more, in proportion to the numbers; also ½ fr. to the gardener). — Behind the Majolica inn rises a rock named the *Sasso S. Martino*, on which stands a small church, the *Madonna di S. Martino*, with beautiful view and a spring of cool water in the vicinity, 1½ hr. ascent, path in some places destroyed by water. — The *Monte Crocione*, a more lofty mountain to the W., commands a view of seven lakes, the plains of Lombardy,

† *Although the servants of the Counts Serbelloni and Melzi (see above) are prohibited from accepting gratuities, visitors will find it difficult to act in accordance with this prohibition.*

Eastern Bank.

in the dining-hall, genii with game, fruit, vegetables etc.; a youthful Bacchus presides over the vine. In the saloon dedicated to Napoleon I., is his portrait as president of the Italian republic, by Appiani. In the garden-chapel are two funereal monuments to the memory of the last two proprietors of the villa. The garden, which is kept in admirable order, contains a fine collection of southern plants, magnolias, camellias, Chinese pines, gigantic aloes etc., all of which flourish luxuriantly; there are also small monumental tributes to Dante and Alfieri. (Gratuity to the superintendent 1 fr., proportionably more for a party; gardener ½ fr.) — Outside the villas the walks are uninteresting, all view being obstructed by the high walls of the vineyards. — *Monte S. Primo* (4914 ft.), the highest mountain of the peninsula on which Bellaggio lies, is often ascended from that place (5 hrs.); the view is in high repute, embracing seven lakes and extending as far as Milan. The entire route to the base of the mountain may be performed on horseback.

Lezzeno; here the lake is very deep.

Nesso (Naxos?), at the foot of the *Piano del Tivano* (3566 ft.), *Nesso sopra* and *Nesso sotto;* near the latter, in a narrow *gorge, is a waterfall of considerable height,* frequently dry *in summer.*

Western Bank.

Montblanc etc., a good day's walk.

Tremezzo (Albergo Bazzoni), may be said to be a continuation of Cadenabbia. Between the two places stands the Villa Carlotta. The surrounding district, the *Tremezzina,* is styled, not without reason, the garden of Lombardy.

On the point of the long promontory of *Lavedo* stands the handsome *Villa Balbianello,* with its colonnade, the property of Count Arcomati. *Lenno* is situated in the bay. To the S. of the promontory lies *Campo,* and beyond this *Sala;* between these two lies the small island of *S. Giovanni* or *Comacina,* which in the middle ages was fortified, and is often mentioned in history. A small church now stands on it.

Argegno, at the mouth of the *Intelvi Valley.*

Brienno, abounding in laurels; next

Torrigia and Villa Galbiati, completed in 1855, gaily-painted

Eastern Bank.

Careno and *Quarsano.*

Villa Pliniana, at the end of the bay, at the entrance of a narrow gorge, a gloomy square edifice, erected in 1570 by Count Anguissola, one of the four conspirators by whom Duke Farnese was assassinated at Piacenza, now the property of the princess of Belgiojoso, whose name figured so conspicuously in the disturbances of 1848. It derives its name of *Pliniana* from a neighbouring spring which daily changes its level, a peculiarity mentioned by Pliny. Extracts from his works *(Epist. IV. 30, Hist. nat. II. 206)* are inscribed on the walls of the court.

Torno. To the S. of Torno both banks of the lake are studded with villas.

Villa Taverna, formerly *Faroni; Villa Pasta*, the property of the celebrated vocalist, with hot-house; *Villa Taglioni*, with a Swiss cottage, formerly the property of the famous danseuse, now belonging to her son-in-law, the Russian Prince Trubetzkoy; *Villa Bocarmé*, in the form of a tower, built by the well-known Belgian countess of that name; in the angle near the rock stands a small cottage belonging to Prince *Trubetzkoy.*

Western Bank.

exterior. At this point the lake is scarcely ¾ M. in width.

Laglio, with *Villa Guggi*, now *Antongina.* To the N., by the lake, is a lofty *Pyramid* with the inscription *"Joseph Frank"* and a medallion. Frank was a professor at Pavia (d. 1851), and grandson of the celebrated physician *Peter Frank* of Vienna; he left the sum of 25,000 fr. for the erection of this monument to his own memory, from which it may be inferred he did not do much to merit the remembrance of posterity. The green and red villa belongs to Count *Colobiano.*

Moltrasio, with a beautiful waterfall. In the background *Monte Bisbino* (4116 ft.); like Pilatus (p. 67) this mountain is regarded as a barometer.

Villa Passalacqua, with its numerous windows, resembles a manufactory.

Villa Pizzo, belonging to the Archduke Rainer (d. 1853); *Villa d'Este* (now a hotel), for a considerable period the residence of Queen Caroline (d. 1821), the unfortunate consort of George IV.; *Villa Raimondi*, late *Odescalchi*, the most extensive on the lake, situated at *Borgo Vico*, the N. W. suburb of Como.

Como *(662 ft.)* *(Angelo; *Italia,* R. 2, L. ¾, B. 1½, D. 3, *A. 1 fr., both* at the harbour, with coffee and refreshment *rooms; a bath*-house in the vicinity; another café in the *market-place* opposite the cathedral; Magazzino di Gastronomia

di Frasconi, good Italian "Trattoria" or eating-house, with good choice of wines, Italian comestibles of every kind etc., at the harbour, at the W. extremity of the gallery. — *Corona* outside the Milan gate), with 20,614 inhab., birthplace of the two Plinies and the celebrated experimental philosopher Volta (his *Statue* by P. Marchesi *"a Volta la patria 1838"*, on a very lofty pedestal, on the W. of the town near the harbour), is situated at the S. extremity of the S. W. arm of the Lake of Como, in the centre of an amphitheatre formed by the surrounding mountains. The **Cathedral*, entirely of marble, commenced in 1396, completed in 1521, is one of the most remarkable in N. Italy; the four pilasters of the façade are covered with statuettes and reliefs. The party-coloured ceiling is not in keeping with the noble proportions of the interior, which bears a resemblance to the Carthusian church near Pavia. The portal is adorned with several handsome stained-glass windows of modern date. Near the church is the town-hall (*Broletto*), completed in 1215, the walls of which contain a singular variety of carved stones of different colours. Large silk manufactories.

The station of the Milan railway is at *Camerlata*, see p. 422. Omnibus from the steamboat to the station in 20 min. (50 cent.). Comp. *Baedeker's Ober-Italien, 1863.*

Diligences from Camerlata to *Varese* on the arrival of the Milan trains; also on the arrival of the first train to *Laveno* (p. 429) on the Lago Maggiore (comp. *Baedeker's Ober-Italien*), by Varese in 5 hrs.; omnibus to Varese in the afternoon; 3½ fr. is the fare usually demanded, but less is often taken. From the Corona (see above) diligence (2 fr.?) to *Capolago* (p. 421) to correspond with the steamboat to Lugano. Swiss diligences (number of passengers not limited) twice daily (1862, 7 a.m. and 4 p.m.) from Camerlata to *Lugano* (p. 422) in 3½ hrs., *Bellinzona* (p. 104) in 7½ hrs. (R. 100), *Lucerne* (over the St. Gotthard, R. 24) in 25½ hrs., *Coire* (over the Bernardino, R. 99) in 24½ hrs. (afternoon only).

Walks on the E. Bank. On the E. side of the lake two routes run from Como along the slope of the mountain; the lower of these passes small villages and numerous villas; the upper, after a walk of 40 min., commands a superb view of the snow-mountains to the W.; it passes through *Vico, Sopra-Villa, Cazzanore*, leaving the Villa Pliniana (p. 444) far down below, and reaches *Riva di Palanzo*, where there is an auberge on the lake; thence by steamboat, which stops opposite, near *Carate*.

From Como to Erba and Bellaggio by land, very agreeable for pedestrians, and especially recommended for the *return-journey to those who have not quitted the steamboat on their route to Como. There is a carriage-road the whole way, but the distance between Canzo (p. 446) and Bellaggio may be accomplished almost as quickly on foot as in a carriage, that portion of the road being extremely hilly.

The traveller follows the road to Lecco, leaving Como by the Milan gate. The road gradually ascends the E. slope. The view of Como is intercepted by the beautifully wooded *Monte S. Maurizio;* to the S. the country is overlooked in the direction of Milan; on the E. lies the Brianza, an undulating tract of land 12 M. long, 6 M. wide, covered with fertile meadows and groups of trees, situated between the Lambro and the Adda, and stretching N. E. to Lecco. This is termed the "garden of Lombardy", and is a favourite resort of the Milanese, with whose villas it is profusely sprinkled. To t

N. of the road, on the delta between the two arms of the Lake of Como, named the Vall' Assina (which name properly belongs to the upper part of the valley of the Lambro) rise lofty mountains, the northern spur of which, the *Punta di Bellaggio* (with the park of the Villa Serbelloni, p. 442), extends into the lake. The present route runs from Erba (see below) through this elevated district.

In the church of the village of *Camnago*, N. of the road, is Volta's grave (p. 445). Farther on, to the S. of the road near a small lake, is the sharp ridge of *Montorfano*. Near *Cassano* a campanile is observed which, like the celebrated leaning tower of Pisa, is very much out of the perpendicular. Beyond *Albesio* the view extends over the valley of Erba (*Pian d'Erba*) and the lakes of *Alserio*, *Pusiano* and *Annone*, above which on the E. rise the *Corni di Canzo* (4230 ft.) and the *Resegone di Lecco* (5778 ft.).

Near (3½ hrs.) **Erba** (955 ft.) (*Inn*), a small town in a very fertile district, are several villas on the "Pian d'Erba", the most remarkable of which is the *Villa Amalia*, on the N. W. side, with a lovely view of the Brianza. Near *Incino*, with its lofty Lombard tower, ¼ hr. S. E. of Erba, stood the *Licinni-forum* of the Romans, which Pliny mentions with Bergamo and Como.

Beyond Erba the road crosses the *Lambro*, which is here converted into a canal and conducted into the *Lago di Pusiano*, a short distance to the S. E. Immediately afterwards the road to Bellaggio diverges to the l. from the Lecco road, and passes through *Longone*, on the W. bank of the narrow *Lago del Segrino*. Then

Canzo (**Croce di Malta*, the first house on the l., moderate; the corner house before it is a café. An agreeable liqueur named *vespetro* is manufactured at Canzo). *Asso*, 25 min. beyond, is almost contiguous to Canzo. At the entrance of Asso is a very extensive silk manufactory (*Casa Versa*).

The road now gradually ascends for a considerable distance in the pretty valley of the *Lambro*, the Vall' Assina (see above), the sloping hill-sides of which are well wooded; it passes through several villages, (¾ hr.) *Lasnigo*, (¾ hr.) *Barni* and *Magreglio*, where the ascent becomes more rapid; first view of both arms of the Lake of Como from the eminence near the (25 min.) *Chapel*.

Magnificent *view of the entire W. arm to far above Lecco from the rear of the first church of (25 min.) **Civenna**, with its graceful tower. The road now runs for ¾ hr. along the shady ridge of the mountain which extends into the lake at Bellaggio; beyond the chapel the following striking views are obtained: the W. arm of the lake (of Como), the Tremezzina with the Villa Carlotta and Cadenabbia (p. 441), the E. arm (Lake of Lecco), a large portion of the road along the E. shore resting on masonry and dykes, the entire lake from the promontory of Bellaggio to Domaso (p. 439), and the rising ground with the Serbelloni park (p. 442).

The road winds downwards for about 1 hr., passing the *Villa Giulia* (p. 442) on the r., and 10 min. before Bellaggio is reached, the Churchyard of that place, containing the monument of the painter *Carlo Bellosio*, several of whose pictures are to be seen at Bellaggio. From Civenna to the hotels at *Bellaggio* on the lake (p. 441) 2 hrs. walk.

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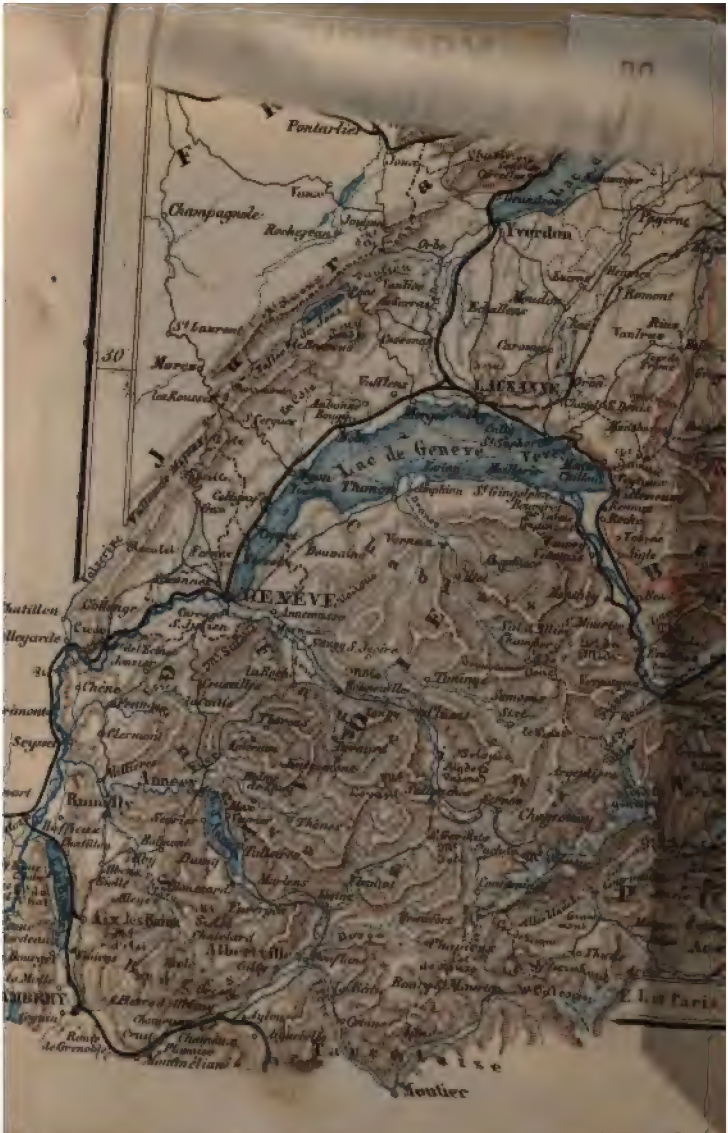
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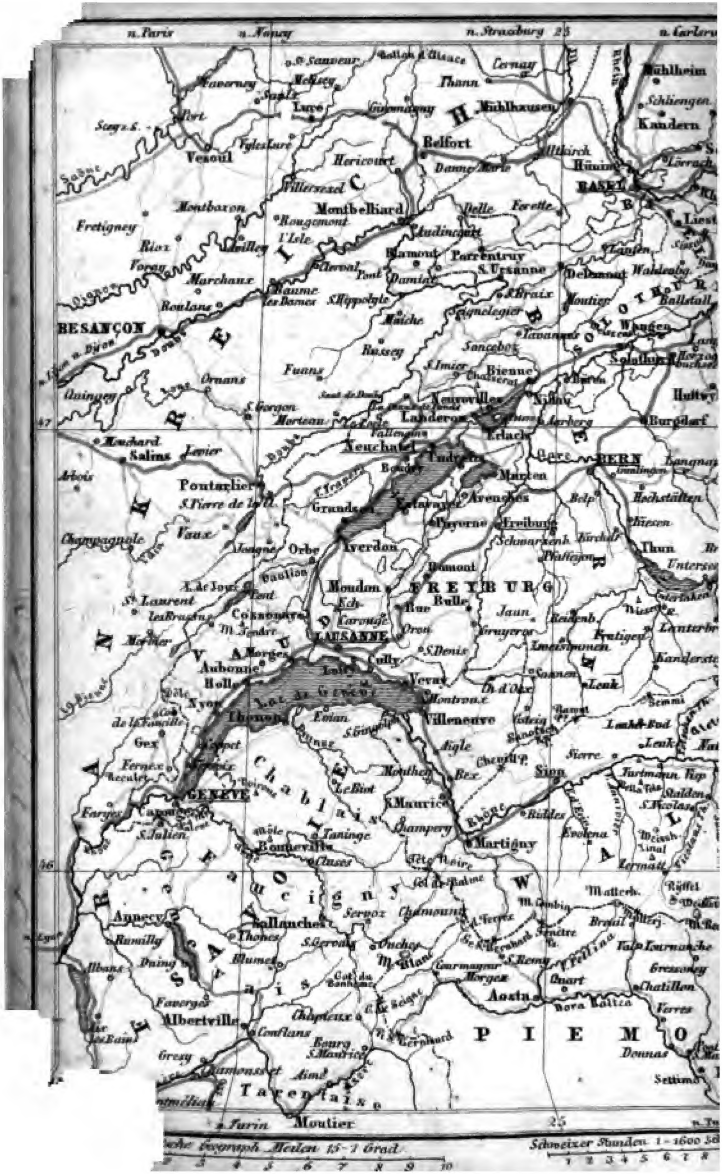

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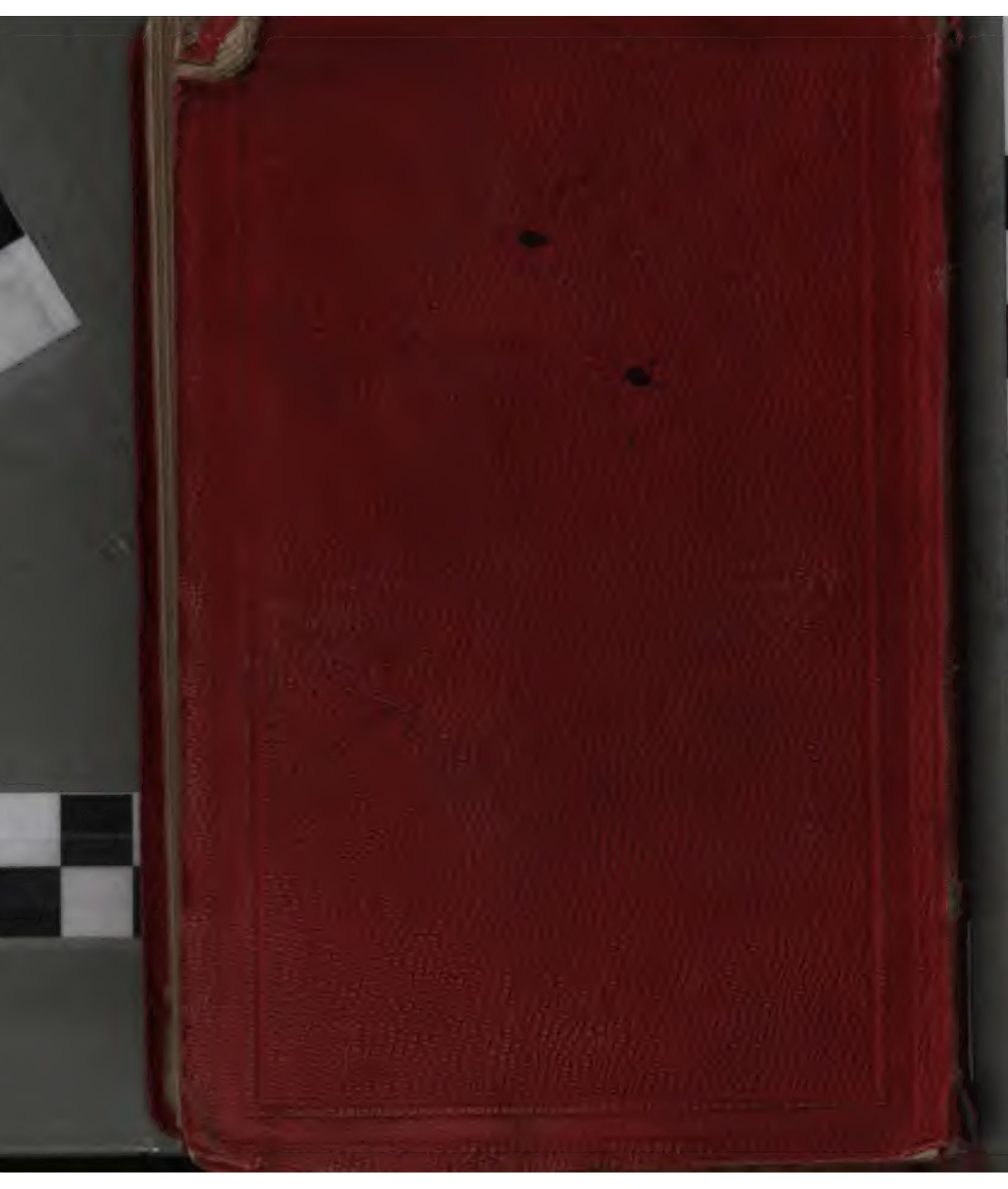
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